GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

DURING

1892-93.

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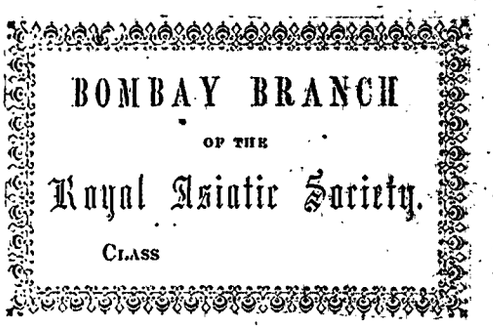

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REMARKS

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1892-93.

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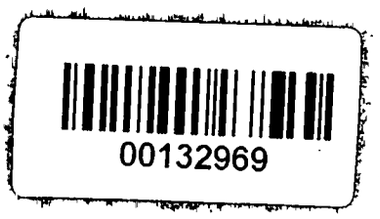
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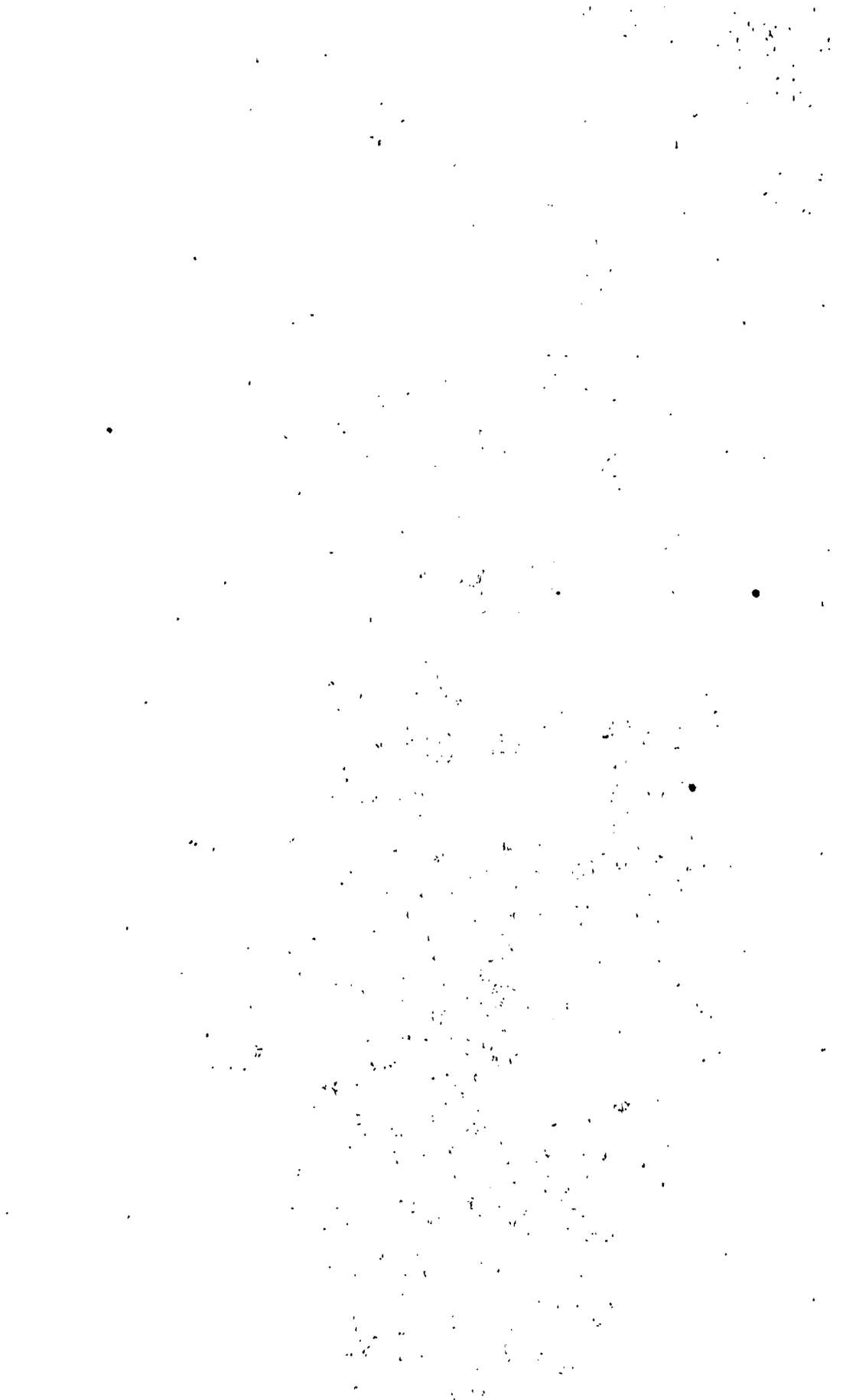
PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.



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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1892-93.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the *personnel* of the Administration.

1. Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., continued to hold the post of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year, and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., was Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. C. E. Buckland, Revenue Secretary, went on leave in July 1892, and again in March 1893; on the first occasion he was succeeded by Mr. W. Maude, and on the second by Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Financial Secretary, whose place was taken by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon. Mr. Bourdillon had previously acted for Mr. Risley when the latter took leave in October 1892. Sir Henry Harrison was a Member of the Board of Revenue to the time of his sudden death in May 1892. He was succeeded as Senior Member by Mr. C. C. Stevens, who in January 1893 was also appointed to be an additional Member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations. Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., succeeded Mr. Stevens as Junior Member of the Board. Mr. W. Kemble acted for Mr. Stevens when the latter went on leave in June 1892. Among Commissioners the chief losses sustained by the public service were caused by the retirement of Mr. J. C. Veasey, who died shortly after he reached England, and the death of Mr. C. F. Worsley, who had just relieved Mr. Lyall as Commissioner of Patna; he was succeeded by Mr. A. Forbes, while Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson was appointed to fill the vacant Commissionership at Dacca.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeeling from 30th April to 29th June, and again from 3rd September to 25th October. For the remainder of the year Calcutta was the seat of Government.

His Honour made several tours in the course of the year in the Burdwan, Bhagalpur, Patna, Dacca, Rajshahi, Presidency, and Chittagong Divisions.

In April His Honour visited the Purnea, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr districts for the purpose of enquiring into the scarcity then existing and the relief works which were in progress in various parts of those districts; and he also inspected the head-quarters' offices of Monghyr and Bhagalpur. In the latter end of the month he inspected the offices at Dinajpur and Rangpur, and the settlement work in the Western Duars, on his way to Darjeeling.

Leaving Calcutta again on the 1st July, the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour of inspection in the Bankura, Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the Santhal Parganas; he halted at the head-quarters of the three former districts, and inspected the subdivisions of Deoghur, Jamtara, and Raniganj in the

Santhal Parganas; from the latter place he returned direct to Calcutta on the 14th July.

In August a short water tour was made in the Bogra, Pabna, and Faridpur districts, and His Honour also visited Comilla, the head-quarters of the Tippera district. The subdivisional head-quarters of Goalundo, Sirajganj, Manikganj, and Tangail were also visited and inspected during this tour.

On the 26th October Sir Charles Elliott left Calcutta for Giridih and Pareshnath, and marching through the interior he visited Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Daltonganj, the head-quarters of the Palamau district. After this a visit was made to the old fort of Rohtasgarh in the Shahabad district. From here His Honour proceeded to Dehri and Arrah, and arrived in Calcutta on the 4th December.

In January the Lieutenant-Governor went by sea to Chittagong, and on to Cox's Bazar, and enquired into the settlement work in progress in the district.

In March His Honour paid a short visit to Barrackpore and Baraset.

Changes in jurisdiction.

3. The subdivision of Chuadanga in the Nadia district was amalgamated with the Meherpur subdivision of that district from the 1st April 1892, and the Lalbagh subdivision, in the Murshidabad district, was abolished from the 1st July 1892. By a notification, dated the 25th October 1892, the head-quarters of the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district were transferred to Garhbeta, but since the close of the year the head-quarters have been again removed to Ghatal, under which name the subdivision is still known, and the thana of Garhbeta has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision. By a notification, dated the 15th November 1892, certain thanas of Patna City and Bankipore were constituted a subdivision under section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a Covenanted officer has been appointed as City Magistrate of Patna. The subject of the amalgamation of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions with Baraset was under discussion during the year, and the proposal has been given effect to since its close. The cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore have, however, been excluded and form the jurisdiction of a Cantonment Magistrate. Certain minor alterations have also been made in respect to some of the Munsifs in the Tippera, Pabna, and Bankura districts. The proposal that an Additional Commissioner should be appointed in the Patna Division for six months in each year, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, who also authorised the retention of the Additional Commissioner for three months longer, or up to a total period of nine months, if necessary, pending the completion of the cadastral survey.

Examination for admittance to the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Civil Service.

4. The usual annual examination for admission to the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service and to the Subordinate Civil Service was held in March 1893. The prizes thus held open to the public are the subject of keen competition, and the examination system continues to furnish a highly qualified class of candidates for Government employment.

Status of Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors and their liability to pass the departmental examinations.

5. The necessity of investing Sub-Deputy Collectors with criminal powers and of conferring on them executive and magisterial powers similar in kind to those of Deputy Collectors, though lower in degree, has gradually become manifest. The class from which these officers are

recruited has changed its character. They are now admitted into the service by the same examination as that which has been prescribed for admission into the Provincial Service, and the result of recent examinations has been to supply the ranks of Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors with graduates from the Calcutta University, between whom and the successful probationers for the Provincial Service the smallest possible difference exists. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly decided that all Special Deputy Collectors (that is, Sub-Deputy Collectors on temporary special duty with the powers of a Deputy Collector) will in future be required to appear at the half-yearly departmental examinations under the same conditions as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Provincial Service. If they do not pass these examinations within the time prescribed from the date on which it is made compulsory on them to appear, they will be reduced to their permanent appointments as Sub-Deputy Collectors. A similar rule has been laid down in regard to other Sub-Deputy Collectors recently appointed. The rule has not, however, been applied to the senior officers of the service, who have reached an age when they cannot be expected to pass examinations. Nor has it been extended to officers who, at the date of the passing of the new orders, had been confirmed in their appointments. For such officers the examinations will be optional. If, however, they do not succeed in passing at least the lower standard of examination, they will not be eligible for promotion to the grade of Special Deputy Collector. It is optional for them to compete at the examinations or not as they please, but if they have not passed the lower standard, they will be passed over for promotion.

Salaries of Secretaries to Government and Commissioners of Divisions.

6. Till the year 1891 the pay of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division was Rs. 2,500 per mensem, while other Commissioners in Bengal drew Rs. 2,916 per mensem. In that year, owing to the growing importance of the Division, it was placed on the same footing as the other Commissionerships of Bengal, with the proviso that the junior among the Commissioners should draw Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has now accepted the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor that the pay of all Commissioners in Bengal shall be Rs. 2,916 per mensem, while to meet the increased expenditure involved, the salaries of the Revenue and Financial Secretaries to the Government of Bengal will in future be reduced from Rs. 2,916 to Rs. 2,750 per mensem.

The new Bengal Council.

7. Under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is empowered by proclamation to increase the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations up to a maximum of twenty, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, from time to time to make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect. Accordingly, on the 16th March 1893, the Governor-General in Council increased the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate from twelve, at which it had stood since the proclamation of 17th January 1862, to twenty, the maximum allowed by the Indian Councils Act, 1892. Under Rule II of the regulations which were framed by the Governor-General in Council, it has been laid down that the nomination to seven seats in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be made

by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and associations, viz.—

A.—The Corporation of Calcutta.

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Calcutta as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*;

C.—Such District Boards or group or groups of District Boards as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid.

E.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta.

Of the above bodies, those described under A, D, and E recommend one nominee each, while those described under B and C will each be ordinarily represented by two members. The recommendations made by the bodies described under A, D, and E are made by a majority of the votes of the members of those bodies. With regard to the bodies described under B and C, the following procedure for nominations has been laid down. As regards municipalities, those whose income is less than Rs. 5,000 are excluded, while those whose income exceeds that amount proceed each to elect a single electoral representative, who exercises a voting power proportionate to the income of the municipality which elects him. Thus the representative of a municipality with an income of Rs. 5,000 and less than Rs. 10,000 is entitled to exercise only one vote at the conference of municipal electoral representatives, whilst the nominee of a municipality with an income of Rs. 1,00,000 and less than Rs. 1,50,000 exercises a voting power of five votes. For the District Board elections all districts are considered to be of equal importance, and each District Board nominates one representative exercising one vote at the election.

Of the remaining 13 seats not more than ten will ordinarily be filled by officials nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, while the three remaining seats reserved for non-official members will be filled by persons nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, so as to secure, in his opinion, a fair representation of the different classes of the community, provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great land-holders of the Province.

Under the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has made rules authorizing Councillors at any meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations to ask questions as to matters of fact, framed so as to be merely requests for information and neither argumentative, hypothetical nor defamatory, subject to disallowance by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that they cannot be answered consistently with the public interests. No question shall be asked as to any matters or branches of the Administration other than those under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, or as to any matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, and no discussion shall be permitted in any case. The Lieutenant-Governor has under the further power conferred by the same section, and with

the like sanction, made rules empowering Councillors to offer any observations they may wish on the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal, which shall be explained annually in Council, the Councillor who explains the statement having the right of reply; the discussion, limited to the branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government, being closed by the President.

Regulation for the administration of Angul and the Khondmals.

8. The mahals of Angul and the Khondmals having been combined as one district, it was found necessary to prepare a new Regulation under the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, for the peace and government of those tracts. Accordingly, the Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals was directed to prepare a simple Regulation on the lines of those in force in similar backward tracts in other parts of British India. This has now been forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India. The draft Regulation attempts to provide for the new district a complete but simple code of substantive law and procedure suitable to the primitive character of its inhabitants, and its object is rather that the administration of Angul should be a model to the Tributary States of Orissa, than that it should be slavishly in accordance with that of a British district under the reign of law.

It is proposed to invest the Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals with the criminal powers of the High Court, except in cases in which European British subjects are concerned. The Deputy Commissioner will be the Sessions Judge of the district. The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Legal Practitioners' Act have been declared in force. Simple rules have been prescribed for the proper regulation of village chaukidars. Registration of documents has been made optional as a tentative measure. It has not been considered necessary to introduce into the Regulation any special provision regarding forest or excise, as it appears that every possible consideration to the old and customary rights of the people can be completely and sufficiently provided for under the Forest Act, while in the matter of excise the ordinary law of the country allows complete elasticity in respect of control over distillation, and the special requirements of the district can be adequately met by rules.

The sanction of the Government of India to the introduction of this Regulation has not yet been received.

New Regulation for the Sonthal Parganas.

9. A Regulation to make further provision for the administration of criminal and civil justice in the Sonthal Parganas, framed under 33 Vic., cap. 3, was finally approved by the Governor-General in Council shortly before the close of the year under report, and became law as Regulation V of 1893. Among the changes introduced by the Regulation, the following are the most important:—The meaning and jurisdiction of the High Court have been clearly defined; the High Court at Calcutta (1) will in future exercise jurisdiction in regard to European British subjects, (2) deal with all cases relating to sentences of death, and (3) hear all appeals from orders of acquittal. For all other purposes the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division will exercise the powers of a High Court. The Deputy Commissioner has been constituted the Sessions Judge of the district. Appellate courts have been authorised to enhance any punishment on appeal. The status of civil courts has been clearly defined, and a distinction is drawn between courts established under Act XXXVII of 1855 and Act XII of 1887. Section 6 of Regulation III of 1872,

regarding adjustment of accounts, has been amended. The right has been accorded to accused persons to be defended by a pleader, and vakils and mukhtars have been permitted to appear in Civil Courts, witht he special permission in each case of the presiding officer.

Amalgamation of the process-serving establishment.

10. The amalgamation of the process-serving establishments attached to the several courts at one station is a proposal which has frequently been put forward with a view to greater economy in expenditure and saving in work. It was represented that under the existing arrangements two or more peons from different courts might not unfrequently be deputed on the same day to the same village with processes which could be served by one man. Enquiries were accordingly made under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor which showed that, while the amalgamation of the process-serving establishments of the civil courts with those of the criminal and revenue courts did not appear to be feasible, it would be quite possible for one agency to serve the combined processes of the two latter courts, especially as they are both subordinate to the same officer, the Magistrate-Collector. District officers were therefore consulted as to the best means of introducing this change into both subdivisional and sadar offices, and after a careful consideration of the reports received, it was decided that from the 1st January 1893 the criminal and revenue process-serving establishments should be amalgamated and placed under the Collectorate nazir, who would thus relieve the Court Sub-Inspector of a heavy burden and allow him much more efficiently to discharge his duties as prosecuting officer in criminal cases. To the general scheme of amalgamation it was found necessary to make two exceptions only: the execution of criminal warrants is still carried out by police agency, under the orders of the Court Sub-Inspector or a head-constable specially detailed for the duty, and the existing arrangements for maintaining a separate establishment for the collection of water-rates has been continued in the irrigation districts of Cuttack, Midnapore, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

11. The Maharaja of Sikkim has been detained under surveillance in the Darjeeling district throughout the year. His attitude remains unchanged, and he is still unwilling to return to Sikkim or to take any part in the administration under the conditions imposed by Government. He has declined to write to his eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, who is still in Tibet, and exercises his influence to keep the boy away. His younger son, Chotal, who is recognised as the Avatar or incarnation of the founder of the Phodung monastery, is now being educated with the family of Raja Tenduk in Darjeeling, and is allowed to make occasional visits into Sikkim. In the meantime affairs in Sikkim continue quiet, and no change is contemplated in existing arrangements until the elder son returns from Tibet or the Maharaja has shown himself to be more amenable to the authority of the British Government.

Bhutan.

12. The relations of the Bengal Government with Bhutan have continued to be of a friendly character. The Tongso Penlow and his relatives remain in power, and under his ascendancy the country enjoys the advantage of a settled government. There was no complaint during the year of any misbehaviour on the frontier, but

negotiations are still being carried on regarding disorders which occurred on the Assam frontier in previous years. The re-delimitation of the old boundary line between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Kuch Bihar.

13. The relations between the Kuch Bihar State and the British Government continued to be of the most cordial character. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of the State Railway line, which was opened for goods traffic on the 15th September 1893. A lakh of rupees was paid to Government in December 1892, as the first instalment of the loan of rupees eight lakhs granted to His Highness the Maharaja for the construction of the railway.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 20,69,701, and the expenditure, including the lakh of rupees referred to above, to Rs. 19,82,444, against Rs. 18,92,405 and Rs. 17,91,724 respectively in the previous year. Careful attention is being paid to the details of the administration of the State under the superintendence of Mr. E. E. Lowis.

Hill Tippera.

14. In 1878 Rai Uma Kant Das Bahadur was appointed Assistant Political Agent, Agartala, and remained in that position until April 1890, when on the application of the Maharaja, he was appointed Minister with full powers both in respect of Hill Tippera and His Highness' zamindaries in British territory. In October 1892 this arrangement was brought to a close. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor and sanction of the Government of India, the Maharaja's two sons, known as the Jubraj and Bara Thakur, are now directly associated with the Maharaja in the administration. A British representative is no longer retained within Hill Tippera, but the tours of the Political Agent at Comilla will in future be more frequent within the State, and his relations with the Maharaja will be closer than they have hitherto been. The Maharaja is required to furnish annual reports of his administration, and it has been arranged that the Maharaja, or, if sickness prevents him, the Jubraj and Bara Thakur together, are to meet the Commissioner at Comilla every year. Although the Maharaja exercises authority over a large semi-independent territory, the resources of the State itself are comparatively insignificant, and the greater portion of his wealth and prosperity is derived from zamindaries which are situated within the permanently-settled regulation district of Tippera. These large zamindaries are now, at the Maharaja's request, being cadastrally surveyed and settled under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and their management has been placed under charge of Mr. McMinn, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service. The late Minister is entitled to the credit of a very successful financial administration of the Raja's affairs, and during the two years of his management the State debts were reduced from over ten lakhs to a little over five lakhs of rupees.

South Lushai Hills Districts.

15. After the departure of the Burma Column in May 1892, active operations ceased; but though the hostile Lushais were cowed, and their power scattered and broken, they were not crushed. The Chiefs who rose against the British power were still independent and prepared to take the earliest opportunity of revenging themselves, and rumours were rife of their intention to attack the friendly tribes, and even Lungleh itself. It was therefore decided, after full consideration, in December last, to despatch a punitive expedition, consisting of 400 Gurkhas, two mounted battery guns and 150 rifles of the XVIth Bengal Infantry, for the

protection of friendly villages, our convoys and communications, and to impress on the native tribes once for all a sense of British supremacy. This force, acting in concert with a column from Fort Aijal, completely effected its object, and without meeting any resistance, established the authority of Government throughout the whole tract of country where it had been resisted, and returned to India in February 1893. The general condition of the country, and the success attained in the payment of revenue and fines, seem to point to the fact that the Lushais have abandoned all idea of combined resistance. An outpost has been established at Lalrhima in the heart of the Lushai country on the boundary line between the North and South Lushai territory, and the small force stationed there, together with the disarmament of hostile chiefs, will, it is believed, render it almost impossible for any serious trouble to again arise.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

16. In the Orissa States the crops were generally favourable and the public health was fairly good, but the Chota Nagpur States were less fortunate in both respects. The year was uneventful except in Keonjhar, where order is being gradually restored. The proclamation issued last year, warning the Bhuiyans of the serious consequence that would follow if they persisted in their contumacy, failed to produce the desired effect, and it was necessary to despatch a detachment of Government police to enforce their submission. What is now wanted is a policy of combined conciliation and firmness. In the Chota Nagpur States active measures were taken to settle long-standing boundary disputes by means of a joint Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the purpose.

Angul and the Khondmals.

17. Angul and the Khondmals were formed into a separate district in December 1891, but in consequence of the deputation of Rai Nand Kishore Das Bahadur, the District Officer, to Keonjhar, the district was without an officer in charge until Mr. H. P. Wylly was appointed to officiate for him on the 11th November 1892. Mr. Wylly continued to act as District Officer throughout the rest of the year. In order to enable the District Officer to exercise direct supervision over the Tributary States of Orissa under Government management, he was appointed to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent in respect of those States. A draft Regulation under the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, which provides for the new district a complete but simple code of substantive law and procedure suitable to the primitive character of its inhabitants, has recently been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

Porahat.

18. The Bill to annex the estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum district received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd February 1893, and became law as Act II of 1893. The estate, as forming part of the Singhbhum district, has been attached to the Chota Nagpur Division, and all acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees, and sentences which have been done, taken, or passed in or with respect to the estate since the beginning of the year 1858, have been validated.

Judicial powers of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Orissa Tributary Mahals.

19. The powers of a Court of Sessions and of a High Court have been conferred on the Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and those of a District Magistrate and Court of Sessions on every Assistant Superintendent

and *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent for the trial of cases arising in the Tributary States, with the exception of those in which European British subjects are concerned.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reorganization of the superior police staff.

20. The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded during the year to a scheme for the reorganization of the superior staff of the police force. Under this scheme one of the Deputy Inspectors-General has been permanently removed to Patna, while the other has been relieved of all work in the Inspector-General's office. To meet the additional office work which would otherwise have fallen on the Inspector-General, the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General has been revived, and this appointment will in future be held by an officer of the rank of District Superintendent of Police. As regards District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, the main principles adopted have been (1) that a District Superintendent should be provided for every district in Bengal, and (2) that Assistants should only be retained for the most important subdivisional charges and as a reserve for leave vacancies. The number of probationers has also been reduced from 15 to 8.

Recruitment of Assistant Superintendents of Police in England and India.

21. The question of the recruitment of the superior police force has also been under discussion during the year. It has been decided that a certain number of probationers should be selected after competitive examination in England. At the same time, it is not proposed to discontinue recruitment in India, and Sir Charles Elliott has proposed that two vacancies should be filled up annually by the recruitment of two European officers after examination in India, while every three years two native recruits should be appointed ordinarily from among Inspectors of Police who have distinguished themselves in that capacity, and occasionally from among graduates of the University, or native gentlemen who have completed their education in Europe.

Reconstitution and redistribution of the police force.

22. In November 1891 a Committee was appointed to enquire into the redistribution and constitution of the police force. For the guidance of the Committee it was laid down that no officer inferior in rank to Sub-Inspector should be employed in the investigation of criminal cases, and that head-constables, whose numbers would be greatly reduced, should be confined to work of a less responsible nature. The principal duty, therefore, which devolved on the Committee was—

(*a*) to work out for each district by local enquiry the number of Sub-Inspectors required to replace head-constables as investigating officers, and the changes necessary in the distribution of the force; and

(*b*) to consider the reorganization of the district reserves, and how far this could be effected as part of the scheme of redistribution.

The members of the Committee thereupon proceeded to ascertain the requirements of the various districts, and to prepare a scheme of redistribution for each, the object being to reduce the number of investigating

centres and to concentrate the investigating officers in central stations. It was recommended that 151 police outposts should be abolished, and that the total number of investigating circles should be reduced from 1,120 to 932, their average area being increased from 141 to 162 square miles. It was proposed to fix the numbers of the investigating station staff for the Province at 1,210 Sub-Inspectors, aided by 477 head-constables and 7,626 constables. This allocation provided a minimum number of officers, just sufficient for carrying on the work in each investigating centre, and no more. In order to make provision for replacing officers who are on leave or incapacitated by sickness, and for dealing with sudden outbreaks of crime, the Committee recommended the further establishment of a reserve of 15 per cent. on the total investigating force, both officers and men. The total reserve staff so calculated amounts to 179 Sub-Inspectors, 68 head-constables, and 1,143 constables. A reserve of 15 per cent. was also recommended in addition to the existing staff already employed on other duties than investigation, and it was proposed that a "Special Reserve" should be established in each district, varying between 20 and 50 in number, in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General in Council, "sufficient to put down all riots and local disturbances, and ready for or capable of being concentrated for extraordinary emergencies." The grouping of these special reserves was arranged with reference to facilities for locomotion, and provides 11 circles, 9 of which have a central special reserve of 50 men, it being intended that a district which needs assistance should indent on the special reserve of the central district of the group to which it belongs.

The Committee's report has been submitted to the Government of India with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence with the recommendations contained therein, but no orders on the subject have yet been received.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

23. In regard to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, the Committee recommended the introduction of a system of modified competition and the holding of divisional examinations at four local centres, due regard being also had to physical fitness and respectability. The rules proposed were sanctioned, and the first examination under the new system was held in February last.

Utilization of Court Sub-Inspectors as Public Prosecutors.

24. In order to render the services of Court Sub-Inspectors at Sadar and Subdivisional head-quarters available to the fullest extent as a prosecuting agency, arrangements have been made for relieving them of the clerical work involved in superintending the criminal process staff, keeping up police registers, receiving fines in criminal cases and other similar duties, and a special allowance in addition to grade pay has been granted to them. It is hoped that by this means the defective character of the Government prosecution in criminal cases before the Magistrates' Courts may be effectively remedied.

Breakdown of cases in Sessions Courts owing to police shortcomings.

25. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the alleged frequency of the breakdown of criminal cases in which Sessions Judges are compelled to acquit the accused on account of shortcomings in the conduct of the police, District Superintendents of Police have been directed to submit a quarterly return giving a brief account of all cases disposed of at the Sessions, in which the Judge has commented unfavourably on the manner in which the police have conducted the investigation or have given evidence in the trial, and in which the shortcomings of the police have, in the

opinion of the Commissioner, caused or contributed to the breakdown of the case and the acquittal of the accused. District Magistrates have also been directed to make arrangements which shall ensure that comments made by the Sessions Judge on the conduct of police officers are communicated to the District Superintendents of Police without delay.

Amendment of the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.

26. In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee which sat in 1891, a draft Bill was prepared for the amendment of the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, and introduced into the Bengal Council on the 23rd April 1892. The main alterations proposed were briefly set out in the statement of objects and reasons as follows:—"The present Bill has been prepared to give effect to such of the proposals of the Police Committee of 1890-91 as have been accepted by Government in regard to the reconstitution of the village police. The Bill provides for the introduction of the Act into all villages, irrespective of the number of houses they contain. It is proposed that the Magistrate may, with the consent of the Local Government, arrange for the election of a panchayat by the rate-payers in any manner most convenient. It is left to the Magistrate, and not to the panchayat, to determine the number of chaukidars to be employed, and to fix the salary of the chaukidars within certain limits. The appointment of a chaukidar will rest with the Magistrate, on the nomination of the panchayat, and will no longer be made by the panchayat. The powers of arrest by a chaukidar have been extended so as to bring the law into accordance with the general practice. The appointment of a tahsildar is authorised not only, as now, on the application of the panchayat, but also at the discretion of the Magistrate, when he finds that collection is badly carried out and the chaukidar not regularly paid. Fines and penalties will be credited no longer to the Chaukidari Village Fund, but to a District Chaukidari Reward Fund, the control over which will rest with the Magistrate. In other respects there are small modifications of the existing law. It is not considered expedient at present to undertake any legislation in regard to Part II of the Act relating to chakran lands." In the progress of this Bill through Council certain further amendments were incorporated, of which the following only need be mentioned. The number of the panchayat has been fixed at "not less than three, nor more than five," with a further proviso that in certain local areas the Local Government may, by notification in the *Gazette*, reduce the number to one. This provision was inserted with reference to the peculiar conditions of tea estates in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and of localities in other districts where it may not be possible to appoint more than one member. The Magistrate of the district has also been authorised to delegate, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, his powers under the Act, either wholly or in part, to any subordinate Magistrate of the first class or in charge of a subdivision, or to the District Superintendent of Police. A proposal was also made to insert a clause forbidding police officers to make use of chaukidars as menial servants, but this amendment was withdrawn on the understanding that strict orders would be issued by Government on the subject.

Village chaukidars not to be employed on private business.

27. Next to low caste and disreputable antecedents, one of the causes which has done much to degrade the village chaukidar in his own esteem and that of the public, and to lessen his influence for good, has been the habit, too common among the Provincial Police, of treating him as a beast of burden and a menial servant. The Government is pledged to do all it can to stop this

custom, and the Lieutenant-Governor has taken every opportunity of giving publicity to his desire that Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police should set their faces sternly against the practice. When the chaukidar recognises that he is a servant of the State, and bears a sanad of appointment under the Magistrate's hand and seal, it may be expected that he will himself refuse to submit to ill-treatment, and that the inferior police officers will understand that his status has been so raised that menial employment must not be thought of in connection with him. It is expected of every District Superintendent of Police that he will make it a special subject of enquiry, when inspecting a thana or outpost, whether any improper use is made of the services of chaukidars, and whether the orders of Government on the subject are known and understood by all parties. The Inspector-General has been instructed to devote a special paragraph in his annual report to the mention of what he has done in this direction, and should give information regarding any instances he may find in which the rule on the subject has been neglected or traversed. The Lieutenant-Governor has also directed that the substance of the orders passed regarding the relation between chaukidars and the regular police should be posted up in every thana and outpost in the Province in both English and the vernacular languages.

Revision of Police Manual.

28. The necessity of re-editing the Police Manual of 1886 was brought to the notice of Government during the year. Many important orders which had appeared in various *Police Gazettes*, printed letters, circular memoranda, &c., were not to be found in the Manual; some of the rules laid down therein for the guidance of the police were of questionable legality, while in several important matters no rules were to be found regarding the procedure to be followed. It was also felt that the existing rules on various points of police procedure required the careful scrutiny of an experienced judicial officer. Accordingly Mr. C. A. Wilkins, I.C.S., the Additional Judge of the 24-Parganas, was placed on special duty for this purpose. The valuable suggestions contained in the report submitted by him have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Revised rules have been substituted laying down clearly the right and extent of appeals against punishments inflicted departmentally on police officers by their superiors. Fresh rules have been prepared for the regulation of the acceptance and distribution of rewards granted to the police by private individuals. The rules regarding the promotion of Assistant Superintendents have been assimilated to those in force as regards junior officers in the Covenanted Service, and in future as soon as an officer has been confirmed in the lowest grade of District Superintendents, he will resume his place on the general list according to the order of his original appointment to the police. Generally speaking, the whole Manual has been revised and brought up to date.

Criminal courts.

29. The total number of offences reported was 332,256, against 317,398 and 302,199 in 1890 and 1891 respectively. The increase was general, but was most marked in offences against property and offences under special and local laws, and in the former case is attributable chiefly to the failure of the crops and the high prices of food during the year. The total number of Magistrates, including the District Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, at the close of the year, was 399, against 391 in the preceding year. Of this number 259 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 62 of the second class, and 78 of the third class. There were 216 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta,

the number of Honorary Magistrates being 1,947. The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal rose from 153,158 to 165,660. In spite of this increase, there was some improvement in the duration of the trials, the average number of days during which each case lasted being 7·3, as against 9·3 in the previous year. There has also been a very satisfactory improvement in the detention of witnesses in the Magistrates' Courts. The number of cases for disposal before the Courts of Session during the year was 1,692, of which 1,688 were tried and 234 remained pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,706, 1,677 and 257 respectively. There was an improvement in the average duration of cases before the Courts of Session as well as in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, the figures being 45·3 and 60·09 respectively, against 52·3 and 58·1 in the previous year. The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 22,212, of whom 20·9 per cent. were detained for periods exceeding three days. The number of cases in which trials by jury were held was 294. The Sessions Judges agreed with the verdict of the jury in 264 cases, and disapproved of it wholly in 18 and partially in 12 cases. In 14 cases, as against 20 in the previous year, they disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Out of the 16 cases, which include 2 that remained from 1891, thus referred, the High Court reversed the verdict of the jury in nine cases, upheld it in six, and modified it in the remaining case.

Appeals to Sessions Judges rose from 8,244 to 8,907, but the percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against fell from 57·41 to 55·29. There was also an increase in the number of appeals preferred to District Magistrates from 4,447 to 4,949, and the percentage of these in which the order of the lower courts was affirmed fell from 62·44 to 57·69.

Territorial distribution of Magisterial work.

30. According to the present practice there are three systems of procedure in force for receiving criminal petitions, disposing of B and C police forms, and hearing miscellaneous police reports, as follows:—Either the District Magistrate deals with reports, petitions, and police reports himself, or, in his absence from head-quarters, the Joint-Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate in charge deals with them; or a Joint-Magistrate or selected Deputy Magistrate disposes of them, whether the District Magistrate is at head-quarters or not; or different subordinate Magistrates deal with them, each Magistrate taking one or more thanas. The last system has hitherto been discouraged on the ground that it tends to diminish the grasp of his district which the District Magistrate obtains by receiving police reports and petitions himself. It appears, however, that there are districts in Bengal in which it has been followed with advantage, and Sir Charles Elliott has accordingly intimated that if Magistrates of districts desire to adopt this territorial arrangement, there is no objection to their doing so with the permission of the Commissioner of the Division previously obtained. This practice of the territorial distribution of magisterial work prevails in most other provinces in India, and is in accordance with the principle of the sub-divisional system which has obtained so wide an application in this Province.

Criminal Procedure in Magistrates' Courts.

31. There is no point which the Lieutenant-Governor has tried to impress more persistently on magisterial officers than the necessity of remanding cases as seldom as possible, and especially so when witnesses are present to be examined. Nothing is more disastrous to the ends of justice than that witnesses should be summoned and sent away and summoned again and sent

away again because the Magistrate has not the leisure to examine them; and His Honour has appealed to his officers to do all they can to avoid this, not confining themselves to so-called office hours, but sitting as late as they reasonably can in order to record evidence; or if obliged to postpone the hearing, then to take it up again next day, instead of sending the witnesses away to their homes to return on a specified day, as used often to be the practice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that a great improvement has taken place in these respects.

Sir Charles Elliott attaches much importance to the result of Sessions trials as a test of the work of the committing Magistrates. There is a tendency among Subordinate Magistrates to send up to the Sessions without proper scrutiny and in an undigested form almost any case triable by a Court of Session that may come before them, thus placing Judges at a great disadvantage in trying such cases, and often exposing innocent persons to suspense and distress. His Honour has lost no opportunity of impressing on committing officers that it is their duty to carefully scrutinise all Sessions cases coming before them for preliminary enquiry, and only to commit those in which the evidence for the prosecution is found to be satisfactory.

Trial by Jury.

32. In May 1890 the Government of India called for a report from this Government on the working of the Jury system in these Provinces, with special reference to the opinion entertained as to its merits as a means for the repression of crime, and requesting that any improvements in its application which appeared to be necessary might be brought to notice. The subject arose out of the enquiry which had been occupying the Government of India regarding the working of the police and the machinery for the repression of crime in British India, during which it had been alleged by several of the authorities consulted that the Jury system had, in some degree, favoured the escape of criminals.

Reports were accordingly called for from the Commissioners and Judges of those districts in which the system was in force, as well as from the Inspector-General of Police. The Lieutenant-Governor was also favoured with a copy of the replies of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to a separate communication which had been addressed to them by the Government of India. From the reports and minutes received it became evident that the majority of the most experienced Judges and officers consulted emphatically condemned the system as then worked in Bengal, and were all of opinion that it was capable of improvement. After a careful consideration of the opinions and statistics before him, the Lieutenant-Governor reported to the Government of India that there could be no doubt of the failure of the Jury system in these Provinces in its existing shape. It was pointed out that it would be scarcely possible to obtain opinions from a large number of men more nearly approaching to unanimity than was the condemnation of the Jury system in Bengal contained in the reports and minutes above referred to. Sir Charles Elliott expressed his opinion that if the result could have been foreseen, no advocate would have been found for the introduction of this Western institution into India. But as it had been introduced, and was prized on political grounds as a means of identifying the people of the country with the administration of justice, the Lieutenant-Governor was averse from its total abolition, and thought that it would be sufficient to make such changes in its working as seemed best calculated to remove the objections which had been raised. To this end it was suggested that some extension should be made in the right of appeal; that section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended so as to make

it incumbent on the Sessions Judge to refer to the High Court every case in which he differed in opinion from the jury; that section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be altered so as to make it incumbent upon the Judge to ascertain and record fully the reasons of the jury for their verdict; that certain classes of cases, especially those relating to murder, offences against the human body (with certain exceptions), offences against the public tranquillity, and offences relating to documents and trade-marks, should be withdrawn from the cognizance of juries; that the remaining classes of offences to which the jury system applied should continue to be so tried; and that offences relating to marriage should also be made triable by jury: it was also recommended that where qualified jurymen were not easily obtainable, the number of the jury should be reduced from five to three, and that the limit of age qualifying for serving on a jury should be raised to 25.

In reply to these proposals, the Government of India remarked that from a review of the reports received from other Provinces as well as from Bengal it appeared that the defects of the existing system of trial by jury were mainly attributable to two causes:—

(1) to the extension of the Jury system (*a*) to areas to which it was unsuitable, and (*b*) to classes of offences which, as experience showed, ought not to be cognizable by juries;

(2) to the fact that the provisions of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were intended to give Sessions Judges and the High Courts power to remedy and correct wrong verdicts, had failed to fulfil this intention.

His Excellency in Council expressed his approval of the suggestions made by Sir Charles Elliott for modifying the classes of offences which should be made triable by jury. As regards the proposals to amend sections 303 and 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Governor-General in Council observed that although there was a strong body of opinion among the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts in favour of the proposal to amend section 307, yet it did not seem desirable that the Judge should be bound to refer cases in which the failure of justice is not quite clear; while, as regards the proposal to modify section 303, it was remarked that no room should be allowed for anything approaching to a cross-examination of the jury, not only because it would be difficult for untrained men, such as the jurors would be in most cases, to formulate their reasons in a satisfactory shape, but also because it is doubtful whether a mere statement of their reasons would help materially towards the disposal of the case. With reference to the question of allowing an appeal on the facts from the verdict of a jury, His Excellency was of opinion that this was not expedient, as it was not clear what advantage there would be in retaining the jury system at all if it was to be reduced so nearly to the level of a trial with assessors, and the necessity of any such change in the law would be obviated by removing from the cognizance of juries such classes of cases as experience showed to be unsuitable.

A notification was then published on the 20th October 1892, embodying the alterations which had met with the approval of the Government of India, in respect to the classes of cases to be tried by juries. At the same time the full correspondence on the subject was published in the Gazette. The publication of these orders was, however, received by an influential section of the public with much dissatisfaction, and disapproval was expressed at the partial removal of what was looked upon as an important privilege. It was therefore suggested

by the Lieutenant-Governor that it would be best to refer the whole subject to a Commission, with instructions to consider the various points under discussion and to report to Government on the feasibility of any scheme which would be generally acceptable, and yet would safeguard the public from a recurrence of the failures of justice to which attention had been drawn in the published correspondence. This suggestion met with the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and a special Commission was accordingly appointed. The Commission came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the classes of offences which, before the 20th October 1892, were triable by jury in the seven districts of Bengal to which the system had been originally extended, should continue to be triable by jury in those districts, and that the revised classification should be amended.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Commission, and with the previous authorization of the Governor-General in Council, the notification of the 20th October 1892 was then withdrawn. The further recommendations made by the Commission are now under consideration.

It remains only to add that while more general questions are under discussion, a careful revision of the jury lists has been undertaken, under Sir Charles Elliott's orders, in all the districts concerned, with a result that the number of persons liable to serve on a jury has been reduced, while the qualifications of those selected have been raised to a more efficient standard.

Policy of Government under the Arms Act.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken the opportunity of explaining that it is not the policy of Government to place difficulties in the way of people having arms to protect themselves or their crops, or for the purposes of sport, so long as they are persons of good character and the arms are properly used; but it is essential that Government should always be able to know where arms are, so as to be able to call upon them when necessary. The danger is not so much that the arms should be misused as that they should be carelessly kept and so fall into the hands of ill-disposed persons, and thereby add to the difficulties of maintaining peace. The Government should keep control over arms and have information where they are, and Sir Charles Elliott has expressed a hope that district officers will act up to these principles and not hesitate to give licenses to respectable persons whose whereabouts are well known, so that on an emergency they could be called in.

PRISONS.

Statistics of the year.

34. The scarcity which prevailed in most of the districts of Bengal, and the consequent rise in the price of grain, led to an increase of crime, and the daily average of the jail population rose from 15,916 in 1891 to 17,180 in 1892. The daily average number of sick prisoners rose from 610 in 1891 to 687, and the death-rate from 30·9 to 43·9 per mille. The prevalence of sickness and high rate of mortality throughout the jails of the Province were due mainly to the unhealthiness of the season and to the prevalence of disease and want outside the jails, and not to diseases contracted within their walls, and this is borne out by the fact that an increase of 104 deaths, out of a total increase of 118, occurred among prisoners who had been less than six months in prison when they died. Nevertheless the record of the year is far from encouraging, and the Lieutenant-Governor has again urged on all Superintendents of Jails the necessity of devoting special attention to this the most important of all the questions affecting jail administration. A Committee was appointed during the year to enquire

into the causes of the high mortality in the Purnea, Rangpur, and Dinajpur jails. It was found that this was mainly attributable to the high level of the subsoil water in those districts. During the rains, when the seed of disease is sown, the soil of the jail enclosures tends to become water-logged, and the air near the ground level remains saturated with moisture. In these small enclosures the prisoners live not only in an overdamp soil, but also breathe a partially stagnant, supersaturated air. To remedy this state of things it was proposed that a larger number of old and weakly prisoners who are ineligible for transfer to central jails, should be sent to more healthy jails, such as those at Birbhum and Bankura. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that effect has been given to this suggestion with most beneficial results. The Committee also made several other valuable recommendations with regard to diet, labour, bathing and other details of jail administration, of which some have already been carried out, and effect is being given to others as opportunities arise.

The number of prisoners released on medical grounds increased from 105 in 1891 to 140 in 1892. Of these, 26 were released in the hope that they would recover, and 112 in order to allow them to return home, as they were almost certain to die, whether detained in jail or not. It has been directed that all prisoners who are released on the ground that they are likely to die must be shown as deaths, in the mortality statistics of the Jail Department, and instructions have been issued to all Superintendents to carefully distinguish such cases from those in which prisoners are released in the hope that they will recover. Weak and sickly prisoners are now more extensively employed on gardening and other light work of similar nature, and it is satisfactory to note that the great attention now paid by Jail Superintendents to this matter has resulted in a general improvement in the health of this class of prisoners, and has diminished the numbers in the special and convalescent gangs. The practice of utilizing the jail establishment warders for the purpose of furnishing escorts to prisoners required by Magistrates to be produced before the courts was discontinued during the year, and orders have been issued directing that such escorts should in future be supplied by the District Superintendent of Police.

Water-supply.

35. During the year all the different waters, ordinarily in use in jails, have been analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government with a view to determining the best source for selection. The rule that all water should be raised by pumps and should be conveyed by means of pipes to the settling tank, boiler and filter, and thence to the different enclosures, has been laid down for general application in all jails, and will be gradually introduced as funds are available. In jails where buckets are used instead of pumps, the difficulty hitherto experienced in preventing the pollution of the water before use has been in some measure obviated by altering the shape of the bucket, and by the construction of a funnel-shaped opening in the well. An improved type of boiler for drinking-water has been supplied to several jails during the year, and the scheme for supplying the Arrah jail with water from the Sone Canals has approached completion. All these are very important reforms, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes in time to see every jail supplied with such appliances, so that water need never be contaminated in handling or carrying. It is of the utmost importance that all water should be really boiled and not merely heated before being used for cooking or drinking.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

36. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court has risen from 477,400 to 525,949, which is considerably in excess of the number instituted in any year since 1870, when by the passing of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, rent suits were for the first time made cognizable by the Civil Courts. The increase has occurred in all classes of cases, but is especially noticeable in suits under the Rent law. Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, as well as those revived or received on remand or review during the year, the number for disposal in the courts was 629,241, of which 546,434 were decided, against 485,213 in the preceding year, the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 82,807. The percentage of contested to uncontested suits decided by Munsifs was 20·4, against 26 in the preceding year. The number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1892 was 285, as against 275 at the close of 1891, and the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif rose from 1,574 to 1,810. The number of appeals instituted in the lower appellate courts rose from 19,862 to 21,554, and the number decided from 20,118 to 22,115. These appeals were decided by 88 Judges against 89 in 1891, giving an average number of 251 per Judge, as against 226 in the preceding year. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 13,904. The number of applications dealt with in all classes of courts for the execution of decrees, which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, was 193,041, against 184,299 in the preceding year, but the total amount realized fell from Rs. 1,82,60,894 to Rs. 1,82,13,692. The number of persons imprisoned on this account fell from 634 to 557. The percentage of cases in which realizations were effected without process was 10·6, against 10·8 in 1891. Every effort is being made to meet the wishes of the Judges in regard to repairs and extension of the Civil Court buildings, and to provide the necessary funds for furnishing proper accommodation for the Courts.

Reorganization of the establishment of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

37. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the apparently excessive cost of the ministerial establishment of the Calcutta Small Cause Court., Mr. Beighton, I.C.S., District Judge of the 24-Parganas, was deputed to enquire into and report on the existing establishment, comparing it with that at the Bombay, Madras, and Sealdah Courts, and suggesting reductions, where they appeared feasible. As the result of his investigation Mr. Beighton found it possible to recommend a reorganization of the establishment which would effect a saving in salaries of Rs. 17,283 per annum. He also recommended the cessation of the payment of commission to bailiffs, amounting on an average to Rs. 4,961 annually, and the imposition of poundage fees, at 2 per cent., on the value of goods sold in execution of decrees, which was calculated to yield a further sum of Rs. 2,990 per annum. Orders have been passed on this report after the close of the year, and considerable reductions, amounting to Rs. 12,896 a year, which were accepted by the Judges of the Court, have been enforced.

Dismissal of the Subordinate Judge of Gaya.

38. In June 1891 a petition was presented by certain persons to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that an enquiry might be instituted into a statement which had been publicly made in the town of Gaya that the Subordinate Judge of that district had received a bribe of Rs. 7,000 in connection with three suits then pending in his Court. After full and exhaustive

enquiry, formal charges were drawn up and submitted, with the Babu's categorical explanations, to the High Court, and the Hon'ble Judges, after carefully considering the papers, reported that they were unanimous in thinking that the Subordinate Judge should be dismissed from the service, and that this course was necessary in the interests of the administration of justice. In this opinion Sir Charles Elliott concurred. It was clearly proved that the Subordinate Judge had been guilty of conduct marked by deceit and subterfuge in a manner and to a degree which would render it impossible to retain him as a member of the Judicial Service; while as regards the acceptance of the bribe, His Honour did not hesitate to place on record that he was convinced that the charge was true. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directed that, under section 25 of Act XXXVII of 1890, the Subordinate Judge should be removed from his appointment and dismissed from the service of Government.

REGISTRATION.

Appointment of Rural Sub-Registrars.

39. The procedure followed in appointing Rural Sub-Registrars has been modified. Heretofore candidates for vacant posts have submitted forms of application to the District Registrar, who forwarded the form to the Inspector-General of Registration with such recommendation as he thought fit to make in regard to each candidate for the post. From among these applications the Inspector-General selected an occupant for the vacant post, preference being ordinarily given to respectable men of middle age and to Government pensioners in particular, provided always that they had a knowledge of English. Sir Charles Elliott, considering that these valuable posts, some of which carry with them emoluments nearly equal to those of a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the lowest grade, should not be given without more careful supervision, has directed that in future three names, as a rule, should be submitted through the District Registrar to the Inspector-General, who, whenever possible, will examine the selected candidates personally and satisfy himself of the superior eligibility of the candidate he recommends, before submitting his nomination for the sanction of Government.

Statistics of the year.

40. The number of registrations of all kinds continues to advance, and shows that the confidence of the public in the Registration Department is steadily growing. The number of perpetual leases registered has increased from 89,024 in 1891-92 to 90,989, of which no less than 70,316 were registered in the districts of Chittagong, Faridpur, Backergunge, 24-Parganas, Noakhali, Jessore, and Khulna. In the seven districts of the Patna Division during the same year only 982 permanent leases were registered. These figures afford a marked illustration of the difference of the land tenure systems in different parts of this Province. In the deltaic tracts, which are the most prosperous portion of Bengal, the interests in land are infinitesimally subdivided and sublet, but they are mostly fixed and permanent. In Bihar, where the peasantry are worse off than elsewhere, there are middlemen with temporary leases only between the zamindar and raiyat, and fixity of rent and tenure is rarely known. In the deltaic tracts agrarian wealth is distributed in the hands of many until all are comparatively prosperous; in Bihar it is confined to the hands of few, and the masses of the people are steeped in poverty.

The number of optional registrations is increasing, and 29 new offices have been opened during the last three years. The number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards registered during 1892-93

amounted to 108,214. As in former years, the number of kabuliyats taken from raiyats far exceeds the pattas given to them. Various reasons have been assigned for this, but there can be no doubt that in many districts the zamindars are disinclined to grant pattas, partly on account of the expense, and partly because they think that it would be contrary to their interests to do so, while the raiyats themselves are not strong enough to insist on pattas being granted.

The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents during the year, amounting to Rs. 17,73,50,008, shows an increase of more than half a crore of rupees as compared with the preceding year. The total number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tenures rose to 97,920, against 94,894 last year. There has been a steady advance in the number of raiyati holdings transferred by deed of sale, but the increase is most marked in the transfers of raiyati holdings with rights of occupancy, the number of which is nearly three times as large as the number of transfers of holdings at fixed rates. As usual, the raiyats were foremost among the purchasers of holdings with rights of occupancy, being 68·6 per cent. of the whole number. The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Tenancy Act has slightly decreased, and the system of levying landlords' fees under these sections continues to be as unpopular as ever both with the landlords and tenants—with the former, because they believe that their acceptance of the fee will be construed as an acknowledgment on their part of the status claimed, and with the raiyats, because they are not exempted by the payment of the fee from paying it over again as *salami* in getting their names registered in the zamindar's sarishta. The number of inspections made during 1892-93 exceeds the number made in any of the preceding six years, and all Sub-Registrars have been informed that failure in inspection duty without adequate reason will be followed by proportionate loss of pay.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884.

41. The Government of India having accorded sanction to the measure, the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in July 1892; it was referred to a Select Committee, by whom numerous additions and alterations were made in it, some of which involved important questions of principle. It was then, in accordance with the Select Committee's recommendation in their preliminary report, republished for general comment, both official and public. The opinions thus invited disclosed a good deal of opposition to certain of the provisions embodied in the Bill, on the ground that they tended to interfere with the principles of local self-government and to put the municipalities in a worse position than was contemplated in the Act of 1884. Sir Charles Elliott took note of these objections, and in his desire not to insist on reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned in cases where the administration could be satisfactorily maintained by taking any other course, he formally withdrew, in a speech made at a meeting of the Legislative Council held towards the beginning of January 1893, those of the provisions of the Bill against which hostile criticism had chiefly been directed, viz., those empowering the Local Government of its own motion to vary the boundaries of a municipality, or to deprive a municipality of its power to elect a Chairman in case of continued neglect of duty. The other points objected to by the public were left to the consideration

of the Select Committee, to whom the opinions received were communicated, and finally to that of the Council. When proceedings had reached this stage, the question of remodelling the constitution of the Legislative Council on a mixed basis of election and nomination engaged the attention of Government, and it was decided not to proceed with the Bill till the Council, and with it the Select Committee on the Bill, were revised and enlarged. Nothing further could therefore be done before the close of the year.

Elections.

42. General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala in the district of the 24-Parganas: all the elections were contested except in one ward of Cossipore-Chitpur. There were in all 88 bye-elections, of which 43 were uncontested; the percentage of attendance of voters varied in the contested cases from 85·8 at Cossipore-Chitpur to 2·3 at Baduria. Two only of the bye-elections failed—one at Berhampore in consequence of the failure of the electors to nominate a candidate within the prescribed time, and the other at Cuttack owing to the non-attendance of voters. In twenty of the bye-elections only did the proportion of voters reach one quarter of the number actually entitled to the privilege. The low percentage of attendance in the majority of cases indicates either that the average voter sets but little store by the privilege of the franchise, or else has very little preference for one candidate over another.

Arrangements for representation of District Boards and Municipalities in the Council.

43. Of the seven seats in the enlarged Bengal Council, to which nominations are made on the recommendation of elective bodies, it has been decided that two shall ordinarily be filled on the nomination of the District Municipalities, representing the urban classes of the mufassal, and two on the nomination of the District Boards, representing the rural classes. For the purpose of giving effect to this system of representation, the District Boards and Municipalities have been grouped together separately division by division.

For the elections of 1893 the Municipalities of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and the District Boards of the Patna and Chittagong Divisions were selected as the first bodies to exercise these new privileges. The procedure prescribed for the nominations by the Municipalities was briefly as follows. Municipalities whose income was less than Rs. 5,000 were excluded, while those whose income exceeded that amount proceeded each to elect a single electoral representative, who exercised a voting power proportionate to the income of the Municipality which elected him. Thus the representative of a Municipality with an income of Rs. 5,000 and less than Rs. 10,000, was entitled to exercise only one vote at the conference of municipal electoral representatives, whilst the nominee of a Municipality with an income of Rs. 1,00,000 and less than Rs. 1,50,000 exercised a voting power of 5 votes. For the District Board elections, all districts were considered to be of equal importance, and each District Board nominated one representative exercising one vote at the election. The procedure laid down for the meeting of the electoral representatives is as follows. The names of all candidates must be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The election is by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes is withdrawn from the election, and another ballot is held for the remaining candidates, and so on till an absolute majority is obtained.

Assessment of municipal taxes on Government buildings.

44. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the question of the assessment of municipal taxes on Government buildings by instances either of over-assessment or of illegal assessment of Government property which have occurred in certain municipalities in the interior, definite instructions were issued for the guidance of local officers of Government with a view to prevent any unfair assessment of State property in future.

Primary education in municipalities.

45. In reviewing the reports on the working of municipalities (except Calcutta) during 1891-92, the Lieutenant-Governor laid down the principle that municipalities should be called upon to provide instruction for one-half the number of boys of a school-going age as ascertained by taking them to be 15 per cent. on the male population. A larger number were not provided for as for obvious reasons it could not be expected that all the boys should be at school. Taking the average cost of this class of education at 10 annas per head (exclusive of that portion of the charge which is ordinarily met from fees and subscriptions), the cost which the municipalities were called upon to defray under these orders in providing education for 108,112 boys was taken in round numbers at Rs. 67,000, which bore to the total ordinary income (*i.e.*, excluding the income derived for specific purposes, such as lighting, conservancy, water-supply, maintenance of hospitals, &c.) of the municipalities during 1891-92 the ratio of 3·2 per cent.,—a very moderate demand to make on municipal revenues for the primary education of the boys resident within their limits. Municipalities were at the same time informed that in those cases in which the municipal revenues were already so deeply pledged to obligatory expenditure that this small contribution could not be made to primary education, some help would be afforded from provincial revenues for a year or two till the necessary equilibrium was established.

The total actual expenditure on primary education during 1892-93 was Rs. 33,024, against Rs. 23,033 in 1891-92. This amount falls far short of the standard fixed by Government, for that would have amounted in 1892-93 to Rs. 67,028; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice a substantial increase in expenditure, and he understands that the reports for the current year will show that the wishes of the Government in this matter have been fully complied with.

As regards the Calcutta Municipality, the attitude of the Commissioners towards the education of the youth resident in the municipality attracted the unfavourable notice of the Lieutenant-Governor when dealing with the report on the working of the municipality during 1890-91. The Corporation did not incur any expenditure on education previous to the amalgamation of the main portion of the Suburban Municipality with the town proper, in April 1888, when a grant of Rs. 3,000, which the Suburban Municipality used to make annually, was taken over and continued by the Corporation. This inconsiderable sum is still the sole contribution of the leading municipality in Bengal to the fulfilment of one of its primary duties. As the general tax-payer could not with justice be called on to bear the charges for educating the sons of Calcutta residents, who already pay taxes on a scale which should suffice to defray the cost of primary schools, the Commissioners were informed, in the Government Resolution on the working of the municipality during 1891-92, of its intention gradually to withdraw State aid to education in Calcutta, the deficiency thus caused being met by the Corporation. In a subsequent communication the Commissioners were requested to increase the accommodation and provision

for primary schools at convenient distances throughout the entire area of the municipality, and to increase their grant to this object to at least Rs. 10,000 a year, being the amount of the present expenditure on primary education by the State and the municipality jointly. In order to save the Commissioners from any possible embarrassment, the Lieutenant-Governor decided not to precipitate matters, and the Commissioners were informed that if an advance were made by them to meet this requisition during 1893-94, Government would continue one-half of its grant during that year, withdrawing the other half with effect from the beginning of the year 1894-95. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has upon the urgent representation of the Corporation, and upon a review of their financial position, directed that the Government grant for primary education would continue intact during the year 1893-94, in full confidence that the Commissioners will fulfil their obligations in 1894-95.

Calcutta Municipality.

46. When the Suburban area was added to the town proper by Act II (B.C.) of 1888, one of the conditions made was that three lakhs of rupees out of the receipts from three of the great revenue funds should be devoted annually to the improvement of the added area. What objects were to be considered as improvements, and what payments were to be debited to the statutory contribution of three lakhs, have for some time been doubtful questions, but the opinion of Counsel has lately been taken, and it is hoped that the Commissioners will soon be in a position to make up their accounts. The amount which they should have expended between the 1st April 1889 and the 31st March 1893 was 12 lakhs, but as a matter of fact the expenditure has been only Rs. 10,51,102, and the rate-payers of the Suburban area have therefore a claim against the Corporation for the immediate expenditure of nearly a lakh and-a-half of rupees on improving the area in question. Moreover, Rs. 3,38,296 of the expenditure already incurred has been met, not from revenue as the law provides, but from capital. Now, however, that the question is in a fair way to be decided, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Commissioners will adjust their accounts and in future comply year by year with the requirements of the law.

The prompt realization of public dues is absolutely essential to, and a distinctive feature of, vigorous Municipal administration, and some defects have been pointed out in the system of collections now followed. The law lays down in the clearest terms the manner in which the rates shall be collected. The consolidated rate is payable quarterly in advance on the 1st day of April, July, October, and January, and as soon as it is due the law makes it incumbent upon the Commissioners to present to each person liable to pay it a bill for the sum payable. If this bill is not paid within seven days of presentation, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, and if within seven days from the receipt of this notice the amount is not paid, the Commissioners may recover the same with all costs by distress and sale of the defaulter's moveable property. These short and simple provisions if vigorously used would enable the Corporation to collect their rates with ease within each quarter, but the practice in vogue, with the sanction of the Commissioners, is to abstain from issuing the notices of demand until after the close of the quarter to which they refer. The consequence is that a considerable proportion of the demand is three months in arrears, the Commissioners thus voluntarily submitting for the greater part of the year to forego the use of large sums which are realizable, but which they will not realize. Until the

present injurious system of unnecessary indulgence is abandoned, His Honour cannot consider the administration of the Municipal Commissioners in this respect as efficient.

A certain want of vigour is also noticeable in the matter of trade licenses. Under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, no person is allowed to exercise any of certain specified trades, professions or callings, without a license for the year, under pain of a fine on conviction by a Magistrate. The Chairman reports that this obligation is generally neglected, but that it is not thought advisable to enforce the law to the letter. There may be special reasons for this leniency, one of which doubtless is that the procedure for enforcing payment involves prosecution before a Magistrate, but as it is clear that the fees are recovered with difficulty, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that the Commissioners would do well to enforce the law vigorously after due notice of their intention to do so has been given. There would doubtless be complaints of hardship at first, but the habit of punctual payment once established would probably continue to the great benefit of the licensees as well as the Commissioners.

During the last ten years nearly $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees have been expended on *basti* improvement, the material advantage of which, setting aside the benefit to the public from a sanitary point of view, rests with the owners of the property. It is difficult to completely share the contentment which the Commissioners seem to feel with the existing state of affairs, since it appears that the procedure which they follow differs from that embodied in Act II of 1888. It is a procedure which, to a very great extent, favours the owners of *bastis* at the expense of the general body of rate-payers. The law provides the Commissioners with ample powers to recover the cost of improvements from the owners benefitted, and although in certain cases which present special features, the Commissioners may reasonably abate something of their rights, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that they owe it to the tax-payers not to abandon their legal rights altogether. The law should be enforced, no doubt with consideration and in a reasonable and proper spirit, but the law is not enforced at all if no recoveries are ever made from the owners of *bastis* which have been improved by the Commissioners. It is conceivable that difficulties may be experienced in giving effect to the law, but it is better that they should be met and overcome rather than that the law should be ignored.

With the laudable object of extending the benefits of pure water to areas outside the limits of the Municipality, the Commissioners during the year agreed to supply the Maniktala Municipality with filtered water up to a maximum of 10 gallons a head at a cost of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons; and moreover, at the request of Government, they allowed their Municipal Engineer, Mr. Kimber, to undertake the preparation of a scheme and estimate for supplying with filtered water the riparian municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly from Barrackpore downwards: the consent of the Corporation was conditional on compliance with two stipulations, which are reasonable enough, viz., that the municipalities concerned should pay all the cost of the surveys, &c., and that no portion of the water required for the Calcutta Municipality should be diverted for the benefit of any outside municipality. The scheme is necessarily a large one, and has not yet been completed.

The drainage system of the town proper has been virtually completed for some time, but improvements are constantly being carried out as occasion offers or necessity arises. A large flushing reservoir, holding 300,000 gallons, has

lately been constructed near the Bhawanipur Pumping Station, and provision has been made in the Loans Budget for 1893-94 for a large extension of the flushing system. Much, however, remains to be done in the added area, where there are some 200 miles of open drains which can be adapted and used for surface drainage.

Rules for preliminary sanction to projects for water-supply and drainage.

47. The number of projects for water-supply or drainage proposed by Municipal Commissioners or District Boards tends continually to increase, and with the passing of the Municipal Bill it may be hoped the time will soon arrive when no town of any importance in Bengal will be without a fairly good water-supply and a well-devised system of drainage. In order, therefore, to save unnecessary trouble and expenditure involved in the preparation of the detailed schemes which may not eventually receive the sanction of Government, certain rules were prepared for the guidance of local bodies in the matter. The gist of the rules is that at the outset only a rough sketch of the project should be laid before Government for orders, showing how it is to be carried out, what will be the approximate cost, and what funds are available to meet such cost or for repaying a loan if incurred to meet it. The project will then be considered by Government, and administrative sanction accorded if the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the projected work is urgently required, that the advantage to health which it is expected to ensure is commensurate with the probable cost, and that the scheme is sound both financially and from an engineering point of view. The local body will then arrange for the preparation of complete plans and estimates.

As it transpired that certain drainage works undertaken by a municipality by means of a loan from Government were executed in a very unsatisfactory manner, it has further been laid down since the close of the year that in the case of works estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 or more, the sanction of Government will be contingent on adequate provision being made for detailed supervision by a suitable engineer.

Drainage and Water-supply Conference at Belvedere.

48. In considering the various schemes which have been brought forward from time to time for the purpose of providing municipal towns, especially those on both banks of the river Hooghly near Calcutta, with a supply of filtered water and with improved drainage, the Lieutenant Governor was led to the conclusion that the existing municipal law did not make adequate provision for inducing municipalities to undertake, or to combine their resources for the purpose of undertaking, such schemes. His attention was also drawn to the facts that, in the opinion of the general public, shared in by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, obstructed drainage is to a large extent the cause of the fever which has for a long time afflicted these Provinces, and that existing laws do not authorize the execution of comprehensive schemes of drainage, embracing both municipal and rural areas. Tentative proposals were, therefore, drawn up with a view to secure this object, and were circulated to selected officers and non-official chairmen of municipalities. On the receipt of their opinions, a number of gentlemen, official and non-official, including the chairmen of certain important mufassal municipalities who were qualified by their position and experience to advise the Lieutenant-Governor on these difficult questions, were asked to meet Sir Charles Elliott at a Conference at Belvedere, the reports and papers bearing on the subject having been circulated to them beforehand for consideration.

After a full and careful discussion of the subject, the Conference arrived at the following conclusions:—

(I) That the Local Government should be empowered of its own motion to require municipalities (*a*) to apply to Government for the extension of the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to water-supply and drainage, and (*b*) to combine with one another, and with District or Local Boards and Cantonment authorities, for the purpose of improving the water-supply and drainage of the area subject to their jurisdiction; and

(II) That when an application is made to Government on the part of the inhabitants of any tract where malarial fever prevails, or when it is notorious that there is a high rate of mortality due to the want of drainage, provision should be made by law for ascertaining the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants or owners of property concerned, as represented by the District Board, and if the majority support the scheme, the Government should be empowered to carry out comprehensive schemes of drainage, and to raise from the area affected such funds as may be necessary for meeting the cost of such schemes.

Steps have already been taken to give effect to these resolutions, the first by including the necessary provisions in the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884, now under consideration in the Bengal Legislative Council; while in order to carry out the latter resolution, a draft Bill has been framed which since the close of the year has been submitted to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

Water-supply.

49. Excluding Calcutta, Rs. 2,16,467 were spent in 1892-93 in improving the water-supply, as compared with Rs. 89,776 in the year 1891-92. This large increase was shared by all the Divisions except Rajshahi. The following were the most important of the works in progress or under consideration during the year. At Burdwan the Commissioners spent Rs. 37,356 chiefly in purchasing machinery for the extension of the water-works. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah acquired a tank at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and spent Rs. 3,411 in sinking wells and in filling tanks with water from the river during the hot season when water was scarce. A large scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality spent Rs. 1,472 in sinking a well, in re-excavating and leasing tanks, and in repairing tube wells. The East Indian Railway Company having resolved to make Hooghly a main pumping station, and to draw water there from the river, the Chairman of the Municipality, acting on the Commissioner's suggestion, asked the Agent of the Company to allow large tanks situated at convenient distances from the main channel to be filled by means of branch pipes, the Municipality paying for the water: the Agent has expressed willingness to comply, but the exact terms have not yet been settled. In the Dacca Division a sum of Rs. 92,177 was spent on the construction of the Raj Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad, the gift of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur: the work was in progress, but not completed during the year. The Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality obtained sanction to a loan of

Rs. 25,000 from Government for the purpose of supplying the town with filtered water from the Calcutta mains. The Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality also have applied to the Corporation of Calcutta for the extension of the filtered water-supply to the most important wards. The question of supplying the town of Arrah with pure drinking water from the river Sone was fully discussed during the year, and a scheme was finally sanctioned by Government. The Arrah Municipality and the District Board have each promised to contribute a lakh of rupees, and Raja Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh, zamindar of Surajpura, has paid Rs. 1,50,000 and Rai Jai Perkash Lall Bahadur, C.I.E., of Dumraon, Rs. 25,000 towards the project. The work has commenced, and the contractors are under heavy penalties to deliver filtered water from the Sone river throughout the town on or before the 28th February 1894.

Drainage.

50. It is satisfactory to observe that Municipal Commissioners generally are becoming more alive to the necessity for improvements in drainage, and that several schemes are in various stages of progress, of which the following are among the most important. In Serampore the new main channel to Konnagar, for which Government lent Rs. 30,000, is approaching completion. In Darjeeling nearly all the drains that receive foul water have been remodelled and made of concrete and cement or half-round glazed tiles. The drainage scheme of the Patna Municipality was sanctioned during the year, and a loan of Rs. 3,18,000 has been granted by Government to carry out the project: the work has been taken in hand, and is being pushed on vigorously under the supervision of the District Engineer. The Baradanda drainage work of the Puri Municipality, for which a loan of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by Government, was begun towards the close of 1891-92; Rs. 15,000 were drawn during the year, of which about Rs. 9,000 were spent.

Statistics of the year.

51. Excluding Calcutta, the total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146, or one more than in the previous year. The increase was due to the establishment, with effect from 1st April 1892, of a new municipality at Patuakhali in the district of Backergunge. The inhabitants of the 146 municipal towns number 2,731,182 persons, and even including Calcutta, the percentage of urban to total population is only 4·8. The total number of rate-payers was 464,800, representing only 17·01 per cent. of the municipal population. The average incidence per head of municipal taxation of all kinds throughout Bengal (excluding Calcutta) was Re. 0-12-8, against Re. 0-12-4 in the previous year and Re. 0-11-11 in 1890-91. In twenty-nine municipalities only did the incidence of taxation amount to one rupee or upwards per head of population. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 26,73,682, of which Rs. 21,25,283, or 79·4 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 1,22,756, or 4·5 per cent., remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,25,643, being about 16 per cent. of the total demand. The current demand was Rs. 22,52,676, of which Rs. 18,60,231, or 82·5 per cent., was realised, against 80· per cent. in the previous year, whilst of the arrear demands 62·9 per cent. was realised, against 67·1 in 1891-92.

There was a total net increase of Rs. 2,39,091 in the income of the municipalities (excluding Calcutta), the total increase of income from taxation amounting to Rs. 79,197. The total municipal expenditure of the Province (excluding Calcutta) was Rs. 31,21,532, against Rs. 28,66,056 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,55,476. The total balance at the close of the year

was Rs. 4,19,397, against Rs. 3,99,028 of the year 1891-92. The largest expenditure was incurred on conservancy (Rs. 8,41,573), roads (Rs. 4,40,297), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 2,74,125), water-supply (Rs. 2,16,467), office establishment (Rs. 1,89,831), lighting (Rs. 1,52,825), and public instruction (Rs. 1,33,275).

General review of the year.

52. Although none of the municipalities of Bengal have as yet attained to the standard of administration which Government has placed before them, yet the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that in many respects there has been a desire for progress, and in some cases the results have been very praiseworthy. There has been a slight but general increase in the proportionate expenditure on conservancy, drainage, and the supply of medical aid, while a corresponding reduction has been effected in the expenditure on establishment and roads. The proportion of the total demand collected during the year was 2 per cent. higher than in 1891-92: some effort has been made to give effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's policy in regard to primary education, and the importance of good water and drainage is now more widely appreciated than ever before. The faults of municipalities seem to be the reluctance of the Commissioners to impose taxation even where the legal limit has not been reached and the wants of the community are great; the irregularity of assessments in some places; and in very many municipalities laxity of practice in collecting their dues. Nothing but time and the gradual education of public feeling will eradicate these failings, but the new Municipal Bill, if passed into law, will, it is hoped, greatly facilitate the efforts of those who really desire reform, and for the rest the Government must be content to wait until a spirit of healthy emulation is engendered and until Municipal Commissioners set before themselves a higher standard of administration.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The farming of cattle pounds.

53. In permitting the continuance of the system of farming out cattle pounds which obtains in Bengal, the Government of India expressed the hope that suitable arrangements should be made for inspection, so as to prevent abuses and ensure the proper exercise of the powers of control given by law. Orders were accordingly issued requiring district officers and their Assistants and Deputies, as also the Chairmen of Local Boards, Vice-Chairmen of District and Local Boards, and Sub-Inspectors of Schools specially empowered on this behalf, to inspect the pounds. Instructions were at the same time issued requiring the inspecting officers, in cases where the management is direct and the pound-keeper is the servant of the Board and directly responsible to it for his collections, closely to scrutinize his registers, as those of any other officer entrusted with the handling of money; but in other cases, *i.e.*, where the pounds are farmed, they are only to see that the animals are properly cared for, that the buildings are kept in good order, and that the registers are sufficiently carefully maintained so as to enable any animal to be traced in them from the time when it is impounded until finally disposed of. The prescribed form of agreement executed by lessees of pounds, which was too severe, in that it rendered the lessee liable for rent to the end of the year in case of breach of contract, and contained no provision for the remission of rent on the termination of lease on some other account, was modified on those points, and a new clause was inserted in the form providing that in case

of default of payment of rent or dismissal the amount of the security deposit of 25 per cent. of the rent should be forfeited to the District Board, and the pound should be at the disposal of that body, to be relet to another farmer. The forms of registers and receipts in use in pounds throughout Bengal, which date from a period anterior to the transfer of pound administration to District Boards, when these were managed entirely by the police, were also provisionally amended and circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions for opinion. Since the close of the year the forms have been finally modified, and orders were issued directing that they should come into use from 1st October 1893.

Formation of Union Committees in Bengal.

54. In his review of the administration of the District Boards in Bengal during 1890-91, Sir Charles Elliott declared his policy of postponing the establishment of Village Unions in Bengal until the relations of District and Local Boards constituted under Bengal Act III of 1885 should have been finally settled and should have stood the test of several years' experience. This view did not commend itself to the Government of India, as the importance of the village organization as an essential element of success in sanitary improvement in rural areas had been recognised in other Provinces; and although, in deference to the opinion of this Government, the Supreme Government did not press for the formation of such Committees generally throughout the Province, the question of forming a few Village Unions experimentally in selected and advanced rural areas before deciding whether the system should or should not be more largely introduced, was commended to the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor towards the close of the year. The Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions were accordingly asked to submit proposals for the tentative and experimental extension of the Union panchayet system in selected areas in those Divisions.

Supervision of civil works.

55. In consequence of the duplication of work and establishments caused by the maintenance side by side of Executive and District Engineers in certain districts, Sir Charles Elliott suggested to the Government of India that the whole of the work placed under the Executive Engineers of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong Public Works Divisions, as well as some of that under the Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, might be entrusted to the District Engineers in those districts without any detriment to the efficiency of the work, and with considerable advantage as regards economy. The proposal having met with the approval of the Government of India, the maintenance and repairs of all Provincial works, consisting mainly of buildings, in the districts named in the margin, which were under the Executive Engineers of the above-mentioned Divisions, and also of the Imperial buildings, viz., post-offices and telegraph offices, were made over to the District Boards, and placed in charge of their District Engineers, the necessary funds for their up-keep being transferred to the Boards at the same time. As, however, it appeared desirable to introduce the scheme for a short period only in the first instance in order to test its working, the grants for the maintenance of the works in question, aggregating Rs. 1,35,468 per annum, were made for a period of four years, commencing from 1892-93. In consideration also of the fact that these transfers would throw increased work and responsibility

Burdwan.	Dinajpur.	Backergunge.
Birbhum.	Jalpaiguri.	Tippera.
Bankura.	Rangpur.	Noakhali.
Hooghly.	Bogra.	Chittagong.
Howrah.	Pabna.	Monghyr.
24-Parganas.	Dacca.	Bhagalpur.
Jessore.	Mymensingh.	Purnea.
Khulna.	Faridpur.	Malda.
Rajshahi.		

on the District Engineers, a further annual grant of Rs. 10,200 was made to District Boards to meet the cost of the special allowance to be given to their District Engineers.

Statistics of the year.

56. The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards was reduced from 106 to 104, owing to the abolition of the Chuadanga subdivision in the Nadia district, and the Lalbagh subdivision in the Murshidabad district. This number has, since the close of the year, been further reduced to 102 in consequence of the abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions in the district of the 24-Parganas. The District Boards held altogether 624 meetings, giving an average of 16·4 meetings for each Board, as compared with 512, or an average of 13·4 in the previous year. The Local Boards held 1,048 meetings, or 87 more than in 1891-92. The third general elections of members of those District and Local Boards which had been formed soon after the passing of Act III (B.C.) of 1885 were held during the year. The elections, as a rule, excited little or no interest, and the results show clearly how indifferent the masses still are to what is sometimes described as a dearly prized privilege.

The total income of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 71,93,805 and the expenditure to Rs. 70,23,750, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being Rs. 62,13,324 and Rs. 62,91,657 respectively. At the close of the year the credit balance amounted to Rs. 17,63,217. With the exception of Bhagalpur, all the District Boards in Bengal have now adopted the model rules for the management of a Provident Fund for the benefit of those of their employés whose whole service has been under them; and twenty-nine out of the thirty-eight have framed pension rules for those of their employés who have been transferred from pensionable service under Government or under the late Road Cess Committee. The total expenditure of the year on sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,31,915, as against Rs. 56,119 in 1891-92. The advance is respectable, but the amount is still comparatively insignificant, representing only 2·7 per cent. of the ordinary income of District Boards during the year, and it is subject to the important qualification that Rs. 52,500, or more than one-third of the whole amount, were expended in the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts in digging new and cleaning out old tanks as measures of famine relief, and not primarily for any sanitary purpose. It is clear that most Boards are not yet alive to their duties in respect of sanitation, which is a matter of vital importance to the people. In this regard Bengal is far behind other provinces of the Empire, while the need for sanitary reform is greater in these Provinces than in most others. The importance of a pure water-supply has been repeatedly pointed out, and Sir Charles Elliott, though he does not go so far as to desire to increase taxation generally for the purpose, would view gladly the inception by local bodies of moderate and well-considered efforts to improve water-supply, drainage and the conservancy of rural areas. His Honour hopes that in future years a suitable proportion of the income of District Boards may be devoted to these objects.

The Lieutenant-Governor has nothing fresh to say regarding the results of the administration of local affairs by District Boards. The machinery has worked smoothly for the most part. Progress has been made in the extension of medical relief, though little or nothing is being done to touch, by drainage schemes, the seats of malarial fever. The advancement of primary education still demands careful attention. There is scope for further improvement in the expenditure on communications. Better results might be

obtained in most districts with a more judicious distribution of the available funds. In those districts in which the ordinary means of communication is by boat, far more benefit will accrue by improving the waterways than from heavy outlay on banked and bridged roads. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to imply that money is spent where it is not required, but when funds are limited, it is necessary to consider not only whether expenditure on a particular object is in itself beneficial, but also whether there is not some other work calling more urgently for execution. No great achievement has marked the last twelve months and no new policy has been inaugurated, but His Honour is gratified to think that the year has been one of that uneventful progress which leads to the goal of order and good government.

MARINE.

Kidderpore Docks.

57. The most important event coming under the head Marine was the opening of the Kidderpore Docks. It was originally proposed to construct two docks at a cost of Rs. 3,03,31,515, but the Secretary of State in a despatch, dated the 27th March 1884, sanctioned the construction of one dock only at a cost of Rs. 2,00,00,000. This limitation of the original proposal rendered modifications in the estimate necessary. Certain works included in the estimate for the second dock were required, whether one or two docks were constructed; there were also omissions, errors in rates, and modifications in the design. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,64,01,605, providing for the works required, was sanctioned by the Government of India on the 24th October 1890. In the same month an accident of a serious nature happened to the dock walls, regarding which the most eminent Engineers in India and the Engineering-Adviser of the Secretary of State were consulted. Extra expenditure, amounting to Rs. 13,56,499, was caused partly by this accident and partly by additional works found to be necessary for other reasons; the works as sanctioned also cost Rs. 4,81,807 more than was anticipated. A second revised estimate, including interest on capital up to the 1st May 1892, amounting to Rs. 2,82,39,911, was submitted by the Port Commissioners in April 1892. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Local Government, permitted interest to the end of October to be charged to capital account, and the sanctioned estimate now stands at Rs. 2,87,70,566, of which up to the 31st March last Rs. 2,80,98,066 had been expended. The docks were legally open on the 28th September 1892, but can scarcely be said to have been in a condition to receive heavy traffic before the close of the year. The first vessel entered the docks on the 28th June 1892, but it soon became evident that shippers were not disposed to take advantage of the facilities provided, and the Port Commissioners were called on by Government to take measures to provide for the deficiency in the revenues of the port arising from interest on the capital expenditure on the docks having to be provided for. Port dues at the rate of four annas per registered ton were imposed on all vessels entering the port, with effect from the 1st of December 1892, and a special tax of four annas a ton levied, under sections 108 and 109 of the Calcutta Port Act, on all goods landed from or shipped into any vessel lying within port limits from the 1st of January 1893. The special tax has been continued during the year 1893-94, the estimated receipts from it being Rs. 8,50,000, and from port dues Rs. 4,75,000. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has caused the Port Commissioners to be addressed as to the measures which it may be thought advisable to take to attract traffic to the docks, and the whole question is now under consideration.

Loss of the *Anglia*.

58. A deplorable accident occurred on the 25th August 1892, resulting in the loss of the S.S. *Anglia* and 15 lives. The vessel grounded and turned over in the Jellingham Channel. The Court of Enquiry absolved the pilot from all blame; but the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accept this verdict in its entirety, being of opinion that the accident might have resulted from the course taken by the pilot, and Sir Charles Elliott was, therefore, unable to acquit him of a grave error in judgment.

Epidemic on board the *Crofton Hall*.

59. General attention was attracted to an outbreak, of what was supposed to be cholera, on the ship *Crofton Hall*, which left Calcutta bound for Hull on the 3rd of June 1892. She returned to Garden Reach on the 13th idem, having lost six of her crew, and with the rest more or less seriously ill. An exhaustive and prolonged enquiry was held, in which the Health Officer of the Port was assisted by Drs. W. J. Simpson, Cunningham, Ranking and Crombie, the result of which was to show by an exhaustive process of reasoning that the cause of the outbreak was poisoning from the use of putrid meat. There was no reason to believe that the meat when shipped was bad; its condition was, however, sufficiently accounted for by the fact that it was kept for four months in what is known as the harness cask, without the brine being renewed. The attention of masters of ships was called to the necessity of care in this respect.

Forecastle accommodation.

60. The Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta in his reports for the years 1891 and 1892 noticed the defective forecastle accommodation as regards ventilation and protection from the sun, in the great majority of the steamers visiting the port. The question has been referred to the Government of India with the suggestion that, if it is not possible for the Board of Trade to ensure better provision for the comfort of seamen in these respects, it may be necessary to amend the law applicable to Indian ports, so as to require temporary arrangements being made to secure the ends in view during the stay of the vessel in port.

Improvements in the Port.

61. A new vessel to replace the pilot brig *Coleroon*, which was lost on the 6th November 1891, was sanctioned in June 1892, and is now in course of construction in the Bombay Dockyard; it is expected that it will be delivered in Calcutta early in 1894. A new lantern was fixed to the lighthouse at Kutubdia in December 1892, and the light exhibited from the 1st January 1893. The Port Officer, Calcutta, reports that it shows a most excellent light, which can be seen from a distance of 17 nautical miles, the power being equal to that of 283,000 candles.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Decennial Report on the material condition of the people.

62. At the instance of the Secretary of State for India, a brief memorandum on the material condition of the people, more especially of the raiyats and the labouring classes at the present time, was drawn up by Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Collector of Shahabad, for inclusion in the Decennial Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India. The time allowed for the preparation of this memorandum was too short to admit of any special

inquiries, and the compilation was therefore based on such facts and statistics as were readily available.

Returns of prices-current.

63. Revised rules were issued during the year for preparing fortnightly returns of prices-current in the bazars of head-quarters stations and in certain specified marts. Attention was drawn to the necessity of punctuality, and District Officers were instructed to post the half-monthly return on the very day on which the half-month to which it relates ends. It was laid down that in each district an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector should be specially charged with, and made responsible for, checking the returns by personal enquiries, and each price-current return should bear the attestation of such officer that he has satisfied himself of its accuracy.

Revision of the Famine Code.

64. Comprehensive instructions superseding all previous orders on the subject of Famine Relief were issued during the year pending the preparation of a revised edition of the Famine Code. Warnings were given against false alarms based on the reported loss of a single crop; and stress was laid on the necessity of starting test works at piece rates not in excess of the famine wage. A classification of workers was prescribed, dividing them into able-bodied paid by the piece; persons unused to earthwork or temporarily enfeebled by want, who should be required to do a fair day's task for three-fourths of the maximum wage, liable to reduction for short work to not less than their minimum wage; and persons paid by daily labour whose work is not measured, but who are encouraged to do what they can and get the minimum wage. Since the close of the year a uniform classification on similar principles, but differing in details from the foregoing, has been prescribed by the Government of India for adoption in all Provinces. A formula which had stood the test of practice was prescribed for calculating the rates for piece earthwork for different soils and varying lengths of lead. Scales of full, three-quarter and minimum wages were prescribed for districts where coarse rice is the usual food, or the only food easily procurable, and for districts where cheaper grains are procurable. The general principles governing the distribution of gratuitous relief were defined, and it was suggested that there should be a general decrease in the distribution of such relief as alarm disappears and people, becoming more assured of the crop about to be harvested, begin to open their purses with their wonted liberality. Reports, registers, and returns of the simplest kind consistent with the necessity of keeping the Government fully informed of the state of thing prevailing locally were prescribed for general use.

Veterinary Department.

65. Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn was appointed during the year to be Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, and of the Bengal Veterinary Institution, and all District Boards were informed that he would be available for consultation by them and other local authorities on any matters connected with horse and cattle breeding, or diseases of horses and cattle. It was added that the scheme for the Veterinary School included 30 stipends of Rs. 5, to be held by pupils, and also a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month founded by Dr. Kenneth Macleod, late of Calcutta; and that His Honour wished District Boards to assist in sending pupils to the school and to take into consideration the question of providing employment for the students when they have gone through the course of studies at the Veterinary School and Hospital.

It was explained that the most suitable class of persons for students in the school would probably be the sons of comparatively well-to-do cultivators, who had had a good primary education, and were conversant with cattle and agricultural concerns. In the meantime it was requested that a report might be submitted at once to Veterinary Captain Gunn, whenever any serious outbreak of cattle-disease occurred, and that all possible assistance might be given him in enquiring into and dealing with any such outbreaks and in visiting any large fairs which might be held within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Botanical Gardens.

66. A steady advance was made during the year in improving the garden both as a scientific centre and as a pleasant resort for the public. Over 15,000 specimens were added to the herbarium, the gifts of private individuals and the results of the botanical exploration of Mr. Gammie (Junior) of the less known parts of Sikkim and the Thibetan frontier.

Cinchona.

67. The number of cinchona plants, including the nursery stock, at the Government plantations on 1st April 1893 was 4,331,651. The crop of the year amounted to 304,390 lbs. of dry bark, the whole of which, with the exception of 1,280½ lbs., was made over to the factory. The outturn of the factory was 5,242 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,481 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The revenue derived from the quinine febrifuge, bark, and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,17,767-15-6, the net profit on the working of the estates being shown at Rs. 3,170-14-3.

FORESTS.

Reorganization of the Upper Controlling Staff.

68. In August 1891 the Government of India advocated the grading of officers in the upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Department in three consolidated lists, on the ground that this would tend to equalise the prospects of ordinary promotion, and would ensure a more even distribution of Conservatorships and of special promotion caused by deputation on foreign ervice, and selection for appointments in the Imperial list. The scheme was objected to by the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, who considered that it would tend to a system of promotion by seniority with too little regard to merit, that it would lead to delay and increase correspondence, and that it would interfere with provincial control. These provinces were, therefore, excluded from the operation of the scheme. At the same time some changes were made in the *Cadre* of the Forest Department, the result of which was to give Bengal an upper Controlling Staff of one Deputy Conservator of the first grade, two of the second, two of the third, and three of the fourth, and three Assistant Conservators of the first grade and two of the second—thirteen officers in all.

Reorganization of the Subordinate Forest Service.

69. The question of reorganizing the subordinate grades of officers employed on Forest Administration in Bengal, which had been under discussion for some time past, was materially advanced during the year, and now awaits the final sanction of the Supreme Government. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Forests for separately classifying and grading the executive and protective branches of the subordinate service, and fixing the numbers to be employed, were, with a single exception, agreed to by the

Lieutenant-Governor. Owing to the peculiar conditions of forest administration which prevails in the Sundarbans and in Chittagong, it was considered that the subordinate forest establishments employed in these localities should be graded separately from the rest of the staff, and the proposal that all Rangers should be borne on a single list was, therefore, not deemed suitable for these Provinces. The result of these arrangements will be to give Bengal an executive staff of 92 officers, consisting of 32 Rangers and 60 Deputy Rangers, and a protective staff of 473 officers, comprising 60 Foresters and 413 Guards, as compared with the former scale of 417 officers, comprising 23 Rangers, 81 Foresters, and 313 Guards. The additional cost involved in the scheme is Rs. 40,644.

The Forest year: Chevrons.

70. A special forest year, extending from 1st July to 30th June, was introduced with effect from the year 1892-93, and arrangements were made to adjust reports and returns to the change. Rules were also passed for awarding chevrons to subordinate forest officials of lower rank than that of Forest Ranger for approved service and good conduct.

Forest reforms, Sonthal Parganas.

71. During the year under report important proposals were under consideration in regard to two tracts in the Sonthal Parganas occupied by the two tribes known as Mal Paharia and Málé or Savar Paharia. In the Mal Paharia country there are situated some 43 square miles of so-called reserve forests, and some open forests; while in the Málé tract no attempt has hitherto been made to introduce any kind of forest conservancy, and the inhabitants have been allowed to practise unchecked the system of cultivation by burning jungle and sowing a crop in the ashes, which is known as *jhum* or *kardo*. It was proposed by the Commissioner of the Division and the Conservator of Forests that the so-called "reserves" should be converted into Protected Forest, under Act VII of 1878; that all forest land in the Sonthal Parganas belonging to Government should be also declared Protected Forest under the Act, and that the whole should be constituted a separate forest division in charge of an officer of the superior grade. Rules were at the same time drawn up to regulate the cutting of trees not reserved, the removal of forest produce, and grazing within the protected area. Provision was also made to allow Paharia raiyats of Government land to practise *kardo* cultivation subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. These arrangements have received the approval of the Government of India since the close of the year, and notifications giving effect to them will shortly be issued. The Secretary of State has, however, declined on financial grounds to sanction for the present the creation of an additional 3rd grade Deputy Conservator of Forests to take charge of the new Division.

Protected forests in Chota Nagpur.

72. During the year all Government waste lands in the Chota Nagpur Division were constituted "Protected forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, subject to all existing rights of individuals or communities in or over the forest produce or waste lands. The nature and extent of these rights will be enquired into and recorded hereafter.

Statistics of the year.

73. The total area of reserved forests increased during the year from 5,211 square miles to 5,703 square miles. The increase, however, was due to a more accurate calculation of the Sundarban area. There was a net increase of 506 square miles in

the area of protocted forests. The outturn of timber exceeded that of the previous year by 828,803 c. feet; the outturn of fuel increased by 305,248 c. feet, and of bamboos by 1,451,656. The value of the outturn of other produce increased by Rs. 22,467. The financial results of the period under report showed a surplus of Rs. 3,63,274, the gross revenue amounting to Rs. 7,44,882.

The above figures relate to a period of 15 months, owing to the alteration of the forest year which now ends on 30th June.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Principal works of construction.

74. There were no important buildings, roads, or bridges begun during the past year. The new public offices in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, which were under construction at the beginning of the year, were completed and occupied by the several officers for whom the building was intended, viz., the Commissioner, Presidency Division, the Collector of Income-tax, and the Collector of Calcutta. The new building in Chowringhee Road for the School of Art was also finished and brought into use. The work of extending the east wing of the Presidency College with a view to providing accommodation for a chemical laboratory was proceeded with, and it is expected that the new portion will be ready and supplied with the necessary fittings before the end of 1893-94. At the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, several improvements were effected: the building known as Choonee Lall Seal's Dispensary was remodelled and converted into wards for infectious cases: a portion of the principal floor of the main hospital building, which had been used as an ophthalmic ward, was fitted up as a dispensary: the basement floor at the middle of this building was adapted for the requirements of the out-patient department, and a room was formed over the north porch for use as a Council Room. At Sirajganj the property known as the "Burrakoti" was purchased by Government from the Sirajganj Jute Company, and underwent necessary repairs and alterations to make it suitable for occupation by the Subdivisional Officer, his office being placed in the ground-floor and the first floor used as his residence. Early in the year the opening of some cracks and the flaking off of some of the stonework of the groined arches in the south verandah of the High Court led to a close examination being made of the structure to see what movement was actually taking place. It was decided to remove the groined arches, carrying the first verandah floor, and to replace them by an ordinary floor on iron beams. As regards the settlements and deviation of the south walls from the vertical, a scheme for underpinning the south walls of the building with a view to arrest further movement is being carried out, and this work was well advanced by the close of the year. In consequence of the necessity for building residences for Government officials at places where the want of house accommodation existed, and where there was no prospect of private individuals building houses for letting purposes, houses were provided for the Collector and Civil Surgeon at Darbhanga, also for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhali and the Chaplain at Howrah: there are several other cases which are now receiving attention. Besides these, residences were also constructed at Tangail, Netrokona, Thakurgaon, and Gaibanda for subdivisional officers who are entitled to houses free of rent.

Unit system of accommodation.

75. There has been a long-felt want of some standard of accommodation by which the framing and considering of proposals for building new offices or extending or altering existing ones can be regulated, and it was thought desirable that a scale

of accommodation should be laid down for future guidance. The unit system of accommodation, based on information obtained from the Government of India (Public Works Department), has been devised under which four ordinary clerks, who are comprised in a unit, sit at a table 10′×5′ and occupy a floor area of 182·25 (*i.e.*, a square 13′ 6″×13′ 6″), so that each clerk is allowed 45·56 square feet. In future all proposals in connection with public offices will be dealt with under this system, and suitable furniture will also be gradually introduced into existing offices to replace old articles and such as are not of the standard pattern or take up space unnecessarily.

Roads and Bridges.

76. In connection with lines of communication in the Province, the most noticeable work was the Tulin bridge over the Subarnarekha river on the Ranchi-Purulia road, which was finished and opened for traffic on the 4th September 1892: a completely bridged and metalled road now connects Ranchi with the Purulia railway station. The Panchanai bridge, on the 4th mile of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, was also got ready and opened for both cart and railway traffic. The Ranchi-Chaibassa road, which forms an important railway feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which it crosses at the Chakradharpur station, has been partly completed: the 1st and 2nd sections, extending from Ranchi to Bandgaon, were already in use, but the very difficult portion comprised in the 3rd section had to be carefully realigned, and steps were taken towards constructing this length in the first instance as a surface track. On the 4th section, viz., from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur, the Sanjai bridge was being built, and this length of road pushed on with. Particular attention was given to the development of means of communication in the Duars. Two classes of roads are being dealt with, viz., those serving as feeders to the Duars Railway, and those required for opening up the eastern part of the district, which will result in this part of the province being placed in a better position as regards means of communication.

Tramways.

77. The acquisition of land and the construction of the Tarkeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway were put in hand during the year: this project, as was noticed last year, is of more than ordinary interest, owing to its having been promoted entirely under native auspices and to its construction being under native management. The Howrah-Ampta Tramway project for a line to run from the Telkul Ghat at Howrah to the town of Ampta, lying almost due west, was still under consideration, the draft order which it is proposed to issue authorizing the construction of the Tramway having been submitted to the Government of India for approval. The Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramway scheme for a line from Howrah to Sheakhalla, a town lying to the north-west, was also under consideration, the Municipality having been asked to state the terms under which their conservancy line might be utilized by the promoters.

Recruitment of engineer establishment.

78. The question as to the manner in which the engineer establishment in Bengal should be recruited, consequent on the recent revision of the cadre, was referred to the Government of India, and it was decided that of the three men to be annually recruited two should be appointed from Cooper's Hill and one from the Sibpur College. The Government of India has also given priority to the claims of students of the Sibpur College in the event of the guaranteed number of appointments under that Government not being filled by qualified candidates from the Rurki College and from selected upper subordinates.

79. The strength of the cadre for the engineer establishment was a matter that was discussed with the Imperial Government, and shortly after the close of year under review the strength was fixed at 65, including besides 2 Chief Engineers and 5 Superintending Engineers, the Marine Under-Secretary, the Sanitary Engineer, and the Officiating Professor at the Engineering College, Sibpur; the distribution being 18 for buildings and roads, and 47 for irrigation works.

Revised cadre for engineer establishment.

IRRIGATION.

80. The final estimates for the Sone and Orissa Canal systems were sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year, and these canals will now be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible. There has been a decrease in the area irrigated during the year, as there was not the extraordinary demand for water for rabi irrigation which characterized the preceding season. There was, however, an increase in the area under long leases, and the area under rice irrigation was much the same as in the previous year. The improvements in the system of canal administration commenced in 1891-92 have been further elaborated: the principle followed has been, whilst securing the fullest powers to district officers, to secure justice to individuals, to insist on the responsibility of irrigation officers, and more especially of Superintending Engineers, for both assessments and realizations; Deputy Collectors in charge of quasi-divisions being placed under their orders for collecting purposes. The result has been entirely satisfactory, the collection having been Rs. 2,00,000 in excess of any year to date, and the arrears, which in Orissa had become almost a scandal, have been proportionately reduced.

Sone and Orissa Canals.

81. The Orissa embankments are, in themselves, of much importance, but in view of the new settlement commencing in 1897, it has become necessary for the lines on which they will in future be maintained to be determined on. The whole question of the possibility of placing and maintaining the Orissa embankments in a position to withstand high floods was investigated by an Engineer of special qualifications, Mr. R. H. Rhind, in 1874-76. The result of his enquiries was that it would cost not less than 45 lakhs of rupees to place the embankments on the Mahanadi river and its branches in an efficient condition. Apart from the question of expense, the height of embankment necessary would, in many cases, be such that it would be both difficult and expensive, in some cases almost impossible, to maintain them in an efficient condition. There was the further consideration that unless a large sum was expended on sluices, there would be much discontent at the stoppage of accustomed natural means of irrigation. The whole subject from both an engineering and revenue point of view was beset with difficulties, and definite proposals in connection with the report were never brought forward. As a *répertoire* of information as to the discharges of the Orissa rivers, Mr. Rhind's report has been invaluable; but the project for remodelling the embankment system of Orissa, of which it was the preliminary enquiry, may be taken as finally abandoned.

Embankments in Orissa.

The question, however, remained of the policy of Government in regard to these embankments, and owing to the near approach of a new settlement it was absolutely necessary that the extent to which it was intended to maintain them in future should be determined. The branches of the Mahanadi river which pass

through the Puri district are those which present most difficulty. The discharge of the Koakhye and Dyah rivers at their head are very much in excess of their carrying capacity lower down, and nothing short of regulating works, limiting the quantity of water to be admitted, and increasing the height of the embankments to a corresponding and very inconvenient extent, would be of any service. Works of this magnitude would involve an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees, and their success would, as before stated, be problematical; measures for placing and maintaining these embankments in an effective condition were, therefore, considered to be beyond the scope of discussion. The immediate question which resulted in a definite decision being arrived at was that of the breaches at Tirimul on the right bank of the river Dyah, which occurred in 1879, and which on the advice of the Superintending Engineer were not closed pending definite orders on the embankment question generally. Up to the year 1881 attempts, which owing to the cause mentioned could not be effectual, were made to maintain all the embankments in charge of Government officers in a condition to withstand any flood. The result was that in extraordinary floods there were hundreds of breaches, and the damage was, to a large extent, proportionate to the success of the measures taken to maintain the embankments. Where breaches did not occur until the flood had reached a high level, the rush of water was very great, and the injury caused by the influx of sand, which covered fertile land, enormous. In 1881 the further raising of embankments, except with the special sanction of Government, was prohibited, but the harm, to a large extent, had already been done, and the measures taken to limit it in the future were not altogether in accordance with either popular opinion or the views of some of the Collectors who from time to time held charge of the districts affected.

It has now been decided to limit the area to be protected from extraordinary floods to these parts of the country under the influence of the canal embankments. As regards the remaining embankments, detached portions which are not required for the protection of villages will be abandoned, and embankments will not be maintained on both banks of a river where in the event of a high flood breaches in one or both banks are certain to occur.

Canal tolls.

82. For some years past there have been complaints that the tolls levied on boats using the Calcutta and Circular canals were based on measurements which gave a tonnage much in excess of the weight of cargo carried. A Committee was appointed to consider the matter, and their report showed that the tonnage as given by measurement was approximately double the weight of the cargo carried. The toll does not, except in very few cases, exceed ·77 per cent. of the value of the cargo carried, and is only from $\frac{12}{1,000}$ to $\frac{18}{1,000}$ of a pie per maund of cargo per mile. Further, the net returns from the canals are under four per cent. on the capital expended. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore decided that whilst the system of measurement should be altered so as to give results more in accordance with the weight of cargo carried, the tolls should be proportionately increased, so that no loss of revenue would result. As a minor matter, the allowance hitherto granted to steamers of one-half the gross measurements for engine space was reduced to one-third. It was found that much damage was caused to the canal banks by the wash from the steamers, and the amount realized from the extra charge will be applied to revetting the banks where protection is most required.

A proposal to embank part of the river Gogra in the Saran district was investigated, but no final decision has yet been arrived at.

RAILWAYS.

Kuch Bihar Railway.

83. Work on this line progressed slowly during the year, owing to frequent rainfall towards its close, and to the employment of a fraudulent contractor, which caused a failure in the supply of bricks for bridging and has resulted in a lamentable delay in the opening of the line. The earthwork thrown up during the previous year and at the beginning of the year under review, before the rains, also suffered considerable damage from floods, &c. A redistribution of the waterway originally provided was found necessary after observation of the effects of the floods on the embankment, resulting in a slight increase from 634 feet to 653 feet in the total amount of waterway. The rails have been laid over the whole length of the line as far as the Torsa; but in places where bridges have to be built the streams are crossed by diversions, and no stations have yet been constructed.

Bengal Duars Railway.

84. The season 1892-93 has been most unfavourable for work both in Kuch Bihar and in the Duars. The unusual rainfall and extreme cold caused an abnormal amount of sickness even for the Duars. All the labour for the work has had to be imported, owing to the absence of local labour, and on more than one occasion the coolies dispersed, panic-stricken at the prevalence of fever. Comparatively little damage was done by the exceptionally heavy rains to the banks, considering the heavy rainfall and the flood-level reached by all the rivers, which was the highest on record. Platelaying, which was commenced on 5th April 1892, was temporarily stopped by heavy rainfall, causing a rise of four feet in the Tista river, across which all material has to be boated; it was, however, carried on in spite of difficulties during May, but had to be stopped on the 24th of that month at mile 13, within a mile of Latiguri station. Platelaying was recommenced about the end of November, the rails laid to Mal Bazar, and the line opened for goods traffic to that station on the 13th January 1893. Chalsa and Latiguri stations were opened for goods traffic on the 15th January, Deomoni station on the 6th March 1893, and Ramshai station on the 15th of the same month. The line to Mal Bazar will, it is hoped, be opened for passenger traffic about the middle of 1893, as also the branch from Latiguri to Ramshai. Owing to these difficulties, it has been found impossible to have the line ready for opening and working the traffic by the 27th April 1893, in terms of the contract between the Secretary of State and the promoters of the Company, and an extension of time up to 15th June 1894 has been asked for.

Assam-Bengal Railway.

85. The portion of this line which falls within Bengal comprises a length of about 175 miles, passing through the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera. The necessary declarations for taking up the land have been published, and every effort is being made to push on the land acquisition work, for which purpose four Deputy Collectors are employed.

Ranaghat-Krishnagar Railway.

86. On a consideration of the proposals put forward by the District Board of Nadia in regard to the construction of a railway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *viâ* Santipur, the Government of India have decided that as under the recent proposals of the

Lower Bengal and East Indian Railway Companies any line in the direction of Katwa will in all probability take off from the East Indian Railway at Magra, the scheme for connecting Ranaghat with Krishnagar should take the form of a steam tramway on the metre gauge. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended this proposal to the District Board, except as regards the short length of line between Ranaghat and the Choorni river (1½ miles), which His Honour thinks should be on the broad gauge, and should be constructed and worked by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities. The cost of this short length is estimated at Rs. 27,720, and the cost of the steam tramway from the Choorni river to Krishnagar, a distance of 19 miles, may be taken roughly at Rs. 6,25,000. These figures do not provide for the cost of establishing and working the ferry at the Choorni. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been informed that if the District Board of Nadia will accept the modified scheme, the Chairman of the Board will be at liberty to raise a loan in the public market for the money required; when this is settled, official arrangements will be made with the Eastern Bengal State Railway as to constructing and working the small section from Ranaghat to the Choorni river.

Sultanpur to Bogra Railway.

87. The construction of a line from the Sultanpur station on the Northern Bengal State Railway to connect it with the headquarters of the Bogra district was advocated in 1891, but the Government of India declined to sanction the project as a famine relief work. Subsequently on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra in September 1892, it was suggested that the District Board of that place should take up the question; and eventually they expressed their willingness to guarantee interest at 4 or 4½ per cent. to any persons who may advance the capital necessary for its construction, the line being worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on "Delhi-Kalka" terms. While these negotiations were pending, an application was made to this Government by Mr. Franklin Prestage to be allowed to construct at the risk of a private Company the proposed line with an extension to Nya Sirajganj. As it was obviously undesirable that the District Board should undertake the construction, when there was a chance of obtaining the requisite capital through a private Company, the Government of India were advised that if there is any prospect of an agreement being come to with Mr. Prestage, there is no reason why the work should not be entrusted to him. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, who have intimated to Mr. Prestage that the general question of the encouragement which can be given to the construction of such branches as the Sultanpur-Bogra line is under discussion, and until that has been settled, the Government of India are not prepared to decide on what terms the Eastern Bengal State Railway would work the proposed branch in question.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

Imperial Finance.

88. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 13,82,70,206 in 1892-93, against Rs. 13,35,24,792 in 1891-92, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,26,88,619, against Rs. 2,48,50,448 in the preceding year. The receipts for 1892-93 therefore showed an increase

of Rs. 47,45,414, and the charges a decrease of Rs. 21,61,829. In receipts there was an increase of nearly 26 lakhs under Land Revenue which is nominal, and was due, first, to the revision of the financial arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, under which a sum of Rs. 14,39,000 out of the surplus receipts over expenditure of the Provincial services were appropriated to the Imperial Revenues, and secondly, to the stoppage of inter-provincial adjustments, which amounted to Rs. 13,81,000 in 1891-92. There was also an increase of nearly 14 lakhs under Opium owing to the high prices obtained at the sales. Stamps showed an increase of more than 1 lakh, Excise of nearly 3½ lakhs, and Interest 1¼ lakhs. On the expenditure side more than 12 lakhs were debited to the head Land Revenue on account of Survey and Settlement charges which were made Imperial in the new Provincial contract. There was a decrease of nearly 26 lakhs under Opium owing to the failure of the crops, and of more than 5 lakhs under Scientific and other Minor Departments for census charges.

Currency notes.

89. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 45,71,180 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 48,16,220 at the close, being an increase of Rs. 2,45,040. The value of notes supplied by the Bank of Bengal to local treasuries during the year was Rs. 20,12,525, against Rs. 17,00,500 in the previous year. The treasuries to which the largest supplies were made were those at Bankura, Hooghly, Tippera, Gaya, and Cuttack. The Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta Collectorate, and Calcutta Income-tax treasuries remitted to the Bank of Bengal surplus notes amounting in value to Rs. 70,42,205, against Rs. 71,49,955 in 1891-92. The total value of the remittances in surplus notes made to Calcutta by all the district treasuries in the Province amounted to Rs. 1,39,48,585, against Rs. 1,45,66,100. The total value of the notes received from the public in payment of Government dues amounted to Rs. 2,97,00,675, against Rs. 2,90,01,185 in 1891-92, and Rs. 92,05,495 worth of notes were taken from the public in exchange for silver, as compared with Rs. 96,76,165 in the previous year. The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,26,68,925, against Rs. 1,20,11,010 in 1891-92, and notes to the value of Rs. 70,13,940 were issued in exchange for silver, against Rs. 62,54,025 in the preceding year.

Provincial Finance.

90. The year under report was the first of the quinquennial period for which a new contract has been made with the Government of India. It opened with a credit balance of Rs. 23,53,000, and the receipts aggregated Rs. 4,24,62,000, so that the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,48,15,000. Against this sum the total expenditure was Rs. 4,24,68,000, so that the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 23,47,000. The receipts under revenue heads compared with those of the preceding year showed a decrease of Rs. 22,64,000, which was nominal and due partly to the revision of the financial arrangement with the Government of India, under which a sum of Rs. 14,39,000, being the surplus of receipts over expenditure under provincialized heads, was credited to the Imperial revenues, and partly to the interdiction of inter-provincial adjustments, which in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 13,81,000. There was a substantial increase under "Stamps" (Rs. 3,34,000) and under "Excise" (Rs. 1,16,000). The village chaukidari collections under sections 9, 13, and 27 of the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act V (B.C.) of 1887 were made local, and two new Incorporated Local Funds, called the "Chota Nagpur Village Chaukidari Fund"

and the "Road Patrol Fund," were formed, and this accounted for a falling off in the receipts under the head of Police from Rs. 4,49,000 to Rs. 2,42,000. The Nalhati and the Tirhut State Railways have now been made Imperial, while the net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway System are to be divided equally between the Imperial and the Provincial revenues. The increase under the head "Irrigation, Major Works," viz., from Rs. 16,03,000 to Rs. 18,88,000, occurred mainly in the receipts from the Orissa and Sone canals, and was due to the successful recovery of the current demand and of old arrears.

On the expenditure side the survey and settlement charges were made Imperial, and this led to a decrease of Rs. 7,38,000 under Land Revenue. The State Railways having been made Imperial, the Provincial Government had not to bear the interest charges on capital outlay on account of State Railways. The whole of the Imperial and Provincial buildings in certain districts were transferred to the management of the local agency, and the cost of their maintenance and repairs, as well as the cost of constructing new buildings, was made over to the District Board or other local authority. There was, therefore, less expenditure under "Civil works in charge of the Public Works Department," while there was a corresponding increase under "Contributions."

Distinctive features of the Provincial contracts of 1887 and 1891.

91. During the last ten years the arrangement with the Government of India for financial administration has been twice revised, viz., once in 1887 and once in 1892. The provincial contract, as it is called, of 1887 was based for the most part on the arrangements proposed by the Finance Committee. No material advance in the system of decentralisation was made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in expenditure which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the "Ruling account." The surplus of this account, amounting to Rs. 6,90,000, was appropriated by the Government of India through the Land Revenue head, leaving the Province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. The Government of Bengal was admitted to a quarter share in the Land Revenue collections, except those from Government estates, whilst under Stamps and Excise its share was changed from one-half in the preceding contract to three-fourths and one-fourth respectively. The proportion of charges under Stamps and Excise followed the proportion of receipts. The cost of surveys and settlements and of the maintenance of agricultural works and embankments was made entirely Provincial. Refunds and Drawbacks followed the proportions assigned for the revenues concerned. The Patna-Gaya State Railway was made Imperial, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway System, Provincial, with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net revenue from the Eastern Bengal State Railway (Proper) was to be credited to Imperial revenues. The interest on funds provided for outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Major Works was borne by the Provincial revenues, and was calculated on the entire capital outlay, including loss by exchange, from the commencement of operations, but excluding the amount advanced from Provincial revenues during the term of the contract. The only important change made since this contract was finally settled was the transfer of the management of the Tirhut State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from the 1st July 1890. But the Provincial accounts were swollen by the inclusion

of the receipts and working expenses of that Railway, including the payment to the Company of their share in the net receipts from the entire undertaking.

The quinquennial period, 1887-88 to 1891-92, covered by this contract, began with a balance of nearly Rs. 20,00,000 in favour of this Province, and closed with a balance of Rs. 23,85,000. The Provincial resources, which were estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000, averaged Rs. 5,15,29,000, being an increase of Rs. 50,82,000; the expenditure, which was estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000, averaged Rs. 5,14,52,000, showing an increase of Rs. 50,05,000; and the surplus of revenue over expenditure after payment of a special contribution of 10 lakhs to Imperial revenues in 1890-91 was Rs. 77,000 a year, or Rs. 3,85,000 in five years.

The second contract, which was made in 1892, is also for another period of five years, commencing from the 1st April 1892. It has been expressly declared to be a consolidated contract for all Provincial revenues and expenditure, and not a collection of separate assignments for each head. Inter-provincial adjustments have been abolished. The following changes have been made in the Provincial receipts and charges. The cost of surveys and settlements under Land Revenue, which under the last contract was entirely Provincial, has been made Imperial, with the reservation that, if the recoveries on account of the survey and settlement operations in Bihar fall short of the expenditure which is recoverable from the zamindars and raiyats, the difference will be charged to the Provincial Revenues. The whole of the general establishment of the Accountant-General has been made Imperial, but the charges of the Examiner of Local Accounts and his establishment continue to be Provincial as before. The cost of plain paper used with court-fee stamps will be charged under "6—Stamps" instead of, as in the past, under "30—Stationery." All police charges, including Railway Police, have been made Provincial. The salaries and allowances of officers on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department are Imperial, but all other charges of that department have been made Provincial. The Nalhati and the Tirhut State Railways have been made Imperial, while the net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway system are divided equally between the Imperial and the Provincial Revenues. It has also been decided that the Government of Bengal should not exercise any administrative or financial powers in regard to railways. The capital expenditure on the Hidgili Tidal Canal required to complete the work will be advanced from Imperial Funds, the Provincial Government paying interest as before. After making allowance for all these alterations, the Government of India have adopted the following figures as the estimates of the total Provincial revenue and expenditure for the new contract:—

	Rs.
Revenue from all sources	4,24,93,000
Total Provincial expenditure	4,10,54,000
Surplus	14,39,000

This surplus (Rs. 14,39,000) has been appropriated to the Imperial Revenues through the Land Revenue head, and the Province has thus been left with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal.

The accounts of 1892-93, the first year under the new contract so far as they have been adjusted, show, however, a slightly worse result than was

estimated in the contract. The total revenues aggregated Rs. 4,39,01,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 4,24,68,000, showing a surplus of Rs. 14,33,000, against Rs. 14,39,000, adopted by the Government of India in fixing the contract. After the payment of this amount to the Imperial Revenues under the terms of that contract, the net reduction of the Provincial balance will be only Rs. 6,000.

First financial statement before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

92. The year under report is the first year in which arrangements were made for an exposition of the system of Provincial finance in Bengal before the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council. Although the financial statement was actually made before the Council assembled on the 1st April 1893, the arrangements for the statement were all completed in the year under report. In making the statement the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, Financial Secretary, explained briefly how the system of Provincial finance came to be introduced, and the main differences which distinguish it from the system of centralized finance which it displaced. He then compared Provincial finance as understood in India with the cognate system of Federal finance as practised in the German Empire and the American Commonwealth; and finally explained the most prominent and characteristic features of the budget for the year 1893-94.

In a separate part, which was not read before the Council but published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a concise but complete history was given of the working of the Provincial finance for 21 years, from 1871-72 to 1892-93, during which period the system had been in force. It was there shown how from having control over a few of the spending departments of Government which were made over to the Local Government under the first decentralization Resolution of the Government of Lord Mayo in 1871-72, the Provincial Government has now been entrusted with the financial management of almost every branch of revenue and expenditure arising in this Province. The extent to which the Provincial Government is now allowed to share in these receipts and expenditure is shown in the schedule attached to a letter of the Government of India dated the 17th March 1892. On the receipt side of the account the Provincial Government gets twelve per cent. of the income obtained from the following items:—The land revenue collected from Government estates; rents of salt warehouses; fines and other minor receipts; Provincial rates; minor Customs receipts; interest on local loans; receipts from courts of law, jails, police, marine, education, medical, Botanic Garden; cinchona, fairs, emigration, and receipts in aid of superannuation; also stationery and printing, except the value of supplies to railways and local bodies; and all receipts from irrigation, navigation, and civil works. It receives one-half of assessed taxes, forest receipts and registration receipts, and the net traffic earnings on the Eastern Bengal Railway System; one-fourth of Excise and minor Land Revenue heads, and three-fourths of the important head of Stamps. On the expenditure side the Government of Bengal is required to meet all charges under the head of Land Revenue, except Survey and Settlement, all expenditure for Provincial rates, and the transferred heads of Customs, Salt and Interest; also all charges arising under the heads Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Marine, Education, Medical, and, with certain exceptions, Political; the whole of the cost of Scientific and Minor Departments except Census, Ancient Manuscripts, and certain veterinary charges, the whole of the cost of Stationery and Printing except stores for Central Store; the working expenses of Irrigation and Navigation, and the cost of Civil Works with the exception of Imperial buildings. It is also responsible for one-half of the expenditure under Assessed

Taxes, Forest and Registration; and for three-fourths of the Stamp expenditure and a quarter of Excise.

Local Finance.

93. There were eight *Incorporated Local Funds* in existence during the year, as follows: the District Fund in the thirty-eight districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force; the District Road Fund in the five districts in which the Bengal Cess Act of 1880 is in force and to which the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 has not been extended, viz., Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Darjeeling, and Palamau, which latter has now been separated from Lohardaga and made into a separate district; the District Road Account in three districts, viz., Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to which neither the Local Self-Government Act nor the Cess Act has been extended; the District Post Fund; the Inland Labour Transport Fund; the Steam-boiler Inspection Fund; the Chota Nagpur Village Chaukidari Fund, and the Road Patrol Fund. The last three funds are new funds and were created during the year with the sanction of the Government of India. The receipts of all these funds taken together amounted to Rs. 98,16,110, and the charges to Rs. 95,22,237, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 28,95,854, against that of Rs. 26,01,981 with which it opened.

The *Excluded Local Funds* are those the transactions of which appear in the Government books of account, but are not included as part of the receipts and expenditure of the Province. The most important of these funds are the Municipal funds, the receipts of which amounted to Rs. 20,66,805, and the charges to Rs. 20,68,154, so that the closing balance was reduced by Rs. 1,349. The rest consist of Cantonment, Police, Marine, Education, Medical, Public Works and Miscellaneous Funds. The total income of these funds in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 4,66,034, and the expenditure Rs. 4,50,068, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 2,33,086.

Increase of pay of menial servants when grain is dear.

94. The list for the first fortnight of January 1893 showing the price of the staple food-grains attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who found that the price of common rice was higher than one rupee for 12 seers in some districts, and apprehended that some hardship was being felt by the menial servants of Government drawing only small salaries. It was accordingly directed that the pay of all menial servants in such districts drawing Rs. 5 or less a month as whole-time servants of Government, should be raised by one rupee a month till the 31st December 1893, when the order would be reconsidered with reference to the prices then existing.

Security of ministerial officers.

95. A number of embezzlements occurred during the year in various offices in which the ministerial officers implicated having given no security, the State lost money which should in the ordinary course have been recovered from the securities of the offending subordinates. About the same time the Board of Revenue suggested that certain rules in section XXV of the Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888, relating to the security of treasurers and others, might be remodelled. Sir Charles Elliott accordingly came to the conclusion that it was advisable to recast the whole of the instructions issued from time to time on the subject, and that the principles upon which they were based should be carefully reconsidered, and a simpler and more stringent set of rules drawn up based upon the two following broad principles: *first*, the cases should be as few as possible in which public money passes through the hands of any Government official and is not

paid direct by the person from whom it is due to the Government treasury; *secondly*, no person through whose hands public money passes should be excused from the giving of sufficient security. The question of taking security from persons who are in charge, not of money, but of valuable documents, such as record-keepers and registration clerks, of valuable books and maps, such as librarians, and of confidential papers, such as head-clerks, also came under consideration. The Board of Revenue have been asked to prepare a set of draft rules on the basis of these principles, so that, when approved, they might be prescribed for adoption in other departments of Government not under the control of the Board.

LAND REVENUE.

General working of the Tenancy Act.

96. A full report on the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act was submitted by the Board of Revenue during the year. They observed that opinion is almost unanimous that the Act has worked smoothly and has had no tendency to foster litigation. The great mass of the tenantry are, as might have been anticipated, still unfamiliar with the important changes effected in the law in their interests, while among the landlords uncertainty, if not distrust, prevails as to many of the provisions of the Act. The relations between the parties have, therefore, not been generally disturbed, and the Courts have not been, on the whole, more largely resorted to than formerly for the settlement of disputes. There are no signs, moreover, that knowledge of the Act, as it extends, will flood the country with litigation or foster ill-feeling. Greater clearness and definiteness in the law is in itself an advantage to both sides; and it may properly be said that the Tenancy Act has benefited both landlords and tenants, and, above all, peace-loving and fair-minded landlords and tenants, the latter perhaps the most, but still the landlords also to an appreciable extent. The mere existence of its provisions on the Statute Book, especially those relating to the right of occupancy, unquestionably confers greater security on the tenants. That the landlords, on the other hand, are not altogether satisfied is unquestionable; but their dissatisfaction, so far as it is directed against the general principles deliberately adopted by the Legislature after the prolonged and earnest discussions which preceded the passing of the Act, obviously cannot entitle them to have settled points reopened after so brief an experience of the new law. The operation of a few of the more important sections of the Act is noticed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Notices of transfer (sections 12, 15 and 18*a*).

97. The working of the sections which provide for the payment of fees on the transfer of permanent tenures and holdings at fixed rents or rates, has been the subject of much complaint from the officials concerned and the zamindars. The receipt and transmission of the fees by the officers of the Registration Department has added to their work, and there has been a still larger increase of work in the collectorates, where registers have to be maintained by the nazirs, to account for the receipt and disposal of the fees, and to show the action taken in forwarding the fees to the landlords and serving the notices of the transfers effected. The landlords have from the first shown a general disinclination to accept the fees, lest their acceptance should be construed into an acknowledgment of the right to transfer, and although there appears to be some improvement in this respect, the percentage of refusals is still very large, and the fees have, in such cases, to be kept in deposit in the treasuries. The work of conveying the fees for payment and serving the notices

tends to demoralize the process-serving establishments, and frequent false returns of service are suspected, while cases of embezzlement of fees have been detected.

Occupancy right (sections 19-21).

98. By the provisions relating to occupancy rights the great mass of raiyats have been secured in their holdings and facilities have been afforded them to prove the existence of such right. The great majority of tenants have been found to be settled raiyats wherever surveys have been made and records of rights prepared under the Act. Statistics show that in Champaran out of 17,398 cases of transfers of occupancy holdings registered since the Act came into operation, money-lenders or traders were purchasers in 4,947 cases, zamindars in 1,062, raiyats in 10,881, and others, unspecified, in 1,416. The transfer of so many holdings to the money-lending and trading classes, attributable mainly to the improvidence of the tenantry, is undoubtedly unsatisfactory; but it appears from the figures for successive years that there is a steady and large increase in the number of raiyat purchasers, and this is a hopeful fact. Further inquiries are being prosecuted on a larger scale. The subject of the restriction of the right of transfer of holdings was brought to notice since the close of the year in connection with the scheme for the maintenance of the records in Bihar.

Granting of receipts (sections 59—60).

99. The provisions regarding the grant of receipts gave rise early to objections from the landlords as to the form of receipt prescribed; they complained that the particulars required in the receipts could not always be inserted. These objections were met by orders of Government explaining the particulars to be entered. An alteration has also been made in the form in order to adapt it to tenures as well as holdings. The provisions of the law are nevertheless far from being generally observed. In the Patna Division neglect on the part of landlords to grant receipts is reported to be general except on some of the largest estates. In the other divisions also great laxity appears to prevail. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur alone reports that the receipt forms are in general use, though not always properly filled in.

Record of rights and settlement of rent (Chapter X).

100. The results of the operations under this Chapter in the largest wards' and private estates which have been already settled are shown in the following statement :—

Estate.	Area in—		Number of tenants.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Rental.			Percentage of increase on previous rental.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of appeals to the Special Judge.
	Acres.	Square miles.				Previous to settlement.	After settlement.	Increase.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wards' estates.				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Maldwar	93,082	145	19,276	60,151	0 10 4	91,206	95,714	4,508	4·9	748	6
Shankarpur	157,802	246	32,607	1,31,729	0 10 9	90,573	1,07,619	17,046	18·8	1,347	21
Churaman	55,134	86	6,685	33,823	0 9 9	44,778	44,899	121	0·2	21	Nil
Srinagar-Banaili	426,269	666	73,641	3,00,410	0 11 3	4,64,682	4,88,319	23,637	5·8	3,484	271
Private estates.											
Dubalhati	37,758	59	10,993	32,424	0 13 8	68,128	86,295	18,167	26·6	875	22
Pargana Serail	177,280	277	38,136	Up to end of March 1893, Rs. 1,50,971.	0 13 7	2,11,362	2,67,066	55,704	26·4	(Completion report not yet received.)	
Mollarpur	23,530	37	3,997	Estimated cost up to completion Rs. 26,015.	1 0 3	39,754	43,090	3,336	8·39	(Completion report not yet received.)	

The increases of rental obtained have been mainly due to the assessment of excess lands found in the occupation of tenants, as little interference as possible having been made with rent rates. The cost per acre has varied

much according to the circumstances of the estates, such as the total area to be dealt with, the average size of the fields, the scattered nature of the property, and interlacing with lands of other estates; but strict regard has always been had to economy of work. The complaint sometimes made of the cost of these settlements is true only when the estates are so small and the local conditions such that a high average cost per acre is unavoidable.

In addition to the above estates the settlement of 11 Government estates with a total area of 59,262 acres, or 92·5 square miles, and of 12 private estates with an area of over 5,000 acres, had been completed up to the end of 1890-91. Numerous Government estates of alluvial and island formation are now under settlement in the districts of Tippera, Noakhali, and Backergunge, while pending settlements under the Court of Wards comprise the extensive khas mahals and pargana Sujamuta of the Burdwan Raj, pargana Sarail in Tippera, the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Backergunge, and the Talipabad estate in Dacca.

Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, with some subsidiary sections, was extended to Orissa in connection with the resettlement of the Province which was commenced in 1889-90; the survey of the three districts is now nearly completed. In Bihar an experimental survey of 413·84 square miles in the immediate neighbourhood of Muzaffarpur was carried out in 1885-87, and the survey of the four districts lying north of the Ganges has now been ordered, the traverse survey of the village boundaries having already commenced. The Maharaja of Hill Tippera has also applied to the Government for the survey of his estates in the district of Tippera.

Official testimony is unanimous that the operations undertaken under the chapter have been beneficial; and they have generally proceeded smoothly. Where, in one or two cases, difficulty was at first experienced with the tenants, opposition ceased when the real object of the survey and record of rights was understood. Numerous disputes between landlords as to boundaries and between landlords and tenants as to the area and rent of holdings, and numerous claims to hold land rent-free, have been settled; in some cases, landlords have recovered possession of lands which they had lost through encroachment by neighbouring landlords or tenure-holders. The private landlords whose estates have been settled have obtained valuable records on which they have been able to obtain decrees in the Civil Courts in suits for rent without difficulty, and in wards' estates there has been a marked improvement in collections in estates of which surveys have been made and records of rights prepared.

Landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur.

101. In November 1892 the Lieutenant-Governor visited Chota Nagpur, chiefly for the purpose of discussing the extension of the Tenancy Act to that Division, and the Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial conditions or services. He found that there are three leading questions which require solution in order to attain a satisfactory settlement of the relations of landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur—

First, to secure the grantor's right of resumption on the failure of male heirs, and to enable him to accept the registration of a transferee without imperilling that right;

Second, the quieting of disputes about *rakumat* and *beth-begari* by recording them whenever Government initiates proceedings under the Bill, and by compulsory commutation, where necessary, on political grounds;

Third, the claim of the Maharaja and other landlords to enhancement, on the ground of low rents or of the great privileges granted to tenants.

The Commissioner was requested to hold a conference of the persons whom he might consider to represent the interests of both landlords and tenants, and to discuss these matters with them, with special reference to certain minor points indicated in connexion with the Bill above-mentioned, and to submit a report to Government through the Board of Revenue.

Land Acquisition Bill.

102. The Bill for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act was fully reported on by the Board and the local officers during the year, and the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on all its sections were reported to the Government of India. During the cold weather the Bill was brought before the Supreme Council, and after some discussion the further consideration of its sections was postponed until the next session.

Amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act.

103. In September 1889 the Government of Bengal submitted proposals to the Supreme Government for the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Law for the Recovery of Public Demands. The objects in view were to recast and codify the existing law, and to introduce such substantive improvements as it seemed possible to effect for the convenience of the different classes concerned, without impairing the efficiency of the system. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, Mr. J. Beames, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, was placed on special duty to draft two Bills, each independent of the other, for the amendment of the Sale Law and of the Public Demands Recovery Law, respectively. The draft Bills were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the public, and the criticisms of those interested were invited in the usual way. They were also carefully examined by the High Court, and after final revision by Government in the fuller light thrown on the different questions involved by the various opinions which had been received, they were submitted to the Supreme Government for approval. The two most important changes which it is proposed to effect in the Sale Law are those by which precision is given to the rules which govern the Collector's procedure in accepting payment of a default after the last day and before the sale day, and those which attempt to lay down a more satisfactory and efficient system of serving processes and notices. Among other changes a section has been inserted with the object of giving a recorded proprietor an equity of redemption. On appearing before the Collector within a fixed time and depositing the amount due, together with certain penalties specified in the section, he is to be entitled, as a matter of right, to have the sale set aside. The principle of registration has been extended to all tenures, so that where such tenures have been registered, the parent estate defaulting in payment of land revenue would have to be sold at auction subject to those encumbrances; and further, in order to remove the delays and uncertainty now attending the establishment of the auction purchaser's rights, the Bill lays down in comprehensive terms that no suit to annul a sale for arrears of Government revenue shall be entertained by a Civil Court.

Among the amendments which it is proposed to make in the law for the Recovery of Public Demands, mention may be made of the section which gives to a debtor whose property has been sold under the Certificate Procedure a right of redemption on payment of the demand with penalty and interest,

a right analogous to that which is given to judgment debtors under section 174 of the Tenancy Act. It is also provided in the Bill that appeals against certificated sales shall be made to the Court which held the sale and not to the Commissioner, as required by the present law, and that possession shall be given under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Since the close of the year the Government of India have authorized the introduction of these Bills in the Bengal Council.

Summary procedure for recovery of rent.

104. In March 1892, in a speech in the Imperial Council in the course of the debate on the Bill to amend the Court of Wards' Act, Sir Charles Elliott referred to the question of simplifying the procedure for the recovery of undisputed rents, and a promise was given that an endeavour would be made to provide a summary procedure for this purpose applicable to estates which have been cadastrally surveyed and for which a record-of-rights has been prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In September 1892, the Board of Revenue were asked to consider the outlines of a scheme which had suggested itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, and to advise His Honour generally on the subject. The Board were of opinion that in the first instance the opinion of the Judicial officers should be taken as to the efficiency of existing arrangements.

Creation of a new Certificate Department.

105. The Board submitted proposals during the year for the formation of a separate Certificate Department in all districts except those in which there were only a small number of certificates issued. Under the present system there is no permanent certificate staff, the work being done partly by clerks taken from the Road Cess, Irrigation, or Ward's establishments, or from the ordinary establishments of Deputy Collectors, and partly by clerks temporarily employed for the purpose. Establishments so recruited take no proper interest in their work, and are subject to no efficient supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore accepted the principle that a separate permanent Certificate Department with a recognized ministerial head should be organized in all important districts, and has desired the Board to suggest, in consultation with district officers, the staff required and the means of providing it. When occasion requires, the permanent staff will be temporarily increased. This scheme fits completely into a larger scheme, which has suggested itself to the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the proposed reform of the tauzi procedure, involving the creation of an arrears department in each district for the realization of arrears of Government demands.

Batwara cases.

106. The inconvenience of the present Batwara law has long been felt. In 1882 a proposal was made to raise the limit of the amount of revenue below which the creation of a separate revenue-paying estate should not be permitted. It was suggested that the one-rupee limit fixed by the Partition Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, should be replaced by a ten-rupee limit; that is to say, that no partition should be allowed in any case in which a separated share would pay a revenue below Rs. 10. A Bill to give effect to this proposal was introduced into the Bengal Council, but was finally withdrawn in consequence of the opposition which had been expressed to the principle of the measure, and also because it was expected that certain provisions in the Rent Bill then under consideration, which dealt with cadastral surveys, would simplify the partition procedure.

The attention of Sir Charles Elliott was specially drawn during his tour in Bihar in November 1891 to the unsatisfactory manner in which batwara cases

are disposed of. His Honour desired the Board to examine the whole question and to report, with special reference to the provisions of the Act in force in the North-Western Provinces, what modifications were required in the law by which they are regulated. The Board submitted a draft Bill, which has been revised and returned to them for resubmission with the opinions of District and Divisional Officers. The main proposals are that no separate estate should be created by partition, the revenue of which is Rs. 100 or below, and that a survey and record of rents on the lines of the Bengal Tenancy Act should be made in every village or estate which comes under partition, except where the records of a previous survey exist. Provisions have also been inserted with a view to reducing the number of appeals on intermediate orders.

Survey records to be utilised in partition proceedings.

107. Collectors have also been directed to utilise the survey records in partition proceedings, and to bear in mind that whenever a record of rights and settlement of rents have been made under the Bengal Tenancy Act, the rentals recorded are binding on all parties so long as they are in force, and must be accepted as the basis of partition. In districts where a notification has been issued proclaiming any area for survey, no measurement is to be allowed other than the survey measurement. These orders bore special reference to the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, and Chittagong, where surveys and settlements are now being carried out on a large scale.

Settlement records to be used in making road cess revaluations.

108. It has been laid down that revaluations for the cesses for Roads and Public Works should be made without delay when estates have been settled, whether under the Bengal Tenancy Act or the old Regulations, and whether the settlement includes a re-assessment of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates, or is only a record of rights in permanently-settled estates. District Officers have therefore been directed to apply for sanction to revalue estates which are under settlement, and the revaluation of which is likely to result in an increase of cess, in sufficient time to admit of their obtaining sanction and starting proceedings immediately on the completion of settlement. When the term of five years from the previous valuation has not expired, proceedings can be commenced in the last year of the term by obtaining the sanction of Government under section 12 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. In making the revaluation the fullest use should be made of the settlement records in order either to check the returns called for in sections 14 and 16 of the Act, or to assess the annual value under section 21 where no return has been sent in.

Rules for the grant of agricultural loans.

109. A resolution was issued during the year under review directed against the prevalent tendency to give indiscriminate relief in the form of loans, which, being without security, are merely a form of outdoor relief in money—a measure against which the Famine Code contains grave warnings. It was laid down that, when security in the shape of a settled tenure could be given, agricultural loans might be distributed to raiyats with less fear of loss, but that even then, if the money were spent on food, it was liable to have demoralizing results, and as far as possible they should be confined to the object of providing seed-grain. Where there was reason to think that the raiyat had no seed to sow, and that if he was not helped by Government his lands would remain unsown and unprofitable, loans for the purchase of seed might with advantage be given; but should be generally subject to the following conditions:—(1) they should be given as close as possible to the time of actual sowing, so

that the raiyat should not be tempted to waste the money; (2) they should be given at the rate of about Rs. 2 per acre, that amount being taken as a rough approximation to the cost of seed; (3) they should not be given to raiyats with very small holdings, say, 2 acres or less, nor to raiyats of substantial means, holding, say, 15 acres of land or more; the former should look to relief works and the latter to the mahajans of the country for assistance; (4) they should be given as far as possible on the joint and several responsibility of all the raiyats in the village participating in this form of relief; (5) they should be confined to the most severely affected parts of the district, and should not be given where there was reasonable ground for thinking that the raiyat had a stock of seed, or could borrow it from the village or local mahajans in the usual way.

Zamindari Dák Cess.

110. It having been decided in April 1892 that the charge on account of the district post levied from zamindars in Bengal, under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, which has hitherto been liable to annual change, should be fixed for a period of five years, the Board of Revenue were requested to report the rate at which the cess should be levied in each district, and at the same time the control of the cess, so far as the demand and collection were concerned, was transferred from the Magistrate to the Collector. Final orders were issued in December 1892. The rate was fixed for each district for the quinquennial period from January 1st, 1893, to December 31st, 1897, and the dates proposed by the Board as the latest half-yearly dates for the payment of the cess, were provisionally accepted, pending the decision of the general question as to the latest dates for the payment of land revenue.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

General.

111. With the development of the Bihar Survey and the commencement of the survey and settlement of certain estates in the district of Tippera, belonging to the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, survey and settlement operations in Bengal were more extensive in 1892-93 than in any previous year. In order to enable the Director of Land Records to exercise effective supervision over the larger and more important settlements, the control of 66 small settlements with an aggregate area of 117,767 acres, or about 184 square miles, in various stages of progress, was transferred from him to the Commissioners of Divisions. The following table shows the areas under survey and settlement, with the sums expended during the year:—

Classes of Estates.	Estimated area under settlement of revenue or rents.	Area surveyed—			Cost during the year.		
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Under the control of the Director of Land Records.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Government and temporarily-settled estates	8,473·18	4,044·16	2,775·40	6,819·56	4,35,328	4,04,171	8,39,499
(2) Wards' estates	1,529·	1,219·73	260·09	1,485·82	51,750	53,275	1,05,025
(3) Private estates	2,008·53	38·61	1,020·29	1,058·90	2,36,420	68,217	3,04,637
Under the control of the Commissioners of Divisions.							
(1) Government estates	66·09	45·08	13·12	58·20	3,113	939	4,052
(2) Private estates	144·49	₹ 39·63	60·00	99·63	9,988	22,737	32,725
Total ...	12,221·29	5,387·21	4,128·90	9,522·11	7,36,599	5,49,339	12,85,938

Surveys and settlements were in progress over the whole of the regulation portion of the Orissa Division and in portions of all the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the Bengal Tenancy Act is not at present in force. The advisability of extending portions of the Act to this Division, under the provisions of Act XIV of 1874, for the purpose of a general survey and record of rights in order to allay agrarian disturbances and to facilitate the commutation of predial services, has long engaged the attention of Government, but no final decision has yet been arrived at. The table given above does not include the forest survey, the Bhutan boundary survey, the Rajapur drainage survey, and the survey of the Town of Calcutta, which have not for their object the settlement of revenue or rent. It is true that the main purpose of the Bihar Survey is to record rather than to settle rents; still the former process tends almost inevitably to lead to the latter, as under the law it is open to either landlord or tenant to apply for the settlement of a fair rent. Of the more important operations, the settlements of the Sujamutha estate belonging to the Burdwan Raj, and the Sarail Pargana of the Kasimbazar Ward's estate, were completed during the year, and the settlement of the Mollarpur estate was nearly completed.

Change of title and rearrangement of duties of Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

112. Towards the close of the year a proposal was submitted to the Government of India for changing the title of the "Director of Land Records and Agriculture" to "Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture for Bengal," his official relations to the Board of Revenue remaining the same. At the same time it was decided, in order to relieve the Director of some part of his onerous duties, and to enable him to give more time to the supervision of the large settlements and to the consideration of the important questions connected with them, that some of the minor survey and settlement work should be dealt with under the Board's instructions by Collectors and Commissioners without reference to the Director. Arrangements were therefore made for the Director to supervise all the larger settlement operations undertaken by Government (*i.e.*, Orissa, Chittagong, the Western Duars, Bihar, and the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera), as well as all the settlements of the large estates under the Court of Wards, if they are being professionally surveyed, and if in each case the settlement is specially placed in his charge. To assist him in these duties it was further proposed to give him a Deputy Collector as a Personal Assistant, with authority to sign letters and to transact routine business, and to appoint Messrs. Bhupal Chandra Bose and Nagendra Nath Banerji, now engaged in the work of agricultural experiments and statistics, as "Assistants to the Director of Agriculture."

Principles of procedure.

113. A notable feature of the year's work has been the attempt to draw up a more uniform procedure for conducting survey and settlement operations throughout Bengal. In most of the other Provinces of India the conditions governing settlement work are tolerably constant over the whole area affected; the same village systems prevail, the same agency is available, and consequently there is no great difficulty in laying down a standard procedure from which there will be only occasional departures. This, however, is not the case in Bengal. In different parts of the country very diverse conditions have to be considered and dealt with: the agency available for survey, the nature of the tenures, the extent of subinfeudation, and the character of the people themselves, vary materially in the areas under settlement. For these reasons, in the operations undertaken

during the last few years, it has been impossible to adhere closely to the procedure laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manuals, and in practice the standard system has been constantly modified with reference to local peculiarities and the views of the Settlement Officers in charge. Efforts were made during the year to work on more uniform lines.

The following paragraphs show briefly the progress made in the larger survey-settlements, as also the measures adopted or contemplated for the maintenance of the records.

Bihar Survey.

114. The Bihar survey was sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1891, and a notification under the Bengal Survey Act, V (B.C.) of 1875, was published in the November following for the survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran. The preliminary arrangements for the traverse survey in Muzaffarpur and in Champaran were made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Bihar in the early part of November 1891. Work actually commenced on the 19th December 1891, but it was not till about the 10th January 1892 that the survey party mustered in full strength. During the experimental survey under the Tenancy Act of the Muzaffarpur district in 1885-86, Colonel Barron had traversed 803 square miles, of which 414 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. Out of the 389 square miles remaining to be surveyed in 1891-92, village trijunction points were found marked by stones in 301 square miles, and this was the first area taken in hand during the season. The survey party worked till the 17th June 1892, when it went into recess. The area traversed during this period was 1,247 square miles covered by 2,144 villages in Muzaffarpur, and 363 square miles covered by 238 villages in Champaran, or a total of 1,610 square miles, which is only 90 square miles less than the season's estimate. Including the 301 square miles of Colonel Barron's survey, over 1,900 square miles were made ready for cadastral work during the season 1892-93.

The progress down to the 31st March 1893 was as follows:—viz., 1,800 square miles in Muzaffarpur, including 803 square miles traversed in 1885-87, and 1,100 square miles in Champaran. Field survey and record-writing did not begin till the end of October. In Muzaffarpur, Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S., took charge of the settlement work from the 15th October 1892, and in Champaran Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., took charge at the end of the December following. By the end of March 1893, 283 square miles in Muzaffarpur and 252 square miles in Champaran had been cadastrally surveyed, and considerable progress had been made in khanapuri or initial record-writing.

In January 1893 the traverse survey was taken into the district of Saran, and by the end of the year 424 villages comprising 213 square miles had been traversed.

Much dissatisfaction was felt by a large portion of the zamindars of North Bihar at the introduction of the cadastral survey, and a meeting was held to protest against it so early as November 1891, under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Several petitions were submitted at different times, and in October 1892 a joint memorial was drawn up and submitted by the British Indian Association, the Bihar Landholders' Association, the Bhagalpur Landholders' Association, the Tirhut Landholders' Association, the Zamindari Panchayat, and the Indian Property Association. This was the fullest and most weighty record of the protest of land-owners against the cadastral survey in Bihar which Government had up to that time received, and the

Lieutenant-Governor recorded a note in the following December in which each of the objections urged was carefully weighed and answered. The first objection was that so momentous a measure should have been publicly discussed and notified before it was actually put in operation. But to do this would only have caused further delay, and, in fact, ample opportunity for discussion had been afforded; for, while the Resolution announcing the intention of Government to resume the Bihar survey was issued in November 1891, the traverse or skeleton survey, which is merely a preparation for the main work, was begun in February, and the cadastral survey was not set in hand till the end of October 1892. The next objection was that elsewhere in India, and specially in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, the cost of the cadastral survey had been borne by the Government and not thrown on the zamindars and raiyats. The only precedent of any force on the side of the objectors was that drawn from the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces. As to this the Secretary of State pointed out that one-half of the cost was defrayed from the balance of a fund contributed by the zamindars, and that in Benares the landlords intercept a far smaller portion of the gross assets of the land, and pay a much heavier revenue to Government than do their brethren in Bihar. The extreme lightness of the Government revenue in Bihar under permanent settlement, combined with the enormous enhancement of rents which have taken place since that settlement was made, amply justify the decision to throw the greater part of the cost on the landlords and raiyats who benefit by the survey, and it could not be allowed that a measure intended for the benefit of Bihar should be paid for by the tax-payers of Madras and the Punjab. The memorialists asserted that "it was customary for every zamindar to make a survey and settlement of his estate, wherever it was found necessary;" to this it was replied that the closing words must be read as very largely qualifying the preceding assertion, since as a matter of fact such surveys have been extremely rare. Another objection brought forward was that a survey and record of rights foments litigation and creates embittered feelings between landlord and tenants, but the instances cited by the memorialists did not in fact support their assertion. The memorialists further asserted that the decision of the revenue officers as to the rights in dispute would not be received with the same respect as the decisions of the ordinary civil tribunals. This, it was answered, was opposed to all experience. The revenue officer is an expert in the work, takes up all the disputes in order and on the spot, and in the presence of the whole body of people concerned. He has immense advantages, therefore, as regards getting at the truth, over the civil officer who sits in his court miles away. Moreover, the appeal from the revenue officer is to the same quarter which hears the appeal from the civil officer, viz., the District Judge, and above him, the High Court. The memorialists next spoke of the difficulty of keeping the record on a level with the changes in ownership and occupancy constantly occurring, and of the uselessness of such a record unless it is so maintained. The difficulty was acknowledged, and it was said that the Government was maturing a scheme for overcoming it.

The main attack of the memorialists was on the objects and results of the survey. They declared that instead of being an act of relief for the raiyats, it would operate in exactly the opposite direction, and so far from being a measure of utility and advantage to both raiyats and zamindars, it would, on the contrary, be felt by all classes interested in land as a crushing and disastrous

measure of gratuitous and wholly unnecessary penal exaction. The answer to this was on every estate rent-rolls and records are kept, and it is inconceivable that both the zamindars and raiyats should not be the better for having these accurately framed and based on legal authority. It is incontestable that on the part of very many proprietors there is an ignorance of the rights and interests appertaining to the estate which is altogether incompatible with successful administration. In some cases the owners are ignorant whether their estates are compact or scattered, and where the outlying parts are situated. Purchasers of estates are often unable to find out what are the boundaries of the property they have bought or to obtain any records showing who the raiyats are, where their lands lie, or what rent they ought to pay. These are instances of the inconveniences and defects which would all be removed by a field-to-field survey and an accurate record of rights. On the other hand, the raiyat is not the less interested in the work of recording his rights, his status, and his rent than the landlord. The law has conferred on him certain rights, and it is the business of the Administration to provide him with the means of knowing precisely wherein they consist. The measure which has been undertaken in Bihar is a necessary corollary to the permanent settlement, and not a violation of it, and if the experience of all other Provinces of India and of those parts of Bengal which have enjoyed the blessing of a regular settlement, goes for anything, there can be little doubt that in a few years the land-owners of Bengal will come to see the advantages of the very system which they now desire to see summarily abrogated. Since the close of the year, the contentions of the memorialists were again raised and again refuted at great length by Sir Antony MacDonnell.

Maintenance of records in Bihar.

115. In the letter which was addressed to the Government of India in July 1891, on the subject of the resumption of the Bihar survey, a rough sketch was drawn of a plan for the maintenance and correction of the settlement records. In June 1892 the Board of Revenue were asked to consider and report on a scheme drawn up for this purpose on the lines of the system under which mutations in proprietary rights are now registered. The outlines of the scheme were that the patwaris should be abolished and that a large number of circles should be established, in each of which there would be a rural sub-registrar to record mutations in the names and rights of tenants of each village year by year. The present law (Act III of 1877), under which registration of transfers of immoveable property under Rs. 100 is not compulsory, would be amended, and it would be provided that all tenants recorded in the settlement khatian must register all transfers of their rights. In this way a register of mutations would be kept up; all proprietors would also be required to file in the local registration office yearly jamabandis with all changes in occupancy or rent recorded therein. From these materials annual jamabandis corrected up to date would be prepared and would have, by legislation, authority similar to that which has been given by the Tenancy Act to the settlement records. In February 1893, the Director of Surveys in Bengal submitted a note on this subject, but no report from the Board had been received when the year closed.

Orissa.

116. The settlement proceedings in Orissa were begun in 1889-90. During the year 1892-93, sections 27 to 38 and section 80 of the Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa in addition to Chapter X, and sections 3 to 5, 19 to 26, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, and 191 previously extended. The land revenue will be assessed under the Regulations. The Settlement Officer, Mr. H. R. Reily, died on the 9th October 1892,

from the effects of an accident. Mr. E. H. Walsh held charge from the 10th October to the 1st November, and Mr. R. Nathan from the 2nd to the 10th November, when Mr. W. Maude, C.S., took over charge as Mr. Reily's successor.

By the end of the survey year 1891-92 the survey work in Puri had been finished, and the work remaining to be done in the two other districts was as follows:—

	Traverse.	Cadastral.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Cuttack	Nil	320
Balasore	1,100	1,697

Heavy floods interfered to a serious extent with the work in the Cuttack district. There was heavy rain on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, and on the 11th the survey camps stationed on the bank of the Byturni river were swamped. So great was the rise of the floods that boats of 500 maunds capacity were rowed into the camp for the rescue of the survey records.

The state of the work at the end of March 1893 was that in Puri there was no survey or record-writing to be done, unless it should be necessary to map and record the lands appertaining to the Temple of Juggernath. In Cuttack field maps had been prepared and records were being framed for an area of about 2,235 square miles. In Balasore the field survey and record-writing was commenced only in December 1892. Out of 1,697 square miles, the total area to be dealt with in this district, containing 2,580 villages, 914 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed and records had been written for 689 villages. The attestation work in Puri had been finished except for 17 villages, and considerable progress had been made in Cuttack, but in Balasore this work did not begin till April 1893. There was no settlement of fair rents in Orissa in 1892-93, nor was assessment work commenced, except that by way of an experiment assessment sheets for 23 villages in pargana Kotdesh were prepared during the year.

Chittagong.

117. The survey work done during the year consisted of 167 square miles of traverse and 462 miles of cadastral survey in the Sadar subdivision, and 130 square miles of traverse and 26 square miles of cadastral work in Cox's Bazar. At the end of March 1893 the progress of survey work stood as follows:—the traverse and cadastral survey of Thana Ramu was finished in January 1890. The traverse and cadastral survey of the Sadar subdivision, which was begun in December 1890, was completed in July 1892, except the area within the Chittagong municipal limits. Out of 1,596 square miles, the total area of this subdivision, 1,411·52 square miles have been surveyed cadastrally, and the remaining 184·48 square miles comprise the Sitakund forest and the tea grant lots which are not included in the operations. The cultivable area to be dealt with in the Cox's Bazar subdivision, excluding Ramu, is 210 square miles, of which 175 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed and only 35 square miles remained at the end of March 1893. The Sadar subdivision contains 933 villages and the Cox's Bazar subdivision, excluding old thana Ramu, 78—in all 1,011. By the end of March 1893, the khatians of 846 villages in the Sadar subdivision and of six villages in the Cox's Bazar subdivision had been got ready for attestation. The completion of the assessment of Ramu awaited the decision of the question of the status of the Noabad talukdars which had been laid before the Government of India; but fair rents of raiyats had been settled, and fair rents were being settled for itmamdars and daritmamdars when the year closed.

Western Duars.

118. The outturn of survey work for the year was 22·74 square miles of cadastral survey of jotes scattered over the whole tract, which had been omitted in previous seasons for various reasons, 327·53 square miles of forest survey on the 4″ scale, 337·17 square miles of waste land survey on the 2″ scale, and 17·52 square miles comprised in two blocks of tea land, which the Settlement Officer had in the previous season decided to reserve against tea. Survey work in the Western Duars came to a close in the year.

The unit of the map in the Duars is a cluster of jotes. There are no villages in the survey sense of the word, the territorial divisions being parganas or taluks, which are too large for units. Altogether 10,303 jotes and khas blocks have been under survey and settlement. Attestation of all the jotes, with the exception of 946, had been completed up to the end of the year. Settlement of rent and revenue had been completed only in 4,170 jotes comprising the Mainaguri tahsil. In this tahsil the revenue has been raised by the settlement from about Rs. 1,28,000 to Rs. 2,09,000; and the Lieutenant-Governor learned with satisfaction that the new revenue was collected for the first year without difficulty. By the end of March 1893, the settlement of rent and revenue in the Bhalka tahsil had also been completed, with the result that the revenue was raised from Rs. 8,077 to Rs. 10,184. There remained Ambari Falakata, Falakata tahsil and Alipur tahsil. Orders have been passed on the assessment proposals for all these, but the orders on the rate report of Ambari Falakata did not reach the Settlement Officer till the beginning of May. In Alipur tahsil, 1,680 leases had been distributed and kabuliyats taken, and 125 leases remained to be distributed.

Sonthal Parganas.

119. The final report of the re-settlement of 34 estates and ghatwali tenures and two villages was received in August 1892. The field operations were commenced in November 1888 and completed in March 1891, and the publication under section 24 of Regulation III of 1872 of the khatian jamabandis and of the record of rights was completed by the middle of February 1892. The cultivated area has increased from 126,158 acres, as measured at the last settlement, to 213,233 acres, giving an increase of 69 per cent., and the rent has increased from Rs. 1,60,088 to Rs. 2,27,192, or 41·9 per cent. The cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 1,47,158, or about 5·1 annas an acre.

A revision of the settlement of 20 new private estates, comprising 539 villages and an area of about 381 square miles, was sanctioned on the application of the zamindars. The survey work is in the hands of the Settlement Officer himself, and two parties took the field on the 23rd November 1892. Up to the end of March 1893, the boundaries of all the 539 villages were surveyed and demarcated, and field measurements of 385 of these villages was completed.

Maintenance of records in the Sonthal Parganas.

120. For the maintenance of the records of the estates already settled, certain rules have been framed in consultation with the local officers, under which the settlement-holder is responsible for the preservation and due maintenance of the settlement records of the village, and the subdivisional officer, or some other officer not below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector, will visit the villages once a year, and record mutations in tenancies and other alterations affecting the jamabandi.

Banki.

121. The final report of the settlement of the Banki Government estate in the district of Cuttack was submitted to Government in February 1893. The survey-settlement was

begun in 1888 and completed in 1891. An attempt was made to utilise local agency for the field survey and record writing, but, generally speaking, the work was done by outsiders, the sarbarahkars being found as a class unequal to the task. The total area of the estate is 74,530 acres, or 117 square miles, and the cost of the operations was Rs. 38,613, or a little over eight annas an acre. The gross rental has been raised from Rs. 23,866 to Rs. 33,107, and the net revenue from Rs. 21,421 to Rs. 28,820, the increase (Rs. 7,399) being mainly due to the addition of 4,210 acres to the cultivated area, which has increased from 33,000 to 37,210 acres.

Maharaja of Hill Tippera's estates in Tippera.

122. The most important survey of a private estate undertaken during the year was that of Chakla Roshnabad in Tippera, belonging to the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The area of the Maharaja's estates in British territory is 572 square miles, of which about 16 square miles are in the Sylhet district of Assam. The survey and settlement have been undertaken on the application of the Maharaja and at his cost. He has deposited one lakh of rupees to meet the cost. A small section of the Chittagong survey party was despatched to Tippera for this work towards the middle of April, and completed the traverse survey of 150 square miles. The Maharaja had expressed a wish that the operations should be spread over at least two seasons in order to give him time to protect his own interests. The attitude of the tenants was obstructive at the outset, but matters improved when the Collector, Mr. Greer, visited the survey camp in May and explained to the talukdars the objects of the survey. Owing to the complicated nature of the tenures, the minute subinfeudation, the litigious character of the tenants, and the number of long-standing disputes between them and their landlord, it seems probable that the settlement of these estates will be attended with special difficulties, and a rapid rate of progress cannot be looked for. The field survey began at the beginning of December, and the record writing in the middle of January 1893. By the end of March 1893 the field survey of 176 square miles had been completed, and records had been written for 131 villages. The Settlement Officer joined his appointment from 8th December 1892, and was engaged in checking the record-writing.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Statistics of the year.

123. The number of Wards' estates under charge of the Court of Wards was 74 and of Attached estates 66, against 75 and 69 respectively in 1891-92; there was thus a decrease of one in the former and of three in the latter. The total demand for revenue and cesses due to Government was Rs. 49,43,634, of which Rs. 22,447 represent arrears and Rs. 49,21,187 the current demand. The payments amounted to Rs. 21,812 of the arrear and Rs. 48,74,022 of the current demand, being a total of Rs. 48,95,834. The percentage of current payments oncurrent demand was 99·0 against 99·6 in the year 1891-92. There was a large increase in the balance, which amounted to Rs. 47,800 against Rs. 12,828 in the preceding year. The demands of rent and cesses due to superior landlords were—arrear Rs. 91,348, current Rs. 4,40,762, total Rs. 5,32,110. The payments amounted to Rs. 4,50,090, and Rs. 1,994 were remitted, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 80,026. These balances are in part due to the superior landlords' refusal or neglect to accept payment owing to disputes among co-sharers.

The balance of rent and cesses due to the estates has been reduced to Rs. 60,96,710, which is considerably less than in any of the preceding five

years. Still the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that much may yet be done in the direction of reducing arrear balances by careful scrutiny of them, by striking off such balances as are not recoverable by law, and balances which, though recoverable by law, the raiyats are never likely to be able to pay. The Board have drawn the attention of the local officers to the Government orders insisting on the policy of a liberal expenditure on improvements of a reproductive character in solvent estates, and it is observed that, except in the Presidency, Chittagong, Dacca and Orissa Divisions, there has been some improvement in this respect.

Management charges.

124. The percentage of the total cost of management proper, calculated on the current rent and cess demand, was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 7·8. Act X of 1892, which came into force on the 25th October 1892, authorized the levy of (1) a general management rate not exceeding 5 per cent. on the gross income calculated to cover the cost of Government establishments, in so far as they may be employed in the supervision or management of such estates, and (2) a charge for special audit of accounts and legal advice. The charges levied under executive orders, prior to the passing of the Act, consisted of (*a*) a general management rate levied for the purpose of meeting the costs for establishments, contingencies, &c., in the Collectors', Commissioners' and Board's offices; (*b*) a treasury rate for defraying a proportionate share of treasury establishments; and (*c*) an audit rate and fees for legal advice. The general management rate has been provisionally fixed on the basis of the proceeds of the old management and treasury rates, with the addition of a new charge for superior supervision (which consists of a small fraction of the salary of one Member of the Board of Revenue, of the Senior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, of Commissioners and District Officers). The rate will for the present be 2½ per cent. on gross income for estates with a gross income of 5 lakhs of rupees or less, ½ per cent. for the Burdwan estate, and 1½ per cent. for the Tikari and Dighapatia estates. The revised audit charge will be one anna per cent. on gross income for the Burdwan estate, 4 annas per cent. for Tikari and Dighapatia, and 6 annas per cent. for other estates, with an annual rent and cess demand of not less than Rs. 50,000 per annum. No change has been made in the fees charged for legal advice. The new rates will come into force from the commencement of 1893-94.

Limitation of the certificate procedure.

125. On the introduction of the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, by empowering the Court of Wards to take charge of the property of persons declared disqualified on their own application, which was eventually passed by the Supreme Council as Act IV of 1892, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court took exception to the measure on the ground that it involved a further extension of the certificate procedure which ought not, in their opinion, to be put in force in respect of any demand of a doubtful character, and in this view the Government of India concurred. It was urged that, on the first assumption of charge of an estate by the Court of Wards, the accounts are often found to be in great confusion and the rent-rolls extremely inaccurate and untrustworthy, and that it was a hard thing for a raiyat that a Manager of an estate should have legal power given him to act upon such documents as if they were thoroughly reliable, and should be able to issue a process against him for the rent which those papers showed to be due, and impose on the raiyat the burden

of proving that the rent was not due. Though the Board had foreseen the evil and taken measures to guard against it, Sir Charles Elliott was not satisfied that the orders of the Board fully met the case. Agreeing fully with the High Court that a summary process was not suitable in a case where a *bonâ fide* dispute existed as to whether the amount was due or not, His Honour directed, pending the amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act, that the Manager of such an estate should not be permitted to use the certificate procedure for the realization of arrear demands until a record of rights had been completed under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 and a satisfactory rent-roll prepared, showing exactly the status of each tenant and his liabilities for rent and cesses.

CUSTOMS.

Statistics of the year.

126. The net revenue from customs duties amounted to Rs. 2,86,83,850, against Rs. 2,85,50,883 in the previous year, and was only 8·6 per cent. less than what it was in 1880-81 before the reduction of the salt duty and the partial remission of import duties. Compared with 1891-92 there was an increase during the year of Rs. 3,20,387 in the receipts from the import duty on general merchandise, the result of larger realizations from salt and kerosine oil; and a decrease of Rs. 3,16,257 in the revenue derived from export duty, which is levied on rice alone, owing to a decline in the trade attributed to the heavy shipments of rice in the previous year and to an increase in the price of rice during the year under report.

OPIUM.

Proposal to raise the selling price of opium in Bihar.

127. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the question of raising the selling price of excise opium in the Patna Division and the surrounding districts. In these areas the price of opium shows marked variations. The price of Rs. 16 per seer now ruling in the Patna Division was fixed in 1862, in order to correspond with that fixed for the North-Western Provinces. Very great changes have, however, taken place since the price for the Patna Division was fixed in 1862. The extension of railways has increased the facilities for smuggling opium in the same way, as it has enabled criminal tribes to make raids to most distant places. Between Patna and Calcutta, for instance, there is considerable passenger traffic, and a good deal of smuggling may be, and probably is, carried on. The difference in the price in the two places, viz., Rs. 16 and Rs. 28, being so great and the risk of detection so small, it is worth while for a man to carry 4 or 5 seers of opium from Patna to Calcutta in a hand-bag. The entire province thus tends to become one great district in which rates should be as nearly uniform as is consistent with the primary condition that the price in producing districts should not be high enough to induce illicit traffic on a large scale. An additional argument for raising the Patna rate lies in the fact that provision opium sold last year for Rs. 17 a seer, while excise opium, which is much more valuable, is sold in the Patna Division for Rs. 16 a seer. The whole question, however, is in abeyance, pending the decision of the proposal of the North-Western Provinces' Government to raise the price in the neighbouring districts of that province in October 1893.

Proposal to raise the selling price of opium on the Assam border.

128. During the year the Assam Administration pressed the Government of Bengal to reconsider the propriety of further raising the price of opium in the Bengal districts bordering on Assam. The price in these districts was raised on the 1st April 1891, in consequence of the price in Assam having been increased from Rs. 32 to Rs. 37 per seer from the 1st April 1890; but the Chief Commissioner of Assam requested a still further increase in the hope that such a measure would do away with the smuggling into Assam which was supposed to be fostered by the existing arrangements. The question was very carefully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, who was satisfied that no case of smuggling was made out. It was pointed out that even if specific cases of smuggling had been forthcoming in reasonable numbers, it did not follow that the duty in Bengal should necessarily be raised. The Government of Bengal has to look to other considerations, viz., (*a*) the maximum price which cannot be exceeded without giving occasion to smuggling from Bihar, and (*b*) the selling price fixed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Neither of these factors is within the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, and if the latter remains unchanged, any rise in duty on the Bengal side may lead to this province being flooded with licit opium from the North-Western Provinces. The Government of Bengal can vary its selling price only within relatively narrow limits, and the alteration of the price in border districts must sooner or later involve the raising of the entire scale of graduated prices in the districts intervening between the Assam frontier and the opium districts. It is possible, however, that the expected rise in prices in the North-Western Provinces referred to in the preceding paragraph may place this Government in a position to raise the selling price in the opium-producing districts of Bihar, and thus facilitate the eventual raising of the price on the Assam border.

Sale of provision opium.

129. In April 1892, the Board of Revenue apprised Government that the outturn of opium of the season 1891-92 would be small, as the crop had suffered much owing to the excessive dryness of the weather. The deficiency of the supply was subsequently placed beyond doubt, and the Board reported the measures which in their view the circumstances demanded. The Government of India were addressed on the subject, and in accordance with the recommendations made by the Board and the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency in Council decided to reduce the quantity of opium offered for sale during the last three months of 1892, and to utilise for the sales of 1893 the whole of the reserve stock which Government would hold at the beginning of that year, amounting to 9,265 chests. In accordance with these orders the quantity of opium sold each month since October 1892 has been 3,642 chests, being 1,715 chests of Benares opium and 1,927 chests of Patna opium. The reserve on the 1st January 1894 will be 1,847 chests, all of Patna opium.

Manufacture of ten-tolah slabs.

130. In 1890 the approval of the Government of India was conveyed to the issue of excise opium in flat slabs weighing ten tolahs each, divided off into small squares of one tolah each, stamped with a Government mark, instead of in cakes of one seer. The machinery imported for the purpose proved, however, unsuccessful in turning out slabs of the required weight and shape, and doubts were entertained of the practicability of the proposal. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor, while regretting the failure, concurred with the Board that the manufacture of opium in ten-tolah slabs should be abandoned.

Examination rules.

131. During the year a fresh set of rules was issued for the examination of candidates nominated for the Opium Department by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Opium Agents of Bihar and Benares.

Promotion rules.

132. The following rules were also approved for regulating the promotions of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents:—

(1) Officers who are appointed, as the result of competitive examination, to the Opium Department, will enter it in the fourth grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents. They will be gazetted to officiate in that grade when filling temporary vacancies: when the vacancy is permanent they will be gazetted to the grade as probationers. They will continue to be probationers till they are confirmed in the grade.

(2) Probationers will be arranged at first in the fourth grade of Assistants according to the order in which they stand in the competitive examination; and afterwards from time to time their respective rank will be altered according to the number of subjects in which each has passed at the departmental examinations.

(3) No Assistant in the fourth grade will be promoted temporarily or permanently to the third grade till he has passed his departmental examinations and has been confirmed in the service.

(4) Promotion will be given from the fourth to the third grade of Assistants according to the position in which officers stand, in examination order, in the fourth grade. If the promotion is officiating they will revert to the fourth grade in the same order.

(5) The examination order will hold good for place and promotion so long as the officers are in the third grade, and for promotion into the second grade. Officers in the 2nd grade will be promoted to the first grade according to seniority, *i.e.*, the date of their first appointment to the Opium Department.

SALT.

Proposed amendment of the Salt Law in Orissa.

133. An important question of amending the Salt Law in Orissa engaged the attention of Government during the year. This question was initiated by a proposal brought forward by the Salt Commissioner of Madras in 1889 to adopt further legislation for the protection of the salt revenue in Orissa. It was pointed out that the possession and removal of salt-earth was not an offence under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, that illicit salt was made in Orissa almost entirely from salt-earth, and that unless the possession of salt-earth was made penal, it would be almost impossible to obtain convictions under the Salt Act. It was accordingly recommended by the Madras Salt Department that the law should be so altered as to forbid the collection or possession of salt-earth from which illicit salt is made, and the possession as well as the manufacture of earth-salt. Sir Steuart Bayley declined to support the proposal to resort to fresh legislation, until he was satisfied that the law was seriously contravened or that a considerable amount of revenue was lost

to the State by illicit practices; and the Government of India agreed that the existing system should be continued, subject to further report after one year. This report was received during the year 1892-93, and Sir Charles Elliott felt bound to admit that there was a probability that illicit manufacture existed on an extensive scale, and that its existence was due to facilities and temptations which it was expedient to remove. Upon this assumption His Honour resolved to recommend to the Government of India the proposals submitted by the Salt Commissioner for amending the law. The orders of the Government of India had not been received when the year closed.

Statistics of the year.

134. Compared with the statistics for the previous year, the figures for 1892-93 show an increase of Rs. 2,26,036, or ·93 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 43,033, or 10·6 per cent. in the charges, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,38,69,837, which is higher than that of 1891-92 by Rs. 1,83,003, or ·77 per cent. The amount of salt on which duty was paid during the year was the highest on record, except that of the years 1884-85 and 1886-87. The increased revenue from "import duty" is attributed partly to the fact that owing to the lower prices prevalent during the year an absolutely larger quantity of salt was cleared for sale, and partly to a smaller quantity of duty-paid salt having been imported from Bombay and Madras. The revenue from excise salt shows a material improvement on the figures for the year 1891-92,—a result which is ascribed to the larger outturn of the Government factories in Orissa; to the restriction on the sale of Ganjam salt during a part of the year; to the fall in the price of excise salt, and to the forced sale by auction of a quantity of excise salt for the recovery of charges due from certain licensees. The imports of salt into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 3,32,032 maunds over those of 1891-92. The total amount of salt which passed into consumption in Bengal during the year is estimated at 94,33,923 maunds, or an average of $10\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head of the population. The prices of salt on the whole were lower than in the previous year. The average price per 100 maunds has fallen during the past five years from Rs. 94-6 to Rs. 61-9-3.

EXCISE.

Appointment of Excise Commissioner made permanent.

135. The period of three years for which the experimental appointment of Excise Commissioner was originally sanctioned having expired in April 1892, the question of making the appointment permanent was considered during the year under report. It was conclusively shown that the Excise Commissioner's efforts to carry out a policy which expressly disclaimed the object of increasing the revenue was followed by a degree of success which fully justified the centralization of the system in the hands of a single officer, and Sir Charles Elliott was convinced that for many years to come the appointment would be essential to the efficiency of the excise administration. The appointment of Excise Commissioner has now been made permanent, but his status has been somewhat modified. Instead of having an officer on Rs. 2,500—3,000, an additional appointment has been made in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, to provide for the Excise Commissioner, but the officer holding or officiating in the appointment for the time being may belong to, or officiate in, any grade, first, second or third, according to his position in the service. He will continue to be subordinate to the Board, and although he is permitted to

correspond direct with Collectors, Divisional Commissioners are to be consulted by him in all important questions, annual reports and reports of settlements of excise shops being submitted by Collectors through Commissioners to the Excise Commissioner.

Withdrawal of restriction on capacity of vats and stills.

136. In last year's report it was noticed that the restriction of the still and vat capacity, excellent though the scheme was in principle, had been carried out in an unintelligent way, and had practically had no effect whatever, as in most cases the limit was placed far above the real wants of the shop. The question has since been thoroughly examined by the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Excise and the late Excise Commissioner, and it has been amply demonstrated that the system has proved a failure. It has given infinite trouble to the officials, and caused great annoyance to the abkars, who have frequently evaded the restriction altogether. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly decided to withdraw, unconditionally, all existing restrictions on the capacity of vats from 1st April 1893. As regards the stills, Collectors have been empowered to allow them to be used of any size that may be thought desirable, reporting their action in each case to the Commissioner of Excise, who will have power to revise the orders, if necessary.

Prohibition to distil strong liquor.

137. The idea that the extension of the Government distillery system should be followed by the introduction of stronger liquor than the people have been in the habit of drinking was strongly condemned in last year's report. This question was further discussed during the year 1892-93, but no final orders on the subject had been passed when it closed. There is no doubt that at equal prices the drinking public would prefer strong to weak liquor; but the question is why Government should create a taste for strong drink by issuing strong liquor from its central distilleries when the practice of the outstillers who unquestionably follow, and do not form the public taste, shows that weak liquor is preferred. The only possible defence of the practice would be that the distillery liquor, though issued strong, is diluted and sold weak; and from this arises the subsidiary question whether the public prefer their liquor issued weak from the distillery ready for drinking, or issued strong and then diluted to weakness in the shops. It has been ascertained that as a rule dilution is practised to a very small extent, and even then more as a fraud or as adulteration than with the intention of watering down liquor to anything like the level of weak outstill liquor. There is no doubt that weak liquor, hot and fresh from the still, is preferred to strong liquor diluted with hot water; but it is not so clear that weak liquor, which has grown cold and stale, is better liked than diluted strong liquor. This, however, is but a side issue: the main point is that when strong distillery liquor is manufactured, it is not habitually diluted to anything like the weakness of outstill liquor, and therefore the issue of such liquor must tend to encourage a taste for strong drink. The Board and the Excise Commissioner, far from forbidding the distillation of weak spirit, as was done in some places, have now been instructed to so far discourage the distillation of strong liquor as not to insist on it. Obviously, the wisest course is to attempt to meet the popular taste and allow the distillers to turn out the spirit for which they find the readiest sale.

Shahjahanpore rum.

138. In April 1892 orders were issued by this Government prohibiting the importation of rum from Shahjahanpore into Bengal except under bond, the duty to be paid in these provinces when the rum was removed from bond. These orders were the necessary consequence of a recent decision to raise the rate of duty on country rum (*i.e.*, country spirit manufactured after English method in Bengal) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon. The object of the Government was to protect the Provincial revenues of Bengal from the loss which the displacement of Bengal rum and country liquor, paying a duty of Rs. 5 a gallon, by Shahjahanpore spirit paying only Rs. 4 a gallon, would occasion. This order elicited a protest from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to whom it was explained that the Lieutenant-Governor had no desire to deprive that Government of the revenue to which it was entitled under the current financial contract, and the Government of India was then asked to revive the system of inter-provincial adjustments in this special case, or, if that could not be done, to permit the bonding order to stand; the Government of the North-Western Provinces being recouped by the Government of Bengal with the sum which the former was entitled to receive, or the amount being adjusted by the Supreme Government between the two provinces concerned. This led to a further discussion, and the Government of India finally directed this Government to withdraw the bonding order as being *ultra vires:* this order was carried out with effect from 20th February 1893. As the withdrawal, however, was calculated to injuriously affect the provincial revenues of Bengal, it has been decided, pending legislative action, to impose on the license-holder of each shop for the retail sale of country rum an additional fee of Re. 1 per gallon on all rum which is invoiced to him direct from Shahjahanpore, or issued to him from the warehouse in Calcutta in which Shahjahanpore rum is bonded, and which has only paid Rs. 4 per London-proof gallon in the North Western Provinces.

139. Among the questions affecting the excise system discussed during the year were:—

Cost of over-head supply of water, and fees for distillery establishments.

(*a*) what additional fee should be levied on *abkars* to cover the cost of improvements for giving over-head supply of water in distilleries; and

(*b*) whether the distillery fee intended to cover the cost of establishment, rent, &c., should be levied on gross gallons of spirit distilled or by a rate of so much a gallon of spirit London-proof.

As regards the first question the Board have proposed to fix such a rate of duty as would recoup to Government in a fixed number of years the capital cost of the improvements, and the Lieutenant-Governor has left this matter to be settled by the Board in consultation with the Excise Commissioner. Regarding the second question, the Board's suggestion that the fee should be levied by a license on stills, instead of by a duty per gallon of the liquor distilled, has been provisionally accepted by Sir Charles Elliott. Final orders, however, have not yet issued.

Restriction of manufacture of intoxicating drugs for domestic use.

140. It was noticed in last year's report that the Government of India had sanctioned a proposal of this Government to prohibit absolutely the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drugs (madak or chandu) except under license. Rules giving effect to these orders have since been framed and promulgated,

and a special form of license has been prescribed authorizing well-to-do consumers to manufacture the drugs for domestic use, and not for sale.

Dr. Prain's deputation to enquire into the cultivation and use of ganja.

141. Several important questions having arisen affecting the revenue raised from ganja, Dr. Prain, Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, was deputed for three months to make a full scientific enquiry into the cultivation, preparation and use of that drug. He was directed, in addition to examining other matters which might hereafter be suggested, to (1) test the amount of waste that occurs under the present system; (2) ascertain by experiments how the active principle of the drug could best be obtained; (3) ascertain the best means of preserving the flowers; (4) test the effect produced on ganja by keeping it under the existing conditions, in order to discover whether, owing to these conditions, the drug would lose much of its power by keeping, and if so, to what extent; (5) investigate fully the effect of ganja as an article of excise. Dr. Prain's report had not been received when the year closed.

Statistics of the year.

142. The financial results of the year show an increase of Rs. 4,62,852 in revenue and a decrease of Rs. 7,550 in charges, as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase of revenue under every head except imported liquor, tari, madak, chandu, and opium. The largest increase occurred under country spirits, followed by rum, ganja, and pachwai. The revenue from country spirits rose from Rs. 48,14,643 to Rs. 50,23,417, rum from Rs. 2,29,972 to Rs. 4,19,717, pachwai from Rs. 3,04,168 to Rs. 3,34,557, and ganja from Rs. 22,92,568 to Rs. 23,86,066. On the other hand, opium yielded a revenue of Rs. 20,85,116, against Rs. 21,18,825; imported liquors Rs. 2,07,092, against Rs. 2,23,644; and tari Rs. 9,49,698, against Rs. 9,57,405. The incidence of excise taxation on the population was 2 annas 7 pies per head, against 2 annas 6 pies in the previous year.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws fell from 4,800 in 1891-92 to 4,634 in the year under report, but the percentage of convictions shows a better result.

STAMPS.

Statistics of the year.

143. The gross revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 1,55,44,829, against Rs. 1,51,00,462 in the previous year, and the net revenue rose from Rs. 1,45,17,896 to Rs. 1,49,07,474. The net receipts were nearly 4 lakhs in excess of those of 1891-92, which were larger by 8 lakhs than those of any preceding year. The increase occurred in both classes of stamps, judicial and non-judicial. The receipts were greatest in Calcutta, which provided more than one-seventh of all the stamp revenue of Bengal. As regards non-judicial stamps, the improvement was most marked in the case of impressed sheets, and may be attributed generally to the execution of a larger number of documents, such as deeds of sale, mortgages, &c. The receipts from one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, show a satisfactory increase, which may be ascribed to the facilities afforded for obtaining them through the agency of the post-office and to the stricter administration of the law. The attention of district officers has again been called to the standing orders under which income-tax assessors are vested with powers to impound instruments not duly stamped.

The prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act numbered 667; fines were imposed to the amount of

Rs. 5,773, and Rs. 1,563 were disbursed as rewards. In 28 out of the 45 districts of the Province no rewards have been given, and district officers have been reminded that activity in the detection of evasions of the law must largely depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards; where these are awarded with a sparing hand it is almost certain that the stamp law will be broken with impunity, because no one will be at the trouble of bringing the offence to notice.

INCOME-TAX.

Rules for recruitment of Income-tax Assessors.

144. During the year rules were framed for the appointment of Income-tax Assessors. Neither official training nor brilliant educational acquirements are required for the work of assessment. A fair knowledge of English is of course essential, but beyond that the main qualifications should be integrity, good character, and local knowledge or the capacity of acquiring it. Ministerial officers are to be appointed to the post only in the event of men not being found who possess the above-noted qualifications.

Statistics of the year.

145. The final demand of income-tax for 1892-93, including penalties, fines and arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 44,50,299, against Rs. 45,30,877 for the previous year. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 42,25,366 against Rs. 43,06,720, the charges to Rs. 1,80,171 against Rs. 1,86,959, and the net revenue to Rs. 40,45,195 against Rs. 41,19,761. The number of objections filed was 11,640, of which 4,205 proved successful. A smaller number of distress warrants were issued, but the number of cases in which sales were resorted to rose from 333 to 362. The average incidence of the tax for Bengal was the same as in the previous year, viz., Re. 1 to every 19·2 persons, and in Calcutta Rs. 2 to every person. Nearly one-half of the total collections was contributed by Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

Proposal to raise the status of Civil Hospital Assistants.

146. The question of creating a new class of senior Civil Hospital Assistants on Rs. 80 a month, numbering 10 per cent. of the total strength of the lower grades, with a view to improve the status of this class of medical subordinates, engaged the attention of Government during the year. In the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between Government and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, it has been strongly impressed on the Lieutenant-Governor since the close of the year that the chief need of the Civil Hospital Assistant class is not so much the formation of a higher grade as an improvement in the pay and prospects of the lower grades, such as would tend to attract better material into the service, and would thus enable Government to insist on higher qualifications in candidates for employment as Civil Hospital Assistants. As an instalment of improvement the Lieutenant-Governor has, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, directed the discontinuance, with effect from 1st July 1893, of the grant of the small unemployed pay of Rs. 10 per mensem hitherto allowed to Probationary Civil Hospital Assistants, and has allowed them to draw their full grade pay of Rs. 20 (or Rs. 25 if they have English qualifications) from that date. It has since been decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, to refer the whole question of the pay, position, and prospects of the Civil

Hospital Assistants in Bengal, as also that of their education and training, to a Committee which will sit in Calcutta in the cold weather.

Medical needs of the Calcutta Municipality.

147. The question of providing suitable and sufficient accommodation for the gratuitous treatment of the sick-poor in Calcutta, whether as out-door or in-door patients, has for many years engaged the attention of the Government of Bengal, while it has more lately attracted the notice of the Government of India, who intimated their opinion that the existing provision for the medical relief of the poorer inhabitants of Calcutta was still inadequate. The northern and central portion of the city possess a large number of excellent medical institutions, and their usefulness has frequently been acknowledged; but even in this part of the town there is a large tract in the north-east where no public hospital or dispensary exists. On the other hand, with the exception of the Presidency General Hospital, which does not admit native cases, and the Military Hospitals, European and Native, which are necessarily exclusive, there is no institution south of Government House which provides accommodation for in-door patients. Dispensaries exist, it is true, for the out-door relief of the sick which are supported either by Government, the Municipality, or private benevolence, but useful and beneficent as their operations are, they cannot supply the place of a hospital for the treatment of the sick in the large area which lies south and east of the Calcutta *maidan*.

In these circumstances Sir Charles Elliott directed towards the close of the year the formation of a Committee to consider and report upon the whole subject, with special reference to the additional accommodation they consider to be necessary for out-door and in-door patients, both male and female, having regard to the maximum distance within which, in their opinion, each resident of the town should be able to find medical relief. The Committee's report was presented after the close of the year.

Calcutta Leper Asylum.

148. The Calcutta Leper Asylum, which is under the management of the District Charitable Society, has in one form or another been in existence since the year 1811, and since 1840 it has been established in its present site in Ahmerst Street, which was granted by Government free of cost for the purpose. In 1889, public interest in the local asylum was stimulated, and when His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor visited Bengal in the winter of the same year, it was the general desire that, as a permanent memorial of his visit, a new Leper Asylum should be erected to replace the old institution.

In these circumstances Sir Steuart Bayley decided to refer the consideration of the whole question to a Committee which was appointed under a Resolution, dated 30th September 1890, with instructions to consider the locality for a new asylum, the number of inmates for whom accommodation should be provided, the provision of funds for its maintenance and superintendence, the constitution of a governing body, and the regulation of the conditions under which patients should be admitted, retained, and discharged.

The Committee's Report was submitted towards the close of the year 1892-93. The main recommendations of the Committee were—(1) that the existing site and buildings should be sold, and that with the proceeds of the sale, and the subscriptions collected by the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Committee, a house and grounds available in Manicktollah should be purchased and improved by the alteration of existing and the erection of additional buildings; (2) that as the compulsory segregation of lepers cannot be enforced under the

law as it stands at present, 200 may be regarded as the maximum number of inmates to be provided for; and (3) that the Leper Asylum should be a Government institution managed by a Committee to be appointed by Government, upon which all persons or bodies contributing towards the foundation or maintenance of the Asylum should be suitably represented. After the submission of the report various difficulties arose which made it impossible for Government to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Committee. Correspondence with the principal bodies concerned was being carried on at the close of the year.

Female hospitals.

149. Babu Durga Prosad, a banker and zamindar of Gaya, contributed Rs. 10,000 to the local branch of the Lady Dufferin's Fund for the erection of the proposed Zanana Hospital in the town of Gaya; and Syed Abdas Sobhan Chowdhury, zamindar, offered to erect at Bogra a cottage hospital for females at a cost of Rs. 3,000 at the outside and to endow the institution with a monthly income of Rs. 60 out of a landed property to be absolutely transferred to Government for the purpose. The Bayley Female Ward attached to the Rangpur dispensary was built during the year, but the building was pronounced unsuitable to the purpose owing to the want of privacy. At the close of the year there were special hospitals for females in eight municipal towns in Bengal, in addition to the wards set apart for females in hospitals for males in many other places.

Sale of quinine in pice packets.

150. The mortality from fever in the Lower Provinces of Bengal has been from the earliest times of the British occupation a matter of lamentable notoriety, and the sale of quinine and certain other medicines at ten per cent. above prime cost, through the agency of medical officers at Sadar and subdivisional stations, was sanctioned in 1869. The scheme was, however, unsuccessful; and its failure was attributed to the fact that the medicines were offered for sale only at district and subdivisional head-quarters, and that no special arrangements were made to bring them within easy reach of the rural population. The sale of quinine on this system was eventually stopped in 1878.

The development of the Government cinchona plantation near Darjeeling has now rendered it possible to renew, with greater prospects of success, the attempt to popularise the use of quinine among the poorer classes of the Province. In order to attain this object it has been arranged that quinine supplied from the Government factory near Darjeeling should be made up by jail labour into packets containing five grains each for sale at one pice the packet. These packets will be available for sale at all public offices in the interior of districts, such as police-stations and outposts, dispensaries, pounds and post offices, but as a first step a beginning has been made through the agency of the Postal Department. The most fever-stricken districts were first taken up, and by the end of January all the rural post-offices in every district had been supplied, the Bihar districts coming last. In large towns, where there are other means of getting medicines, the services of the postmasters have not been utilised. Supplies have been sent to Civil Surgeons for sale in the mufassal through dispensaries, the vaccination establishment, or otherwise. The East Indian Railway Company has also been allowed to co-operate in the scheme, their station-masters at small roadside stations being permitted to sell quinine in the same manner as postmasters; and lastly, all private employers of labour, zamindars, and indigo and tea planters, who may desire to utilise this method of distributing quinine, have been invited to apply to the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures.

The sales of quinine effected up to the end of the year indicate that a good beginning has been made, and that there is a steady demand for the medicine. The months during which the experiment was tried are those in which fever is least prevalent in Bengal, and an experiment of this nature is regarded with suspicion by the public at the outset and makes way but slowly. Since the close of the year 1892-93 the progress has been much more rapid; a considerable number of postmasters have sold out and renewed their stocks, and applications have been received from other provinces for supplies of quinine in bulk for distribution in pice packets, as well as for packets made up ready for sale.

Registration of deaths in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

151. The high rate of mortality from fever in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling *Terai*, noticed in the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1891, led to enquiries which showed that the arrangements for registering the mortality in those districts are not so complete as they should be, and it was apprehended that the recorded mortality, heavy as it was, might still be short of the truth. In the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri district the registration of deaths is carried on under executive orders, but the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, so far as regards the compulsory reporting of deaths, were extended to a portion of the Darjeeling district. Both the Act and the executive orders contemplated that each village watchman should report the deaths occurring in his beat; but as chaukidars had not been appointed in many tea gardens and in the majority of villages in these districts, reporting both from tea estates and rural areas was meagre and irregular. Proposals for extending the compulsory provisions of Act IV of 1873, so far as regards the reporting of deaths, to the entire areas of the districts named, were laid before Government; but as arrangements were being made for the appointment of *panchayets* and village watchmen in those districts under Act I (B.C.) of 1892, the question of extending Act IV of 1873 was held in abeyance up to the close of the year.

Statistics of the year: general health.

152. During the year cholera was unusually prevalent, 259,398 deaths from that disease having been recorded, against 229,575 in 1891, which was itself the worst year since 1876. The ravages of the disease were most severe in the Orissa Division and in the Sonthal Parganas of the Bhagalpur Division. This increase in mortality was, generally speaking, due to the deficient rainfall in the earlier months of the year, which caused wells and tanks everywhere to run dry, and drove the people to drink impure water. The mortality from small-pox and from fever during 1892 was in each case the highest on record since 1882.

The total cost of the sanitary works undertaken and completed by the several local bodies was Rs. 3,34,658, while that of those in progress was estimated at Rs. 62,874. The total amount spent by private individuals on sanitary works was Rs. 3,19,469.

Vaccination statistics.

153. The number of vaccine operations performed was 1,836,411, being an increase of 195,323 on the figures of the preceding year. Their cost was Rs. 1,65,601, or Rs. 14,240 less than in the year 1891-92. The percentage of successful cases was 96·92 for primary and 41·54 for secondary operations.

Lymph was obtained during the year from the Calcutta and Darjeeling depôts. The former has been in existence since 1882; the latter was not in effective working till the end of 1892. The system of preserving lymph by an admixture of lanoline was successfully continued throughout the year, and it can

now be preserved so as to remain active for long periods and under various changes of temperature. One of the main objects of the establishment of these depôts has thus been successfully achieved, but without largely increasing the number of depôts and the expenditure on them, it is impossible to attain the further object of supplying a sufficient quantity of lymph during the working season to enable arm-to-arm vaccination and its attendant evils to be entirely abandoned. To compass this object it has been suggested that the Punjab and Central Provinces' plan of vaccination direct from the calf should be introduced. Under this system a calf is first inoculated with lanoline lymph, and from this calf all the children of the village, as well as calves from neighbouring villages, are vaccinated. These calves are returned to their own villages after vaccination, and when the lymph is ripe, a vaccinator proceeds to the village and vaccinates from the calves all the children as well as fresh calves from other villages. The operation causes the animals but little pain and no permanent injury, and as buffalo calves serve as well as cow calves, it is easy to avoid wounding any susceptibilities. Moreover, this system has this great advantage, that it obviates the sufferings to which arm-to-arm vaccination exposes the patient, and removes the objections urged by some to vaccination from low caste, or possibly unhealthy, children. The introduction of the scheme has been sanctioned tentatively in twelve districts during the approaching cold weather.

EMIGRATION.

154. The Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council and passed into law as Act VII of 1893. The following are among the most important changes effected by this measure:—

Amendment of Act I of 1882.

(1) The maximum term of labour-contracts was reduced from five to four years, the term of labour-contracts executed in the labour districts being restricted to one year when they are not executed before an Inspector or a Magistrate, and to four years when they are so executed.

(2) It was provided that no labourer was bound by his labour-contract to undertake any work involving underground labour in mines, unless the contract contained a specific obligation to that effect.

(3) The Local Government was empowered to cancel the contracts of labourers who have been wrongfully recruited and, on the application of any labourer whose contract has been so cancelled, to cancel also the contract of any labourer related to him in certain specified degrees. Labourers whose contracts have been cancelled under these provisions may be repatriated, and, if necessary, an escort may be provided for them, the expense being recovered in the manner laid down in the Act.

(4) Sub-contractors were debarred from working for more than one contractor.

(5) Employers of labour were empowered to require medical certificates as to fitness to labour in the case of labourers recruited by contractors, as in the case of those recruited by garden-sardars or local agents.

(6) The execution of labour-contracts at Dhubri was legalised.

(7) The procedure for dealing with unhealthy gardens was revised in certain particulars. Provision was made for the summoning of

a Committee of Enquiry by the Magistrate on his own motion, or at the direction of the Local Government, and the power of the Local Government to declare an estate or a portion thereof unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, was restricted to cases in which the finding of the Committee is not unanimous.

(8) Provision was made for the cancellation and determination of labour-contracts by the Inspector or Magistrate in certain cases, such cancellation giving the Inspector or Magistrate power, on the application of the labourers concerned, to cancel also the contract of any labourer employed on any estate belonging to the same employer, and related in certain specified degrees to the labourer whose contract has been cancelled under those provisions.

(9) Power was given to the Inspector or Magistrate to equalise the terms of contracts entered into by husband and wife.

(10) Provision was made for the repatriation of, and the grants of compensation to, labourers and their relatives in certain cases, when their contracts have been cancelled or determined by the Inspector or Magistrate, and also for the repatriation in certain cases of persons not under contract.

(11) Provision was made for the punishment of garden-sardars for improperly disposing of labourers recruited by them.

Natal Ordinance No. 25 of 1891.

155. In connection with the Natal Immigration Law No. 25 of 1891, the Government of India, at the instance of this Government, addressed Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the necessity for making some executive provision for the disposal of the vacant estates of deceased immigrants.

It was suggested that the Protector of Indian Immigrants in the colony should receive instructions that if there were any residue remaining from the vacant estate of a deceased immigrant after the claims of all creditors in the colony had been satisfied, he should take steps to ascertain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port of India from which the immigrant embarked whether there was any person in India entitled to such residue, so that, if any such person existed, the proceeds of the property might be realized by the Protector in the colony and transmitted to the Protector at the port of embarkation to be made over to him. The Government of India further suggested to the Secretary of State that it should be considered whether a person certified and reported by the Protector of Emigrants in India to be the representative of a deceased immigrant could be deemed legally to "have proved his right to the satisfaction of the Protector" in Natal, and that, if not, provision in this respect should be made in the amending Bill which had been proposed by the Colonial Office.

It was also pointed out by this Government that section 66 of the Natal Law, which invalidates polygamous marriages contracted by Indian immigrants in the colony, infringed the principle hitherto recognized that natives of India carry their personal law with them to the Colonies; but the Government of India declined to raise the question. They considered that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Indian Immigrants Commission (upon which the law was based) that emigrants with more than one wife should not be accepted by the Colonial Agent in Calcutta.

Exception has been taken by this Government to the provision that a register of married emigrants should be maintained by the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation on the ground that it would be impossible for the Protector to exact strict proof of any marriage. His entries in the register could only be made on the bare assertion of the emigrants concerned, and would as a matter of fact be in many cases unreliable and misleading, inasmuch as a large number of the emigrants who go to the colony as man and wife are not in reality married by any law or ceremony. If such connections were subsequently registered by the Protector of Immigrants in the colony, on the authority of a certificate that they had been so registered by the Protector in this country, the effect would be under the Natal Law to afford conclusive proof of marriage, to the detriment of the actual wives living in India, who would be debarred from inheriting any portion of their husbands' estates, in case the latter died in the colony.

Proposed extension of the period of compulsory service of Indian immigrants in Natal.

156. Under the Natal Law No. 25 of 1891, a cooly emigrating to Natal from India, contracts to serve under indenture for five years, after which he may return to India at his own expense; but if he resides in the colony for a further period of five years, he is entitled to a free return passage. The Colonial Government proposed that the period of compulsory service under indenture should be increased from five to ten years. The proposal was strongly deprecated by this Government, as the effect of the change would be by lengthening the term of enforced absence to lessen the ties which bind Indian immigrants to their families in this country, to the possible injury of deserted wives and children, and by prolonging the term of compulsory service to deprive the immigrants, for a time at least, of the opportunities which they now possess of seeking their own living in the manner best calculated to advance their interests.

Fiji Ordinance No. II of 1892.

157. The Fiji Ordinance No. II of 1892 (Section 16), like the Natal Ordinance, prohibits polygamous marriages among Indian immigrants while in the Colony, but it recognizes the wives who accompany an emigrant to the Colony. The Government of India did not consider any amendment of the law to be necessary, and directed that intending emigrants to any Colony in which polygamous marriages were prohibited should be made fully acquainted, before they entered into their engagements, with the invalidity of such marriages if contracted in the Colony.

Employment of lascar crews in emigrant vessels bound to Fiji and the West Indian Colonies.

158. In consequence of the unfavourable reports received regarding the conduct of the lascars on board certain vessels conveying emigrants to Fiji, the question of their fitness for employment in high latitudes was fully enquired into by this Government. Regard was had to the fact that steamers manned by lascars continually make the voyage to England during the cold season, and it was decided that no case had been made out for the complete prohibition of lascar crews on board emigrant vessels. Instructions were, however, issued that no emigrant ship should be allowed to sail with a crew which, from physique, insufficient clothing, or other reasons, did not appear to be sufficient for the proper working of the ship under all ordinary circumstances.

Deputation of Dr. Comins.

159. Under the orders of the Government of India, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, in the year 1891-92, visited the British Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Lucia, and Jamaica, the French Colonies of Gaudeloupe and Martinique, and the Dutch

Colony of Surinam, for the purpose of examining important questions in connection with Indian colonial emigration. Valuable reports have been received from Dr. Comins, which have been under the consideration of Government.

Revision of Rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889.

160. Revised Rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, together with a number of executive instructions, have been drawn up by this Government for the suppression of malpractices attendant on the recruiting of emigrants under the free emigration system, and submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

Statistics of the year.

161. The demand for adult Indian Colonial emigrants fell from 13,867 in 1891 to 10,558 in 1892, owing to requisitions having been made by only five out of the eight colonies to which emigration from India is at present permitted. Demerara indented for 4,555, Trinidad for 2,500, Natal for 900, Fiji for 1,370, and Surinam for 1,233 adults. The indents of the first three colonies were smaller than those of the previous year, while those of Fiji and Surinam were appreciably larger. In the cases of Natal and Fiji, the requisitions were more than met, 123 adults being supplied in excess, but in the cases of the other three colonies the supply fell short by 264 adults. The deficiency of 83 in the case of Surinam was made up in January of the present year. On the whole 10,416 adult coolies were supplied during the year as against 10,558 indented for. The prescribed proportion of 40 women to every 100 men embarked was more than complied with, and in the case of Surinam the percentage of married to single women rose from 52·5 to 64·3.

The total number of Inland emigrants registered in 1892 was 18,120 against 19,613 in 1891; of these 4,712 were registered under the licensed contractor's system of recruitment, and 13,408 under the garden sardar's system. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, but not embarked until the year under review, was 18,285 as compared with 17,829 in 1891, while the number disembarked was 18,181 against 17,702 in 1891. There were 34,400 free emigrants. Of the emigrants who embarked, 37,169 went to Assam, 8,805 to Sylhet, and 6,711 to Cachar.

INSTRUCTION.

Primary education in municipalities.

162. The financial responsibility of municipalities in regard to primary education was defined during the year. The principle adopted was that municipalities should provide for the primary education of at least half the boys of school-going age within their areas. It was calculated that this would cost them on an average about 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, and it was decided that those municipalities which were unable to set aside so large a proportion of their funds during the current year should receive assistance from Government. In future it is hoped that all municipalities will make arrangements to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect. The result of this policy when carried out will be a large increase in the funds set apart for primary schools and in the number of schools and scholars, and Chairmen of municipalities have been desired to take measures for opening the required number of schools from the 1st April 1894.

When due provision has been made for the required number of primary schools, but not before, any further sum which a municipality is desirous of expending on secondary education can be so devoted.

Bihar Industrial School.

163. To commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, a fund was raised by subscriptions for the purpose of founding an Industrial School at that place. The school was opened in March 1879, but was closed after a short period. During his visit to Bankipore, in November 1891, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was attracted to the existence of the Bihar Industrial School Committee and of the fund for which they are Trustees. In view of the large sum of money available, Sir Charles Elliott considered that steps should be taken for the re-establishment of the Industrial School, and under His Honour's direction a scheme was prepared by Mr. J. S. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur College, which, with some slight modifications, was accepted by the Committee and approved by Government. The Bihar Industrial School was accordingly re-opened on the 25th November 1892. The main feature of the new institution is its division into two distinct Departments. The higher or Apprentice Department is intended to aim at training lads to qualify for admission to the 3rd-year class of the Sibpur College, Apprentice Department, where, during a residence of three years, they will be trained to become Foremen Mechanics and Upper Subordinates. The instruction in this department is imparted in English. The aim of the lower or Artisan Department is to turn out skilled workers in wood and metals, with an elementary knowledge of drawing and estimating. The medium of instruction in this department is the vernacular. Accommodation has been provided for 72 apprentices and 36 artisans.

Holding in Calcutta of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination of the London University.

164. The proposal that examinations should be held in Calcutta for the degrees of the London University, which was first made by the Director of Public Instruction in the year 1880, was again considered during the year. The fall in the exchange value of the rupee compels many parents to educate their sons in India instead of sending them to England, and it was thought that it would be a great boon to boys so educated if they could be examined for the B.A. degree of the London University in Calcutta. It was also urged that the stimulus of healthy rivalry would exercise a beneficial effect upon the Calcutta University Examinations, and that if those who wished to compete for the Indian Civil Service were prepared in India for the examinations of the London University, it would materially shorten the period of preparation which it would be necessary for them to spend subsequently in England. As these considerations appeared to carry weight, and as the Syndicate of the Calcutta University had withdrawn the objection which they formerly made to the proposal, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Government of India on the subject, with the result that on application being made by the latter Government, the Senate of the London University consented to the holding in Calcutta of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination of that University, subject to the usual conditions applicable to examinations held at centres out of Great Britain.

Redistribution of Circle Inspectors, Joint Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Bengal.

165. The question of the redistribution of Circle Inspectors and Joint and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Bengal arose out of an application made by the Director of Public Instruction for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Schools for the Dacca Division. Sir Charles Elliott was unwilling to sanction any addition to the present staff without a full report showing how many inspecting officers were actually

required, what areas should be under them, and what should be their several duties of inspection and management. In reply the Director of Public Instruction submitted two alternative schemes for the distribution of the inspecting staff, either of which he considered might with advantage replace the existing arrangement. After careful consideration, Sir Charles Elliott approved of the second of these schemes under which it was proposed that Bengal should be divided into the following three circles :—

(1) The Presidency, or Southern Circle, comprising the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions,* in all 13 districts, with 32,358 square miles and 22,720 schools.

* Excluding the Tributary States, Orissa.

(2) The Northern Circle, comprising the Dacca, Rajshahi, and Burdwan Divisions, in all 17 districts, with 46,352 square miles and 27,354 schools.

(3) The Western Circle, comprising the Bhagalpur, Patna, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, in all 17 districts, with 71,152 square miles and 16,260 schools.

These circles will be in charge of three officers of the superior graded service (of whom at least two should be Europeans) having under them Divisional Inspectors belonging to the Subordinate Service, of whom there will be one for each Commissioner's Division. There will thus be three Chief Inspectors and nine Divisional Inspectors, who will take the place of the five Circle Inspectors and eight Assistant Inspectors of the present scheme. It is proposed that the Inspector of the Circle should be designated the Chief Inspector, and this officer will be generally responsible for the supervision of all classes of education (except University education) in his circle ; but his chief concern will be with colleges presided over by officers of the Subordinate Service, with special schools and with high schools, more particularly those at head-quarters of districts and subdivisions. The Divisional Inspectors will occupy themselves principally with high schools receiving grants-in-aid, and with all middle class schools. They will also test the work of the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors by occasional visits to schools of a lower class. This scheme will be included in the larger scheme for the reorganization of the Education Department in Bengal, which is being finally drawn up for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Building grants to schools.

166. The Lieutenant-Governor noticed a great want of system in the method of distributing the sum granted annually by Government on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction to educational institutions in Bengal for building purposes. There seemed to be some danger that for want of a definite system the loudest demands might be most successful, and that no protection might be afforded to the weaker class, the distribution being made without any well-considered conclusion as to urgency or utility. In order to remedy this state of things the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the following additions to the Rules for grants-in-aid to Colleges and Schools in Bengal :—

(*a*) The total sum to be allotted annually for building grants to schools should be fixed.

(*b*) The total sum so allotted should be divided fairly between European and Native schools, so as to provide equally for the requirements of Christians, Hindus, and Muhammadans. Funds not required by

one community towards the close of the year may be appropriated to meet the wants of another community.

(*c*) Grants should ordinarily be given only for projects to create new means of education, or to extend existing means.

(*d*) The sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) should be fixed as ordinarily the maximum grant for any undertaking or project.

Malpractices at examinations.

167. It was brought to the notice of Government that forged certificates had sometimes been used for the purpose of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government place of education. With a view to prevent this and other serious malpractices, the Lieutenant-Governor ruled that persons detected in the use of forged certificates or in other serious malpractices at examinations held under the authority of Government or of a municipal or local body, or in order to obtain admission to an educational institution, or to gain any improper advantage in the examination, should be considered disqualified for entering the service of Government or of any municipal or local body.

The Director of Public Instruction was subsequently instructed that a distinction should be drawn between frauds committed outside the school-room and those committed inside, frauds of the latter description being dealt with as a matter of discipline by the head-master of the school, or the Director of Public Instruction. Government considered it unnecessary to prescribe rules for this class of frauds.

Training of Mining Assistants.

168. The scheme for the training of mining assistants in connection with the Sibpur College was further considered during the year. It has been decided that the mining course should be extended so as to cover a period of two years, which will count for purposes of employment in the Public Works Department as one year spent on works in progress under an Executive Engineer. The proposal that Government should pay a premium of Rs. 500 a year for each mining student to the Mining Superintendent under whom he serves his apprenticeship was accepted. But before effect can be given to the scheme more accommodation is required in the College, and a proposal that the Public Works Department should hand over their workshops at Sibpur to the Education Department is now under consideration.

Statistics of the year.

169. There has been an increase in the numbers of pupils under instruction from 1,392,371 to 1,400,067 in public institutions, and a decrease from 139,594 to 134,989 in private or indigenous institutions. On the whole, the number of pupils has increased from 1,531,965 to 1,535,056. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has decreased from 53,956 to 53,131, and private or indigenous institutions from 13,868 to 13,473. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education has increased from 202,510 to 207,192, while the number in primary schools, upper and lower taken together, has slightly fallen, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on the educational returns 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age,

26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9, per cent. are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the District Boards generally are taking a more important share in the work of education, in the preparation of educational estimates, conducting of lower primary examinations, in discussing and deciding on suggestions from the Circle Inspector and the Director, in framing rules for expansion of primary education, and in other ways, and where formerly much friction and mismanagement were reported there is now co-operation and efficiency. Almost every high school under the Department is now supplied with a gymnastic teacher, one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zilla schools according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with indigenous games, which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development. There has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of school-boys, and serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality were in most Divisions very rare. The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor in promoting school discipline has not been lost sight of. Most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, in which the pupils live under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. Schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments.

It is unsatisfactory to find that there has been little or no progress in primary education during the past five years. In a country in which only one boy in every four of a school-going age is learning to read and write, and the other three are absolutely illiterate, the statistics of primary education ought not to show merely a few more one year and a few less the next, but they should show increases in all years. The loss in primary education during the year points to a decline in efficiency and activity of the inspecting staff, and if more money were spent throughout the Province in this branch of education, the result would probably be increased numbers at school.

The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, and the ratio to the total number of youths under instruction from 29·2 to 29·1. The number of pupils of the aborginal races increased from 29,657 to 31,712. The statistics of European education show no change in the number of schools, but an increase of 346 scholars, the numbers for the year being 67 schools and 7,444 pupils. Female schools increased from 2,743 to 2,856 and their pupils from 57,801 to 60,249.

The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to about Rs. 96,45,000, as compared with Rs. 93,52,000 in the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 2,93,000. Of this, 24 lakhs were contributed from Provincial revenues, 10 lakhs by District Boards, about one lakh by municipalities, and the balance came from pupils' fees, endowments, and subscriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Castes and Occupations of the People of Bengal.

170. In August 1891 a proposal made by Mr. Risley for the continuation of ethnographical researches in the Lower Provinces and for their extension to other parts of India, was submitted to the Government of India.

The main features of the scheme were the appointment of an unpaid Director of ethnographical enquiries in each of the larger Provinces, the circulation of ethnographical questions in connection with the subjects selected for enquiry, the preparation of monographs on castes, tribes, social groups and different branches of customs and folklore and their distribution to learned societies in Europe. The other Local Governments and Administrations accepted the scheme and promised cordial support and co-operation. In passing final orders, after premising that the further enquiries now be undertaken should be carried out on a provincial basis, the Government of India wrote:—"Each Province should have an Honorary Director and, if necessary, one or more Honorary Assistant Directors. The Provincial Directors should be in charge of the work in their respective Provinces, and should (with the permission of the Local Governments concerned) correspond direct with Mr. Risley with regard to any matters on which they may require advice or assistance from him. The extent of Mr. Risley's connection with the inquiry outside the Lower Provinces must therefore vary with the capacity and experience of the several Honorary Directors; and it will be for Provincial Directors and Local Governments to consider how far Mr. Risley's advice and supervision can be taken advantage of. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the Provincial Directors of most of the Provinces will be grateful for any assistance which Mr. Risley may give them, and that if the results are locally published, otherwise than under Mr. Risley's supervision as Editor, the local officer's obligation to him for any advice and suggestions he may give will receive suitable and cordial acknowledgment. Owing to financial exigencies, the Government of India cannot assist in the enterprise by any money grant at present, and the work must necessarily be left to amateur effort, promoted by such assistance as Local Governments and Administrations may be able to render from provincial funds. An office of reference and a means of rapidly publishing results has been created at Calcutta in the Ethnographic Branch of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and it may be hoped that its publications will gradually raise up observers interested in the subject and willing to be guided by sound principles in making and recording their observations."

Mr. Risley subsequently submitted a further proposal for the publication of a revised edition of his Ethnographic Glossary, expanded so as to include the whole of India. This proposal the Government of India were unable to accept on the ground that it would, if carried out, be likely not only to swell the Glossary to unwieldy proportions, but also greatly to delay its revision and to cause the revised work to consist of materials of very unequal value.

Court language in Bihar.

171. The language of the Courts in Bihar was formerly Urdu, which was written in the Persian character. In December 1871 Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, expressed his disapproval of the style of Urdu then current in Bihar, which contained an excessive admixture of high-flown words of Arabic and Persian origin. Without wishing to exclude Persian words altogether, he insisted on the advantage of adhering to the real languages of the country, *i.e.*, Hindi and Hindustani, which he treated as very nearly the same vernacular language, though written in different characters. He therefore permitted the retention of the Persian character for use in Government offices, with the proviso that the language used should be simple and not foreign and artificial. Subsequent orders issued in November

1872, April 1874, and July 1875, went further in the same direction and prescribed that Hindi should be the language of the Courts in Bihar, and that it should be written in the Nagri character; that all processes, notifications and proclamations should be made in Hindi; that all official records should be kept in Hindi; that petitions should be received at the option of the presenters in the Hindi or Urdu character; and that a knowledge of the Hindi character should be insisted on in the case of Police and Ministerial officers.

Later on Sir A. Eden directed that either Nagri or Kaithi should be exclusively used from the 1st January 1881 throughout the Patna Division, and that the issue from the Courts, or the reception by the Courts, of any document in the Persian character, except as exhibits, should be absolutely forbidden. The intention of Government was subsequently explained to be that Hindi should be the language and Kaithi the character used in the Courts.

Experience, however, has shown that the Nagri character is more easily written and more legible when written than Kaithi, and in agreement with the views expressed by the British Indian Association and others, Sir Charles Elliott decided that the Nagri character should in future be used in the Courts in Bihar; that the headings of all registers maintained in the courts and offices in Bihar should be bi-lingual, in English and in Roman-Hindi, entries of words in those registers and in all other office records being made in English, by clerks who know English, and in Hindi words and Roman character by those who do not know English; that in future no clerks should be appointed who did not know English; and that figures should invariably be written in English (*i.e.*, Arabic) numerals.

Mining legislation.

172. The question of legislating for the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India was under consideration some years ago, but as the greater number of mines in India were under the executive control of Government, and as in these Provinces, where most of the mines under private management were located, immediate legislation of a general character was not advocated, the question was allowed to remain in abeyance until the year 1891, when the Secretary of State called the attention of the Government of India to the proceedings of the Berlin Conference, in regard to the necessity for the protection by legislation of women and children employed in mines. The Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting certain selected officers and private gentlemen, arrived at the conclusion that there was no real need for the proposed legislation. It did not appear that either women or children were suffering from working in coal mines, or that they or the men were overworked, and no instance came to light of any accident having occurred which would probably have been averted if, as the proposed law contemplated, a certificated manager had been in charge. Legislation, it was held, might be of use so far as it restricted the employment of children underground. But though this was an object desirable in itself, the objections to legislation were so strong when there was no call for it (no accidents or ill-effects being proved), when self-interest already pointed in the direction in which it was intended to legislate, and when the legislation was sure to be opposed and likely, if carried out, to hamper the progress of mining industry, that His Honour recommended the abandonment of the project. Sir Charles Elliott considered the growth of population to be the greatest danger which Government had to face in India, and the encouragement of diversity of

occupations the main remedy for that danger. He was therefore of opinion that anything which would check the expansion of a new industry was so undesirable that any small defects in its developement, unless proved to be so serious as to make interference necessary, should be overlooked.

The views of this and other Local Governments were placed by the Government of India before the Secretary of State, who decided that an Inspector of Mines in India should be appointed, and caused a communication to be made to the Home Office concerning the selection in England of a fit person for the post. The Inspector will be instructed on arrival in India to visit the principal mines and to report what regulations he would recommend for adoption in Indian mines for the protection of labourers therein. Until this report is received, no legislation will be undertaken.

Pauperism among Europeans and Eurasians.

173. Last year reference was made to the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the pauperism prevalent among certain classes of Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta and Howrah, and a brief account was given of the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. The Government of India have since intimated to this Government their inability to accept the scheme which was submitted to them for the formation of an Indo-European regiment, and an alternative scheme for the enlistment in British regiments of recruits belonging to the class in question is now under consideration. The point, however, on which most stress was laid by the Bengal Government was the necessity for the better organization of the charitable relief which is now afforded by a variety of agencies in Calcutta acting independently of each other and often ignorant of the antecedents of those whom they succour, the result being that professional beggars sometimes contrive to obtain aid from more than one source at the same time. Partly owing to the want of co-operation among the managers of these agencies and partly on account of the illness of Mr. Justice Beverley, the President of the District Charitable Society, no progress had been made in the direction desired by Government, when the year closed. The question has now been referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Lyall, who succeeded Mr. Beverley as President of the Society.

In connection with this subject the Calcutta Diocesan Conference in February 1893 urged that something should be done to ameliorate the condition of poor Europeans and Eurasians in India. They suggested that endeavours should be made to secure for the children of these classes of the community a sound practical education based upon definite religious teaching and a suitable preparation for employment in life, to rescue them from the evil influences of their home and social surroundings, and to secure for them such employment as they might be fitted for. These suggestions were referred by the Government of India to the Bengal Government, which expressed itself unable to accept any responsibility in respect of propositions so generally enunciated. As regards practical education, it was pointed out that the Sibpur Engineering College was designed by Government for those who wished to profit by the advantages of technical instruction, and that, if the Managers of schools maintained for Indo-European boys desired to attach any technical or industrial branch to their institutions, it was for them to take the initiative; they would find Government ready to encourage and assist their endeavour so far as funds allowed. As regards the unfavourable influences to which Indo-Europeans were exposed in their own homes, it was observed that such matters were entirely beyond the legitimate sphere of State operations, and should be

left in the hands of private benevolent institutions. The only proposal with which Government appeared to be directly concerned was one made in connection with the possibility of securing a larger field for the employment of Indo-Europeans. In raising this question the Diocesan Conference had referred especially to the desirability of employing a larger number of Indo-Europeans as clerks in the Government offices in Calcutta, and in view of the previous orders of Government on the point, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself willing to comply with the wishes of the Conference, so far as was compatible with the equitable treatment of other classes of candidates and with the maintenance of specific educational standards for particular classes of appointments.

The Volunteer movement.

174. The conclusions arrived at by the Government of India on most of the recommendations made by the Committee of Volunteer Officers appointed in February 1892 to consider and report on various important questions connected with volunteering in India were made public during the year. The necessity for encouraging the movement as a matter of Imperial policy was recognized, and in accordance with the wishes of the Supreme Government, measures were taken by the Government of Bengal to this end. As regards persons in the service of Government, Heads of Public Departments and Offices were authorized, in accordance with the existing practice in the Panjab, on receipt of an annual application from Officers Commanding Volunteer corps, to grant six days' leave in each drill season, between the 15th October and the 10th March, to such of their subordinates as are volunteers in order to enable them to attend special practice drills and field days, provided that such leave can conveniently be given without detriment to the disposal of public business. It was further directed that all volunteers should also be allowed, when possible, one hour's leave each week during the drill season for attending parade, and on application being made on their behalf by Commanding Officers, one hour's leave morning and evening during any period for which a camp of exercise may be held. The desire of the Government of India that their wishes in this respect should be made as widely known as possible was given effect to, and all non-official employers of European or Eurasian labour were invited to join in supporting the movement by encouraging their employés to become volunteers and by giving to such as enlist facilities for becoming proficient similar to those provided by Government for its own servants.

At the instance of the Government of India the principle was accepted that in making first appointments to Government employment of Europeans and Eurasians as between themselves, the fact of the candidate being a volunteer or the son of a volunteer should be taken into consideration. It was at the same time laid down that the principle could not apply to cases where the selection lay between Europeans and Natives of India, since the latter are not allowed to establish Native volunteer corps or Native volunteer companies in existing corps. The suggestion that a special educational grant of eight annas per month or Rs. 6 a year should be given to schools for each European or Eurasian cadet taught therein who was certified by the Commanding Officer of his corps to be thoroughly efficient was also accepted, and orders have been issued accordingly.

Mr. Gammie's botanical exploration in Sikkim.

175. Very little has been known hitherto of the botany of the interior of Sikkim and of the Tibetan frontier, and Sir Joseph Hooker has repeatedly urged on Dr. King the propriety of deputing a skilled European to collect

botanical specimens in those parts. The unsettled state of Sikkim affairs for some time interfered with the carrying out of the proposal, but it was found possible during the year under report to depute Mr. Gammie (Junior), of the Government Cinchona Plantation, to make a botanical exploration of the above-mentioned tracts. Mr. Gammie has succeeded in collecting many rare plants of much interest, and the results of his exploration have been embodied in a special report.

Stationery and Printing.

176. There was again an advance in the value both of the stores received and issued from the Stationery Office. The decline in the value of stores received from the India Office, which was observed in the previous year, received a check during 1892-93. The value of country-made paper and other stores purchased locally shows an increase of Rs. 85,136 over 1891-92. The substitution of Indian-made paper for paper made in England underwent a further development during the year. Orders have been issued forbidding the issue of English-made writing paper of any kind to all indenting officers under the Government of India, the Government of Bengal, and other Local Governments and Administrations, country-made paper being found quite good enough for all ordinary office business. It has been estimated that the substitution of country-made writing-paper for that imported from Europe will cause a saving of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees per annum.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1892-93.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1892-93.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

Area and boundaries.

BENGAL (or, as it is more precisely designated, *Lower Bengal*), comprising the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, lies between 19°28′ and 27°20′ N. latitude and between 83°7′ and 92°46′ E. longitude. Excluding Assam, which was created into a separate administration in February 1874, Bengal now includes the four great provinces of Bengal Proper, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal; on the east by Assam and the unexplored mountainous region of Northern Burma; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, Madras, and the Central Provinces; and on the west by the North-Western Provinces and the Central India Agency.

The area of the British territories which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is 151,543 square miles, inclusive of the area of large rivers and exclusive of the Sundarbans—a large tract of unsurveyed and half-submerged forest, which forms the sea-face of a great part of the delta of the Ganges and of the Brahmaputra. This tract is estimated to be 5,309 square miles in extent. In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule, there are territories governed by independent chiefs, which are under the general supervision of, and in political dependence upon, the Government of Bengal. These are the principalities of Sikkim, Kuch Bihar, and Hill Tippera, situated respectively on the northern, north-eastern, and eastern boundaries of Bengal, and the two groups of petty states which lie to the south and south-west of the province, and which, under the names of the Tributary States of Orissa and of Chota Nagpur, are governed each by its own chief, under the superintendence, and with the advice, of the Commissioner of the nearest British administrative division. The area of these territories is 38,652 square miles, including 2,818 square miles of Sikkim, and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bengal, the area of the whole province may be stated at 190,195 square miles without the Sundarbans, or 195,504 square miles if they are included. Three of the provinces of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, viz., Bengal Proper, Bihar, and Orissa, consist of great river valleys; the fourth, Chota Nagpur, is a mountainous region, which separates them from the Central Indian plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers, bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and walled in on the north-west by tributary hill states. Proceeding eastward, the province of Bengal Proper stretches along the coast, from Orissa to Lower Burma, and inland from the seaboard to the Himalayas. Its southern portion is formed by the united deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; its northern portion consists of the valleys of these great rivers and their tributaries. Bihar lies on the north-west of Bengal Proper, and comprises the higher valley of the Ganges, from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Between Bihar and Orissa, but stretching farther westward, and deep into the hill country, lies the province of Chota Nagpur.

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The territory thus hemmed in, except at its north-western angle, by the unchangeable landmarks of nature, consists chiefly of two broad river valleys. By the western one the Ganges brings down the wealth and the accumulated waters of Northern India. The eastern valley forms the route by which the Brahmaputra, after draining the Tibetan plateau far to the north of the Himalayas, and skirting round their passes not far from the Yang-tse-Kiang and the great river of Cambodia, ends its tortuous journey of 1,550 miles. These valleys, although for the most luxuriant alluvial plains, are diversified by spurs and peaks thrown out from the great mountain systems which wall them in on the north-east and south-west. They produce tea, indigo, turmeric, the opium poppy, innumerable grains and pulses, pepper, ginger, betel-nut, quinine, and many costly spices, and drugs, oil-seeds of sorts, cotton, timber, the silk mulberry, inexhaustible crops of jute, and other fibres.

* Railways.

	Miles.
Bengal and North-Western Railway	442
Bengal Central Railway ...	125
Bengal Duars „ ...	39
Bengal-Nagpur „ ...	212(*a*) (*b*)
Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railways ...	6
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	51
Deoghur Railway ...	4¾
Eastern Bengal „ ...	812½
East Indian „ ...	813½(*a*)
Nalhati Railway ...	27¼
Patna-Gaya „ ...	67¼
Tarakeshwar „ ...	22¼
Total ...	2,612½

(*a*) This represents the number of miles in Bengal.
(*b*) Does not include 28·45 miles of stations and colliery sidings.

† Canals.

	Miles.
Orissa Canal.	
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation)	279¾
Of which navigable	204¾
Distributary channels	940
Midnapore Canal.	
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation)	72
Of which navigable	72
Distributary channels	283
Hijili Canal.	
Main and Branch Canals for navigation	29
Sone Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation)	218½
Of which navigable	218½
Distributary channels	1,208
Saran Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation only)	6¾
Distributary channels	12½
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals for navigation only	47
Orissa Coast Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals for navigation only	102

The length of railways completed and open for traffic on 31st March 1893 within the province was 2,612½ miles as shown in the margin.*

A list of the canals in the province is given in the margin.† The linear miles which are navigable are specified.

Rivers.

The Ganges enters Lower Bengal from the North-Western Provinces near Ghazipur; shortly after it receives the Gogra on the north bank, the Sone on the south, and the Gandak again on the north, at Hajipur—all rivers of considerable volume—and maintains a course generally easterly, but diversified with windings. The Kusi joins it below Bhagalpur, after which the river turns the corner of the Rajmahal hills and assumes a nearly southerly direction with its greatest body of water, till the Bhagirathi flows away on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of the many mouths, while the main stream continues south-east to Goalundo, where the Jamuna, the principal branch of the Brahmaputra, is met. About 220 miles from its mouth the Ganges spreads out into numerous branches, forming a delta. The delta, where it borders on the sea, becomes a labyrinth of creeks and rivers, running through the dense forests of the Sundarbans and exhibiting during the annual inundation the appearance of an immense sea. Higher up, the rice-fields, to the extent of thousands of square miles, are submerged. The scene presents a panorama of singular novelty and interest: the crops covered with water to a great depth; the ears of grain floating on the surface; the stupendous embankments, which restrain, without altogether preventing, the excesses of the inundations; and peasants in all quarters going out to their daily work with their cattle in canoes or on rafts. The navigable streams which fall into the Ganges intersect the country in every direction and afford abundant facilities for internal communication. In many parts boats can approach by means of lakes, rivulets, and watercourses to the door of almost every cottage. The lower region of the Ganges is the richest and most productive portion of Bengal, and abounds in valuable produce. Another large river by which Bengal is intersected is the Brahmaputra, which

is formed by the union of several great streams. It flows towards the south-west through the length of the Assam valley, after which it clings to the contour of the Garo Hills, and then proceeds due southwards to its junction with the Ganges near Goalundo. These two rivers proceed in diverging courses until they are more than 1,200 miles asunder; and again approaching each other, intermix their waters before they reach the ocean. The Chittagong rivers including the Fenny, which separates it from Tippera, fall into the east of the Bay of Bengal. The largest of them, the Karnaphuli, on which Chittagong is situated, rises in the north-east of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and after a very tortuous westerly and south-westerly course falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its principal tributary is the Halda. The Sangu also follows a very circuitous course, and finally enters the Bay ten miles south of the Karnaphuli. On the western side of the Gangetic delta the rivers have little or no connection with the main water system of the country. The Damodar, the Rupnarain, and the Kasai, may all be said to join the Hooghly between Calcutta and Saugor Island; but they are isolated rivers which have sprung from the plateau of Chota Nagpur, do not help to form the delta, and are entirely independent in character. The Hooghly is the most westerly, and for commercial purposes the most important, channel by which the Ganges enters the Bay of Bengal. It takes its distinctive name near the town of Santipur, a little above the point where the waters of the Bhagirathi join those of the Mathabhanga, at a distance of about 120 miles from the sea. The united stream thus formed, and during the rest of its course known as the Hooghly, represents three western deltaic distributaries of the Ganges, viz., (1) the Bhagirathi, (2) the Jalanghi, and (3) part of the Mathabhanga, which branches off in the Nadia district. Proceeding south from Santipur, with a twist to the east, the Hooghly river divides Nadia from the Hooghly district until it touches the district of the 24-Parganas. It then proceeds almost due south to Calcutta, next twists to the south-west, and finally turns south, entering the Bay. The Subarnarekha, the Baitarani, and the Mahanadi or "Great River" of Orissa, have a direction generally parallel to one another, and a south-easterly course; the two former rising in Chota Nagpur, and the latter in the Central Provinces.

The Tista rises on the farther side of the Himalayas, and bursts through the mountain barrier before it reaches British territory. At the point where it debouches on the plains, its volume is very considerable, and it becomes at once navigable for large boats. Its tributaries include the Rang-chu and Roli, on the left bank; and on the right, the Great Ranjit, Rangjo, Rayeng, and Sivak. The Mahananda, which passes through the Darjeeling district, is a small stream, and loses itself in the sand of the Tarai for a portion of its course.

Mountains.

Turning to the mountains and hills of the Lower Provinces in the small part of the Himalayan chain which lies within, and borders on, the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the elevations vary greatly, from Darjeeling, 7,163 feet above sea-level, on the south, to lofty Kanchinjinga in Sikkim, 28,146 feet high, on the north-west.

Sinchal is a long undulating range of hills in the Darjeeling district. The main peak, which is 8,600 feet above the level of the sea, is the loftiest mountain in the vicinity of the Darjeeling station; its summits are locally known as the Bara and Chota Durbin. Their summits are covered with grass and their sides with forest trees, bamboos, ferms and scrub jungle. Years ago this hill was a convalescent depôt for European troops, but it has now been abandoned. Dilapidated barracks are yet to be seen on the hill.

The Sinchula range in the Jalpaiguri district forms the boundary between British territory and Bhutan. Its average elevation is from 4,000 to a little over 6,000 feet, the highest peak being 6,222 feet above sea-level.

The Rajmahal hills, which are estimated to cover an area of 1,366 square miles, form the eastern projection of the Central Indian formation, ending near the town of that name, round which the Ganges flows. They are the first connected high ground that strikes the eye of the traveller ascending the Ganges. South-west of these are broken, detached hills of considerable height, the largest of which is Parasnath, rising out of the surrounding country often in an almost perfect conical form to a height of about 4,480 feet. Many

of these can be seen on the chord line between Raniganj and Lakhisarai, and appear geographically as irregular links between the Rajmahal hills and the plateau of Chota Nagpur, which is hilly almost throughout, scantily populated, and covered with jungle over most of its surface. In 1858 Parasnath was selected as a convalescent depôt for European troops, but in 1868 it was given up because the water-supply proved sufficient for only from 60 to 80 men, the plateau at the summit was too confined for exercise, and the solitude and quiet exerted a depressing influence on the invalid soldiers. To the south of Chota Nagpur, on the west side of Orissa, are the Orissa Tributary Mahals, a hilly country containing a considerable population. There are forests of sal on the hills, which run parallel to the line of coast from north-east to south-west as far as the Chilka lake, near the south-west extremity of the province, on the banks of which, as along the seashore of Cuttack, much salt is manufactured.

The principal hill ranges in the Chittagong district are (1) the Sitakund, (2) the Goliasi, (3) the Satkania, (4) the Maskhal, and (5) the Teknaf. Of these the most interesting is the first named, which contains the sacred peak of Chandranath or Sitakund, 1,155 feet in height, the highest hill in the district.

Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are mountainous regions to the east of Bengal. The highest peak in Hill Tippera is 3,200 feet above sea-level. Dense forests cover the whole of the hilly tracts of the state. The forests give shelter to numbers of wild elephants; amongst other large game, the bison, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, and bear are found, and deer of several kinds are common. The population of this state according to the census of 1891 numbered 137,442 souls. The highest hills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are Rang-rangdang (2,789 feet) and Lurain-Tang (2,355 feet). The great majority of the inhabitants are either Chakmas or Maghs, both of which races profess the Buddhist religion. Valuable forest trees are found throughout almost the entire area of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. According to the census of 1891, the population of the Hill Tracts was 107,286.

The South Lushai Hills district, which in 1891 was added to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, now forms the eastern boundary of these provinces. It has an area of approximately 2,400 square miles. Its western boundary is the Chittagong Hill Tracts subdivision; on the east it is bounded by the rivers Tui Pui, Tyao, and Koladan, which divide it from the North and South Chin Hills. Its northern boundary is the North Lushai Hills under the Assam Administration, while on the south it is bounded by the North Arrakan Hills. The head-quarters of the district are at Lungleh, which lies 3,500 feet above the sea-level, while Fort Tregear, the principal outpost, is situated at an elevation of nearly 4,800 feet.

The whole tract is a mass of hills without any plain country whatever, the hill ranges running north and south, covered with dense evergreen trees and bamboos, but on the east side there are open forests of pine and oak. Some of the peaks rise to 8,000 feet. The rivers are not navigable, being merely mountainous streams.

The inhabitants, some 10,000 in number, are divided into many clans, the principal of whom are known as the Eastern and Western Lushais or Sailus, Howlongs, Shendus, Molienpuis, and Pois or Tlantlangs, all of whom have feuds with one another.

Plains.

The greater part of Bengal and Bihar consists of uninterrupted flats subject to inundation and rich in mould, some portions being naturally more fertile than others. The Dacca Division is so fertile that it has been called the granary of Bengal. If a line be drawn southwards between Bankura and Burdwan, and carried on past Midnapore and down towards Balasore, it will be noticed that to the west the ground partakes of the character of the Chota Nagpur plateau, granite being found overlaid with carboniferous sandstone containing iron and coal in great abundance.

Lakes.

The Chilka lake, which is situated in the south-east corner of the Puri district in the Orissa Division, is pear-shaped, and is 44 miles long; its northern half has a mean breadth of about 13 miles, while the southern half tapers into an irregularly curved point, barely averaging five miles in width. Its smallest area is 344

square miles in the dry weather, increasing to about 450 during the rainy season. The average depth of the lake is from three to five feet. It scarcely anywhere exceeds six feet.

The Salt Water Lake in the district of the 24-Parganas is five miles east of Calcutta between the Hooghly and Bidyadhari rivers, and covers an area of about 30 square miles. The vicinity of the lake is intersected by innumerable watercourses and rivers, which flood the country at spring tides. A part of the lake is in course of reclamation by the sewage of Calcutta being deposited in it. Besides the Chilka and Salt Water Lakes, there are no other lakes of any importance, though there are innumerable jheels, or shallow sheets of water. The most remarkable of these are found in Rajshahi, Jessore, Faridpur, and Backergunge.

CLIMATE.

Temperature.

Although the province of Bengal is situated almost entirely without the tropical zone, its climate is characteristically tropical. The chief feature of climatic conditions within the tropics is high temperature, and an inspection of a temperature chart for the earth's surface shows that isothermal lines receive over India a large displacement towards the north. The mean temperature for the whole year varies from 80° in the Cuttack district of Orissa to 74° in Chota Nagpur, the lower temperature in the latter case being in part due to the higher elevation of the stations, such as Hazaribagh, where the observations are taken. That of Calcutta is 78°, Patna 77°, and Chittagong 76°. The variations of temperature from day to day, as well as season to season, are much less pronounced in the neighbourhood of the ocean, as compared with the northern districts which lie far inland and in close proximity to the Himalayas. The mean daily range at False Point is 13·8°, at Chittagong 15°, at Calcutta and Dacca 16°, while at Patna it is 20°, and at Purnea 21°. The annual range of temperature at places near the Bengal coast is very nearly 18°, and for places at distances from the coast this range increases with considerable rapidity. The difference between the highest and lowest mean monthly temperatures for an average year at Patna is 26·7°, and this may be taken as giving a fair idea of the range of temperature in the northern districts. In Chota Nagpur the higher level of the plateau introduces a further cause operating towards a greater range, and so we find the difference between the mean temperature for the coldest and hottest months is 25·3°. In the same way the difference between the actually highest and lowest readings recorded up to the present date increases with the distance from the sea. The highest temperatures experienced in Calcutta in recent times are 107·7° in April 1879 and 106·6° in June 1888, while the lowest is 45° in December 1878. The extreme range of temperature therefore as determined from 40 years' experience is 63°. The greatest range of temperature, as might be expected, occurs in Central and South Bihar. The extreme range observed at Patna is 78° and at Gaya 77·3°. The range in South Bihar appears from these observations to be to that in South Bengal in the ratio of about 4 to 3.

The chief cause which brings about the increase of temperature is the increasing altitude of the sun and the consequent lengthening of the day, but this may be taken as operating equally over a limited area such as Bengal. The rise of temperature as the hot weather approaches is not, however, by any means uniform or contemporaneous at the various stations. Near the coast we find the temperature both for the day and night rising in January, while within less than a hundred miles from the coast the upward change is not established till February. After this it goes on rapidly in Lower Bengal, the greatest change being in March. In Bihar a rise of more than 10° takes place in the night temperatures during March, and almost as much in April, but the days are only about 3° hotter in March and 10° hotter in April. This rapid warming by day in Lower Bengal during March is due to the strengthening of the southerly current from the Bay, and the similar change in Bihar in April is probably caused by the hot westerly winds blowing during the day. The nights are hottest in June in all parts, and from this month onwards till January of the following year, except near the coast, minimum temperatures

fall steadily, but with greatest rapidity during November and December. During the rains the temperature of the Chota Nagpur plateau falls more rapidly than that of any other part of Bengal. The total fall between May and October at Hazaribagh is more than twice as much as that at Berhampore, though the places are in the same latitude. This peculiarity is probably due to the greater cloudiness of the plateau during the day time and to the greater radiation at night, when the skies even during the monsoon are much freer from cloud than they are during the day time.

Humidity.

The high humidity of the atmosphere in Bengal, more especially in the eastern and southern districts, has become proverbial. If the term be used in reference to the quantity of vapour in the air as estimated by its elastic force or pressure, the popular belief is justified by observation; but if it be used in the more common sense of relative humidity, that is, of the percentage of vapour present in the air in proportion to the amount which could saturate it at its actual temperature, the average annual humidity of Bengal is considerably lower than that of England. The following comparative table gives the mean vapour, elastic force, and relative humidity of London and of the three Indian stations of Calcutta, Saugor Island, and Patna for each month of the year and the mean of the whole year. The data for London are taken from an essay on the climate of London by the late Professor Daniell, those for Calcutta are deduced from the results of the hourly observations registered for 14 years at the Surveyor-General's office and for 10 years at the Alipore observatory, and those for Saugor Island and Patna are extracted from the tables published in the report on the meteorology of India for the year 1890:—

Mean elastic force of vapour measured in thousandths of an inch.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
London	·245	·264	·280	·315	·340	·490	·534	·530	·468	·389	·310	281	·376
Calcutta	·463	·519	·685	·810	·893	·959	·964	·959	·953	·835	·614	·467	·760
Saugor Island	·528	·623	·822	·939	·985	1·026	1·002	·993	·979	·862	·638	·503	·825
Patna	·363	·349	·403	·468	·685	·874	·960	·955	·914	·700	·459	·374	·625

Mean relative humidity (*saturation* =100).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
London	97	94	89	84	82	82	84	85	91	94	96	97	89
Calcutta	71	68	68	70	75	82	86	87	86	81	74	72	77
Saugor Island	76	76	79	80	80	83	86	87	86	82	75	74	80
Patna	67	57	45	41	55	69	82	83	80	70	62	65	65

The quantity of vapour present in the air near the earth's surface per cubic foot is approximately proportionate to its elastic force. The preceding tables show that the quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta is more than twice as great as it is in that of London, whereas the relative humidity of the former is only equal to that of the latter during the three first months of the rains, which are amongst the driest months of a European

climate. The tables for Saugor Island and Patna present similar results. Saugor Island is the most humid of all the Bengal stations at which meteorological observations have been taken continuously for years, as Patna, Gaya, and Hazaribagh are the driest. The former represents the sea-face of the Sundarbans, whilst the latter represent Central and Southern Bihar and the plateau of Chota Nagpur.

The absolute humidity of the atmosphere is greatest on the coast of Orissa and the Sundarbans, and diminishes inland as the distance from the sea increases. In the cold-weather and spring months this decrease is rapid everywhere except in Eastern Bengal. During the hot-weather months the proportion of vapour to dry air increases steadily and rapidly in all that part of Bengal in which the hot westerly winds are not a regular phenomenon of the season, that is to say, on the Gangetic delta in Eastern Bengal and on the maritime plain of Orissa; but on the high ground further west, and in Bihar as well as generally in the North-West Provinces, its increase is much slower up to May or June, and it then rises rapidly almost to an equality with that of the maritime region. This is clearly traceable to the winds, since in the former region winds from the sea predominate throughout the hot season, mitigating its temperature indeed, but at the same time rendering the atmosphere damper, and producing, when the air is calm, that oppressive feeling of sultriness which is so trying to persons accustomed to the drier atmosphere of Bihar and the North-West.

Rainfall.

The monsoon current while over the water-surface of the Bay flows uniformly, and probably with little ascensional motion. After crossing the coast, the influence of the rougher land-surface leads to irregularities in the air motion especially at the lower levels. These irregularities give rise to eddies which are accompanied by ascending currents and the increased rainfall observed near the coast. The sloping surface of the hills, on the other hand, causes more directly the same upward motion, and the rapid increase of rainfall in the districts of East and North Bengal.

The districts of Eastern Bengal and the Himalayan Terai are those of the heaviest rainfall. Their average annual fall in many cases is not much under 100 inches, and on the exposed hill flanks and at their foot, even this large amount is surpassed. Thus, Darjeeling has an average amount of rainfall of 121 inches, and Buxa Fort of 212 inches (the average of 19 years). The rainfall is also higher near the coast than on the plains further inland. Thus, Saugor Island has an average of 74 inches and Calcutta of 66 inches, False Point of 73 inches, and Cuttack of 53 inches.

The lowest rainfall in the provinces under the Bengal Government is that of the central and southern portions of Bihar, including the Shahabad, Gaya, and Patna districts, where the annual fall very slightly exceeds 41 inches. Of the 166 rainfall-reporting stations in Bengal, only Buxar has a rainfall of less than 40 inches. North of the Ganges the rainfall increases gradually up to the Himalayas, and on the south up to the high ridge of forest-clad country which is drained by the Sone, the Damuda and their tributaries. In this tract, where the monsoon winds from the opposite coasts of India meet, the annual rainfalls of the few stations that have hitherto furnished returns range between 45 and 60 inches.

By far the greater part of the rainfall of Bengal falls between the months of June and October. The months of November, December, and January are usually almost, if not entirely, rainless, and the sky free from cloud. At the end of January or the beginning of February local sea breezes commence on the Orissa and neighbouring Bengal coasts. They increase in force and extend their influence further inland with the increasing temperature of the hot-weather months. There occur occasionally during the hot-weather months, and with greater frequency as the season advances, periods of atmospheric disturbance, the most important feature of which is the occurrence of local hot-weather storms, usually called "nor'-westers." They are generally accompanied by heavy rain showers and occasionally by hail. The rainfall gradually increases from February to May. In the beginning of June the local sea breezes are replaced by the steadier sea winds of the south-west monsoon. Between the months of June and November rain is abundant in every part of the province, and is due mainly to winds advancing from the

Bay of Bengal, but also in part to winds crossing Chota Nagpur and Orissa from the Bombay coast. When the pressure distribution characteristic of the hot season and the rains has become well established, a very important feature is found in the low pressure area which extends from the north-west angle of the Bay in a north-westerly direction. This trough of low pressure is liable to a considerable amount of displacement both to the north and south, but chiefly the former. It is towards the area over which it lies that the monsoon current generally tends, and it therefore divides Northern India into two sections, the one to the north of the trough receiving its rainfall from the Bay of Bengal current, and that to the south from the western current. In addition to this the storms which form near the head of the Bay during the rainy season invariably move along the trough. It will be seen that the distribution of rainfall, especially in the western districts of Bengal, depends on the position of this low pressure area. When displaced to the north, the area over which the Bay of Bengal current flows is less and the rainfall greater, while displacement to the south has an opposite effect. At times the displacement is maintained for a considerable period, and during these intervals the result on the rainfall distribution is readily traceable. It is probably owing to these causes that the rainfall of Central Bengal, including nearly the whole of the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, for the greater part of the rains is less than of any other part of the province excluding Bihar, and is even slightly less in the month of July in these districts than it is in the western and driest districts of Bihar. The south-west monsoon rains, that is, the rains proper, usually commence in the end of second week of June on the Bengal coast and in the third or fourth week in Bihar.

In Calcutta the largest annual rainfall on record is that of 1871, when it amounted to 97·47 inches, and the smallest during the same period of 63 years is that of 1837, when the registered total fall was only 43·61 inches. The smallest total annual rainfall during the past 10 years was that of 1890, when it amounted to 46·93 inches.

One of the most remarkable features of the rainfall of Bengal is the occasional occurrence during the rains of excessive local precipitation during periods which rarely exceed 24 hours in length. These appear to occur chiefly in the plains near the foot of the Himalayas. The following are two of the more remarkable examples on record. On the 13th of September 1879 a total rainfall of 35·38 inches was registered at Purnea for the previous 24 hours, whilst at the neighbouring stations of Maddapur, Bhagalpur, Araria, and Kishanganj (the two latter in the Purnea district) the rainfall for the same period was 9·5 inches, 1·13 inches, 2·58 inches, and ·89 inch respectively. On the 3rd of October 1882, 22·02 inches were registered at Gopalganj in the Saran district for the 24 hours preceding 6 P.M. of that day. The amount recorded for the same period at the five nearest neighbouring rainfall-reporting stations—Bettiah, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Chapra and Siwan—was 11·8 inches, 4·62 inches, 1·62 inches, 2·93 inches, and 8·48 inches respectively. These excessive rainfalls were both due to local disturbances confined to very limited areas and not to any general cyclonic disturbance passing over the district.

Another cause of very heavy rainfall in Bengal is the passage of cyclonic storms which originate in the Bay of Bengal, travel landwards, and advance across the coast. The rainfall on these occasions is much more general and widely distributed than in the case of the local disturbances aleady referred to. Rainfalls exceeding fifteen inches in 24 hours are not at all uncommon at such times in Bengal.

Clouds.

Except at the hill stations and in the immediate neighourhood of the hills, the average proportion of cloud-covered sky varies between one-third and one-half of the whole. At Darjeeling on an average the proportion of clouded sky to clear sky is as 2 to 1. In Lower Bengal generally it is about 1 to 2, being, however, rather higher on the coast. December and January are on the whole the brightest months of the year, but November, February, and March are almost equally serene. June, July, and August are the months of greatest obscurity. In the former months the proportion of cloud is on an average from 10 to 15 per cent.; in the latter months from 65 to 85 per cent.

THE WIND SYSTEM OF BENGAL.

The monsoons.

The wind system of Bengal is so often referred to as a familiar illustration of the monsoons that it might seem almost superfluous to redescribe a subject which is treated of in every text-book on meteorology. But it appears from recent investigations that, however well known at sea, the character and origin of the monsoons on land have been very generally misunderstood. The monsoons are not two undivided currents flowing to and from Central Asia during about equal periods of the year, but appear rather to consist at each period of at least two principal currents,—the one tending to or from Northern India, the other to or from the interior of China; and there are probably other minor currents originating or terminating at other centres. The Indian branch of the winter monsoon originates in the plains of the Punjab, the Gangetic valley, the uplands of Central India, and also in Upper Assam, and blows as a very gentle wind towards the two great bays that wash the east and west coasts of the peninsula. During this season a southerly wind prevails steadily on the Himalayas at heights above 6,000 or 8,000 feet, descending lower on the western than on the central part of the range. This appears to be the upper return current of the winter monsoon, and corresponds to the antitrade of the trade wind region. It descends on the plains of Upper India, where the atmosphere is characteristically calm at this season, and brings the winter rains on which the *rabi* crops depend. It is less frequently felt in Lower Bengal, where the wind is variable from the north and north-west, but to the eastwards in Cachar, southerly winds are very prevalent at the winter season. In Northern India the two branches of the northerly monsoon appear to diverge towards the opposite coasts from a line characterized by a ridge of higher mean barometric pressure which passes from the Punjab through Benares to Cuttack. This monsoon ceases on the coast line of Bengal in the month of February, when in the lower atmosphere sea winds set in. At first these are restricted to the immediate neighbourhood of the coast, but as the season advances and the heat of the interior plains rises under the influence of the returning sun, they penetrate further and further inland, and are drawn from greater distances at sea. In the interior of India the wind becomes more westerly, and blows towards Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur, not as a steady current, but as day winds, which in April and May are highly heated by the parched and burning soil, and constitute the well-known hot winds of those months. Like the thunderstorms of Europe and the dust-storms of the Panjab, they are due to convection currents, and in Bengal owe their prevailing movement from the west or north-west quarter to the strength of the land wind, which maintains its course in the upper atmosphere above the opposite sea wind, which is felt on the land surface. At this time the north-west wind continues to blow unsteadily in the south of the Bay, but calms are not unfrequent, and it is not till June that the southerly winds of the Bay become continuous with the south-east trades of the South Indian Ocean, and that the south-west monsoon properly so called sets in over India. This blows from both coasts, and the two branches meet along a line which almost coincides with the southern margin of the Gangetic plain. Both tend towards the Panjab, the region of the greatest heat at this season; and becoming gradually drained of their vapour in their passage over the land, that which remains on their reaching the plains of that province suffices only to afford a scanty rainfall inadequate to mitigate the temperature, and only rendering the heat more oppressive by increasing the relative humidity and diminishing the evaporative power of the air.

Atmospheric pressure.

As an element of climate, apart from its secondary effects on the winds, and consequently on the humidity, rainfall, &c., the pressure of the atmosphere is, as far as is known at present, of subordinate importance. In Bengal, as in most tropical countries, its variation, except during the passage of cyclones, is small, scarcely amounting to an inch on the extremes of the year. The average pressure of the air in Calcutta, 18 feet above sea level, is equal to that of a column of mercury at the freezing point 29·782 inches in height, or to 14·61 lb on the square inch. It is highest in December, when the mean pressure similarly estimated amounts to 30·018 inches, and lowest in July, when it averages 29·535 inches. The observations of the past 15 or 16 years have disclosed the important

fact that there are small local variations of pressure which in many, if not in all, cases are directly connected with variations in local rainfall. For example, occasionally for one or two years pressure is found to be month after month locally in defect in Orissa, and this is almost always associated with average or excessive rainfall. The study of these local departures from the general or normal pressure distribution (or abnormal barometric variations, as they are termed), and their connection with local variations in the rainfall, is one of the most prominent and promising features in Indian meteorology at the present time.

Storms.

The storms prevalent in Bengal are of two classes—first, those of the hot weather, already noticed, which are formed over the land and are of the nature of convection currents, like the summer storms of Europe; and second, those more extensive and destructive storms that originate over the Bay of Bengal, and are occasionally exceedingly violent at the changes of the monsoons. These latter have received the distinctive name of cyclones, and the name is perhaps as good as any other, since in them a vorticose motion of the wind is a strongly marked characteristic and one of great practical importance; but it is by no means peculiar to these storms, since it may frequently be observed in a slight degree in ordinary nor'-westers and tornados, which are apparently merely a severe form of the nor'-wester, and differ from a typical cyclone only in their originating over the land, in their inferior size, and in their shorter duration. The pressure of the wind in tornados, and even in ordinary nor'-westers, is sometimes comparable with that of cyclones, and within a limited area the former are not less destructive. There is an important difference in the character of the surface wind in these two forms of land storms. In the nor'-wester the violent wind usually precedes the storm, blowing outwards, and being in fact a descending current. The centripetal currents which feed the storm are not felt at the ground surface, though they may frequently be traced in the motion of the lower clouds. In the tornado, on the other hand, as in the true cyclone, the violent surface winds are centripetal and vorticose.

Cyclones.

Cyclones of the Bay of Bengal are a frequent feature of the whole period during which the south-west moist monsoon current prevails over any considerable portion of it. They are all marked by the same features of vorticose air motion, progressive advance from the interior of the Bay towards the coast, and very heavy rainfall over and near the area of cyclonic disturbance. They, however, differ very considerably in extent and intensity. Those which occur during the rains proper (*i.e.*, the months of June, July, August, and September) are generally small in extent, the barometric depression at the centre seldom exceeding half an inch, and the air motion violent but rarely of hurricane force. The most destructive cyclones are those which are occasionally generated during the transition periods antecedent and subsequent to the full establishment and prevalence of the south-west monsoon in Northern India, that is, during the months of April and May, October and November.

The most destructive cyclones that have passed over Bengal have been generated during the transition periods. These, however, are of exceptional occurence as compared with the storms of the rains proper. The most striking features in these rare cyclones are the great barometric depression in the centre, and the magnitude of the storm area. These two causes produce a large accumulation of water at and near the centre, which progresses with the storm and gives rise to a destructive storm-wave when the centre reaches a gradually shelving coast. In the Calcutta cyclone of October 1864 the storm-wave inundated the low land lying on each side of the Hooghly and drowned 48,000 people. Even this was surpassed by the storm-wave which accompanied the Backergunge cyclone of October 1876, when at least 100,000 people lost their lives during the inundation. The False Point cyclone of September 1885 was peculiar in two respects. It occurred during the monsoon months, but was of unusual severity though of very narrow area; and was accompanied by a storm-wave which destroyed the station, the water rising to a height of about 22 feet above mean sea level. The barometer fell to 27·135″ at False Point Light-house, a reading unprecedented at the level of the sea. The information in the following table regarding cyclones and cyclonic storms is

taken from Mr. Eliot's Handbook of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal between the years 1737 and 1882:—

Month.	Severe cyclones during the period 1737—1882.	Less severe cyclonic storms during the period 1877—1882.
January ...	2	...
February ...	...	...
March ...	2	...
April ...	9	...
May ...	24	3
June ...	13	9
July ...	6	16
August ...	4	16
September ...	8	15
October ...	35	8
November ...	27	6
December ...	12	...

Of these 142 severe storms, 55 have been felt in Bengal, or on its coast, and all between the months of April and November inclusive. Their course is usually northwards across the Bengal coast, or north-west across the Orissa coast.

The motion of the wind is in an involute spiral, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock, as in all cyclonic storms in the northern hemisphere. The greatest pressure of the wind in these storms has yet to be ascertained. The highest that has been registered in Calcutta by an Osler's anemometer was 50 lbs. to the square foot, but this was in a storm of no remarkable violence, and one which did but little injury in Calcutta. The centre of the storm at the time was passing some 15 miles to the east of the city, and the barometer stood at 28·712 inches. In the far more severe storms of the 2nd November 1867 and the 5th October 1864 the anemometer was blown away under a pressure of 36 lbs. to the square foot, so that no register of their maximum force was obtained.

CHIEF STAPLES.

Rice.

Rice has been a valued food-crop in India from the earliest times, the name by which it is generally known in Bengal, viz., dhan or *dhanya*, signifying in Sanskrit "the supporter or nourisher of mankind." At the present day it is widely cultivated throughout India, and in Lower Bengal it forms the chief article of human food. In Bihar and in Chota Nagpur the food of the masses includes the grain of *rabi* crops, such as wheat, barley and pulses, and that of *bhadoi* crops, such as Indian corn and millets. The coarse early rice is mainly eaten by the poorer classes, while the richer classes eat the finer late rice. Pulses, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices and other condiments are added to give rice a relish. The nitrogenous nutritive element which exists in small quantities in rice is supplied to a great extent by the pulses which are consumed with it.

According to the best source of information available in the Lower Provinces, which cannot be said to claim any strict accuracy, the normal areas cultivated with rice may be estimated roughly at 38,000,000 acres. The gross area of these Provinces being in round numbers 97,000,000 acres, and the total cultivated area being estimated at 55½ million acres, it will be seen that the rice area comprises about 39 per cent. of the gross area and 57 per cent. of the actual cropped area.

There are innumerable varieties of rice familiar to cultivators under distinctive names and possessing particular properties which make their cultivation suitable to particular localities. In these provinces these may all be referred to three main classes according to the land in which they are grown, the season of the year when they are reaped, and the period taken in coming to maturity.

Those classes are (1) the aus, or early rice crop, (2) the aman or winter rice crop, and (3) the boro or spring rice crop.

Aus or early autumn rice (so called from the Sanskrit *asu*, early) is grown on comparatively high lands which are not inundated during the rains. After the harvesting of the *rabi* crop, the land is well ploughed and then the seed for the aus crop is sown broadcast generally with the first showers of rain in April and May, and the crop is harvested during the months of July, August and September. Aus rice requires less water than the other two main classes of rice, but at the same time is more dependent on the season and requires more attention in its cultivation. Early rice occupies the land for a comparatively short time, some varieties being ready for the sickle in 60 days, and thus allows the land to be cultivated also with cold-weather crops. Aus rice is, as a rule, broadcasted, but it is occasionally transplanted in certain districts, especially in parts of Eastern and Central Bengal. Its outturn is generally less than that of aman, and its price lower in the market. It is very useful in supplying a food grain and fodder at a time of the year when the stock of aman rice of the previous year is approaching exhaustion. The grain of aus rice is coarse and rather difficult to digest, and is eaten generally by the poorer classes.

Aman rice includes the largest number of varieties grown, and occupies the main portion of the rice area of these Provinces. The varieties of aman differ much from each other in the fineness of the grain, and in their colour and fragrance. The crop, however, is broadly divided into two principal kinds, viz., (*a*) the early or *chotan aman*, which is transplanted and is also known as *ropa*, or *rooya dhan*, and (*b*) the late or *boran aman*, which is generally broadcasted, and which goes also by the name of *boona* or *booya dhan*. This latter variety is occasionally transplanted. The finer varieties of rice, which are eaten by the well-to-do classes and which are exported, are obtained from *ropa dhan*. The seed is first sown in moderately high nurseries, and when the seedlings have attained a height of nine to eighteen inches, they are transplanted into low moist lands where rain water has collected, and which has been previously carefully prepared by repeated ploughings. The first of these ploughings is, as a rule, not given till the first showers of rain fall in April and May. This kind of rice does not require as much water as *baran rice*, and will grow well in knee-deep water. In fact, it is often transplanted into aus dhan lands. It is sown generally in April or May, transplanted from June to August, and reaped in November or December. In some parts of Bengal this rice is transplanted twice, first into high dry land which is well manured and weeded, and then retransplanted into lower wet lands. This practice is said to render the plants hardier.

Baran aman includes the coarser varieties of rice which are regarded by the Hindus as sacred. This kind of rice grows generally in marshy and low-lying lands where the seed is generally broadcasted, though at times seedlings are transplanted when the land is not too low-lying for this operation. The land receives its first two or three ploughings about the end of January or the beginning of February. These ploughings are continued at intervals up to the beginning of the early rains, when the seed is sown broadcast. The after-treatment of the crop is similar to that of the aus crop. It is harvested in December and January. Of all kinds of rice, this has the longest stem and the most rapid growth. The stems attain a length of ten to twenty feet, increasing in height with the rise of water, and are sometimes known to shoot up twelve inches in twenty-four hours as the flood water rises. Sudden flooding proves destructive to the crop by overtopping the plants or uprooting them when the current is strong. Some species, however, are known to bear submersion for seven or eight days, if the flood water be clear. If the water be foul, the submerged crop dies in a day or two.

In some districts it is customary to grow certain species of *aman* and *aus* together. The advantage of this practice is that, should one crop fail, the raiyat can fall back on the other. In such cultivation the land is prepared in the same way as *aus* paddy land, but it is sown with a mixture of *aus* and *aman* seed, the proportion being two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter. The *aus* crop is generally reaped at the end of July, the *aman* in the month of December.

The third main class of rice is the *boro* or spring rice, which is generally coarse or hard and less nutritious than the other varieties, and, like *aus*, is consumed

by the poorer classes. It is cultivated on *chars*, edges of *jhils*, canals and tanks, and marshy soft lands. The crop is hardy and can be grown in ten or twelve feet of water, notwithstanding strong currents. It is sown in October or November, transplanted in December, and harvested in April, May, and June. It may be also cultivated as a rain crop on comparatively dry lands with the aid of artificial irrigation, when it is sown about the end of May, transplanted in July and August, and reaped by the end of October.

Boro is often cultivated together with a kind of rice known as *raida* or *bhashanaranga*. The seed is mixed in the proportion of one part of *raida* to five to nine parts of *boro*, and is then sown in the nursery, generally of soft earth, about the end of October. The seedlings of both kinds are then transplanted in the *bils*. The boro paddy is generally cut in April, when with it the tops of the *raida* paddy, which is yet but half grown, are taken off. Although thus shorn during the harvesting of *boro*, the *raida* plants do not suffer in any way, and come to maturity in September and October, when the crop is cut.

The work of harvesting is generally done by men, but in many parts of Bengal, especially among the poorer raiyats, women also assist in the harvest. When the plants have not attained a good length they are cut at some distance from the ground, so that a large portion of stubble may be left to be fed off by cattle. When, however, the stems are sufficiently long to be made into bundles of straw, they are cut close to the base. When the stalks are under water and are useless, the ears alone are cut off. The crop after being cut is carried home either on the heads of reapers or in carts or by *banghis*, and often by boat. The mode of separating the grain is to tread it out by cattle on a threshing-floor, or to beat it out by hand on a plank. The winnowing is done by means of a basket held over the head, from which the paddy grains are allowed to fall. The lighter chaff is blown away by the wind, and the clean grain falls to the ground. Husking is done with a wooden lever called the *dhenki*, which is worked by the women of the household. When the paddy has been threshed, some of it is sold to pay the rent, some is given to the money-lender in clearance of the debt of the raiyat, the rest being stored for the use of the raiyat. The grain is stored either in large baskets, in stacks, or in godowns. The baskets which are used by the poorer cultivators are of a roughly cylindrical shape, and are plastered on the inside with cowdung and mud in order to keep them air and water-tight. Wealthier villagers, who carry on a regular trade in rice, store their paddy in circular stacks or in houses constructed of wood with thatched roofs and mud walls.

In the absence of any special agency for the collection of agricultural statistics in Bengal, the average outturn of rice per acre cannot be stated with accuracy. From the best sources of information available, and taking into consideration estimates formed from enquiry and in some cases from statistics of actual weighments, the outturn of cleaned rice for a number of years and for all classes of lands has been estimated as 10 maunds for early rice and 15 maunds for late rice.

Rice in Bengal is ordinarily husked by the cultivators before sale, except that portion which is at once sold to pay the rent. After payment of the rent the members of the cultivator's family convert the paddy into rice; the employment of hired labour for this purpose is uncommon. The cold-weather paddy may be purchased during December and January at cheap rates, but after that the raiyat will not sell his paddy in any large quantity, and he can only be induced to do so on being offered a price almost equal to the value of rice. A maund of paddy yields about 25 seers of cleaned rice.

The districts of the whole of Bengal Proper, or the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal and the province of Orissa,—a level area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, unbroken by a single hill, rich in black mould, and of boundless reproductive fertility, subject to recurrent inundation, and enjoying natural facilities such as no other country in the world possesses for internal commerce and irrigation,—constitute the great rice-producing area of Northern India, which is ordinarily much more than self-supporting. The surplus produce of this area finds its way, generally speaking, to three destinations, from which the rice-trading operations of Bengal are conducted, viz., first, to Calcutta to feed the

town population and also for foreign exportation; secondly, to Bihar and the North-West Provinces, where the demand for rice is always in excess of the local supply; thirdly, to Chittagong, which is the centre of a considerable export trade by sea.

Wheat.

Wheat forms an important food-staple in Bihar, and there is a large surplus production which finds its way into Calcutta, the principal districts from which it is imported being Patna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Gaya, Malda, and Saran. Bhagalpur is the chief wheat-producing district in Bihar, and next comes Monghyr. In Bengal, wheat is not one of the chief articles of consumption, the only districts from which it is exported in any appreciable quantity being Nadia and Mursbidabad. In Chota Nagpur the principal wheat-growing districts are Palamau and Manbhum. Great uncertainty attaches to the estimates regarding the areas under wheat and the average rates of outturn for wheat in these Provinces; but on consideration of the sources of information available, the normal area under the chief wheat-growing districts has been roughly calculated as between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 million acres, and the rates of outturn have been taken as 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts, $10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for the Bengal districts, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for Chota Nagpur. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which the crop is irrigated and manured. On the whole, it seems probable that the estimate of outturn for Bihar and Bengal just cited is too high, and that the average yield of wheat to the acre in these provinces does not exceed the yield of 10 bushels, or say 8 maunds, which is generally cited for all India.

Many varieties of wheat grains are grown in these provinces. The four principal kinds known to the trade, and which are exported from Calcutta, are:—

No. 1 club, containing 75 per cent. of white and 25 of red.
No. 2 club, containing 65 per cent. of white and 35 of red.
No. 3 hard red.
No. 4 soft red.

No. 1 club is a very superior soft white grain which is extensively grown in the southern part of the subdivisions of Buxar and Sasaram in the district of Shahabad, and is equal to the best Delhi or Muzaffarpur wheat. Bhagalpur grows hard and soft red, while Bengal principally yields soft red only, a grain of very inferior quality.

Marua—Kodo.

Marua and *kodo* are both cheaper than rice, and are much eaten by the lower classes. *Kodo* is a millet of the size of a canary seed; each plant has a longish ear, longer and thicker than an ear of corn, and containing about an egg-cup full of grain. It is eaten boiled like rice, or sometimes in *chuppatties*. The crop is popular with the poorer classes, as it can be readily grown on inferior soil. Though used as food, the grain cannot be considered as a wholesome article of diet, and in fact in certain varieties the grain is poisonous. *Marua* is a very cognate grain to *kodo*, but it grows in bushy tufts, and not in gracefully pending ears as *kodo* does. It is a staple crop in Gaya and in the Chota Nagpur Division. It may be either sown broadcasted or transplanted. Unlike other cereals, it can wait for some time to be reaped, as the grains adhere closely to the ear and do not fall off readily. The ears are reaped by the sickle, and the straw is left on the ground to be eaten off by cattle or to be used as fuel. The grain is generally converted into flour, which is used for making bread among the lower classes. It is also eaten boiled in water like rice, with which it is sometimes mixed before boiling.

Barley.

No separate statistics are available with regard to the extent of barley cultivation in Bengal. The crop as a whole may be said to be unimportant. The area of cultivation is limited. The grain is chiefly grown for local consumption in Bihar, a very small quantity being exported. The chief seat of barley cultivation is in South Bihar, where it forms one of the cheapest food-crops. In North Bihar and in the Bhagalpur Division, it possesses less importance. The cultivation of barley diminishes gradually as we proceed towards the east and south, and it

is practically not cultivatad in the easternmost districts of Bengal Proper and in Orissa. Like wheat and most rabi crops, it is grown on uplands which have lain fallow during the rains, or on high-lying paddy lands which have been cropped with the early varieties of paddy. The grain is ground into a coarse meal, and made into chuppatties, either alone or with wheat meal, or mixed with *kerao*, *khesari* or other *dál*. Sometimes it is also mixed with Indian corn. It is also parched and ground into coarse flour. It is eaten in the same state as it comes from the grindstone, having been cooked in the drying. A little salt is generally added, and the preparation is eaten with garlic, onions, or chillies. Sometimes *gur* or coarse sugar is used instead of salt. Barley is also sometimes boiled like rice.

Maize.

Makai, maize, or Indian corn is cultivated in these provinces chiefly in the Bihar districts. It is cheaper than wheat or barley, but is dearer than marua and other inferior millets. It is prepared and eaten like barley. In Patna and Shahabad, maize is consumed even more than barley by the labouring classes. Generally speaking, however, the *makai* crop is not nearly such an important item in the districts north of the Ganges as it is in those to the south. The ears when green are often cut and roasted.

Cheena and kaon.

In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the millets *cheena* and *kaon* are largely cultivated and consumed. They are grown both on high and low lands. When raised after the rains, *kaon* is reaped in March and April, but it is sometimes sown in June and cut in August, September, or October. *Cheena* may be sown almost at any season. These grains are boiled in water like rice, and are sometimes eaten with milk and coarse sugar. *Bhoora* is a coarse grain seed which is eaten by the poorer classes.

Dál.

Pulses or *dál* are a most important food-staple throughout the whole of these provinces. The principal pulses are known as *mattar*, *khesari*, *mashuri*, *maskolai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chola*, and *arhar*. All these, except the last, are sown after the cessation of the rains, and reaped in the cold weather, and are extensively cultivated. *Maskolai* and *moong* are also grown as bhadoi crops, being sown in May and June and harvested in August and September.

There are two varieties of *arhur*, one of which is harvested in December and January and the other in April. The seed is generally sown at the same time as *aus dhan*, and very often in the same fields. It is a hardy crop and will grow on almost any soil. The stalks are woody and are generally used as fuel. The bhusa and husks are given to cattle as fodder. Pulses are largely exported eastwards from the western districts of Bihar and elsewhere.

Vegetables.

Either in a cooked or raw state, vegetables (*tarkari*) almost invariably form a part of the food of the people of these provinces. The most common and important vegetable is the egg-plant, *brinjal* or *baigan*, which yields two crops in the year. This vegetable is cultivated in almost every garden. Raiyats, such as the caste of Pooras, who earn a livelihood by the sale of vegetables, set apart whole plots of land for its cultivation. *Koomra*, or the *belattee koomra*, as it is called, comes next in order of importance. The creepers of this gourd may be found in Bengal in nearly every house, either climbing on the thatched roof or trailing on bamboo stages made for the purpose. There are an infinite variety of gourds, tuberous roots, and other vegetables which are consumed under the general denomination of *tarkari*. Cauliflower (*phool kobi*) and cabbage (*kobi*) are common; garlic (*roshun*), radishes (*moola*), spinach (*sag*) of sorts, and onions (*piyaj*) are universal. The raiyat's vegetable garden is always near and about his homestead.

Potatoes.

The cultivation of potato was first introduced into Bengal by the English towards the close of the last century. There was a strong prejudice against it for a long time as an article of food, especially among the orthodox Brahmans, but now it is eaten by all who can afford to purchase it. The area under potatoes is considerable in Bihar; in Bengal the chief potato-growing districts are Hooghly, Burdwan, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri. In Hooghly and Burdwan the cultivation is carried on very carefully in old beds of rivers, which have either changed their course or have altogether dried up. Artificial irrigation is very necessary for

this crop, the raiyats in Bengal generally obtaining water from canals, tanks or jhils. In Bihar, where labour is cheap and water can be had at a reasonable depth, irrigation from wells is generally adopted. In Darjeeling, the introduction of this staple proved very successful at first. Darjeeling potatoes were remarkable for their size, and were considered far superior in quality to the potatoes grown in the plains. A large quantity was therefore raised for exportation. The appearance of blight, however, among the crops about ten years ago has totally ruined potato cultivation at Darjeeling. The exports of potatoes on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway fell from 14,488 maunds in 1884 to 4,803 maunds in 1888, and at the present day there is no exportation whatever, although efforts are being made to re-establish the cultivation. Although a large quantity of the Darjeeling potatoes came to the Calcutta market for sale as an article of food, none were used as seed. Within the last five or six years, however, two kinds of hill potatoes, viz. Naini Tal potatoes from the Kumaon Hills in the North-Western Provinces, and Cherrapunji potatoes from the Khasia Hills in Assam, have been largely imported into Bengal for seed purposes, finding a ready market in Calcutta and in the marts of Hooghly and Burdwan. Both these varieties command a ready sale for consumption in Bengal.

Condiments.

The raiyat seasons his food with a great variety of condiments. Amongst a community addicted to fish, turmeric (*huldee*) is extensively used in curries and in all sorts of vegetable and animal food. Ginger (*adruk*) is also eaten with animal food, and is sold as medicine. Coriander (*dhania*), black cummin (*randhooni*), and aniseed (*joan, mouri*) are grown in small quantities for local consumption. Chillies (*lonka morich* or *jhal*) are cultivated in the western districts of the province, and in large quantities in Dacca. They are also largely grown as cold-weather crops in the Nadia district and in the south of Jessore. The *peepool* or black pepper is a condiment which requires careful cultivation. The creeper is planted in the beginning of the rains, and as it grows in the shade, the seeds of the stout *dhunecha* hemp plant are sown near to it to afford shelter as they grow.

Pân.

Pân or betel leaf is grown extensively everywhere. It is a creeper, and is cultivated in gardens which are styled *boroj*. This plant is generally cultivated by a special caste called *Barai* or *Barui*. The crop is sown on high land, free from inundation. There are several varieties grown in Bengal, differing in the size, colour and flavour of the leaves, the most highly scented of which is known as Kapur Kant, having an odour like that of camphor. The area under this last variety, however, is very limited, as it is grown very seldom for sale, being chiefly employed in religious ceremonies. The first green leaves of pan, especially those plucked in the early spring, are said to be preferred. The cultivation of the plant requires constant care, but is highly remunerative. A garden lasts for a few years only.

Betel-nut.

The *suparee* or betel-nut is common in Eastern Bengal, especially in Noakhali, Tippera, Backergunge, and Dacca; and its cultivation is very profitable. It bears fruit in the eighth year, and is most productive from that time to the sixteenth year, when the produce falls off. The nuts are gathered in November.

Fruits.

Among the cultivated fruits are the following:—Plantain, mango, pineapple, jack, guava, custard apple, lichee, and several varieties of fig and melon. Many parts of Eastern Bengal are studded with cocoanut plantations. The mangoes of Malda enjoy a high reputation.

Commercial Staples.

Jute.

From an early period jute (*pat* or *koshta*) has been cultivated in Bengal and manufactured into gunny bags for the packing of articles exported from the country. But it is only of recent years that the cultivation has been large, and the export of the raw material from India is of modern date. In the period of five years, from 1828 to 1833, the average annual exportation of jute from Calcutta was only 11,800 cwt.; from 1838 to 1843 the average was 117,047 cwt.; from 1848 to 1853 the average was 439,350 cwt.; from 1858 to 1863 the average was 969,724 cwt. In the last thirty years the export

has increased enormously. During the past ten years, the export of raw jute from Calcutta by sea has been as follows:—

	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	6,009,777	81,79,974	3,86,13,996
1884-85 ...	7,363,407	1,00,22,415	4,07,52,462
1885-86 ...	6,826,713	92,91,915	3,82,09,323
1886-87 ...	7,023,932	95,60,352	4,06,26,828
1887-88 ...	8,256,029	1,12,37,372	5,07,32,646
1888-89 ...	9,300,059	1,26,58,435	6,96,44,532
1889-90 ...	8,768,974	1,19,35,548	7,28,93,027
1890-91 ...	10,633,044	1,44,72,754	6,46,04,590
1891-92 ...	7,613,265	1,03,62,499	6,09,42,933
1892-93 ...	9,584,964	1,30,46,201	7,19,87,027

There is also a considerable export of jute by sea from Chittagong.

Jute appears to thrive on almost every description of soil in Bengal except laterite. The plant flourishes most in a hot, damp atmosphere, with a heavy rainfall and rich alluvial soil. It is chiefly cultivated in Eastern Bengal, Rajshahi and Kuch Bihar; while in recent years the cultivation has spread considerably in the districts of the Presidency Division. The only district in Bihar which grows jute to any extent is Purnea. The districts of Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa grow a little jute. It may be said, however, that on the whole in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the western districts of Bihar, the place of jute is taken by other kinds of fibre. The total area ordinarily cultivated with jute in these Provinces is estimated at about two million acres, of which the district of Mymensingh alone claims nearly 24 per cent., Rangpur 13, Tippera 11, Dacca 10, Pabna 9, Rajshahi and Dinajpur each about 5, Faridpur and Bogra and Purnea each about 3, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas and Nadia each about 2, Jessore and Malda each about 1 per cent.

The seasons for sowing and growth are the same as those for the early rice crop of Bengal. After the usual ploughing, the seed is sown broadcast from the middle or end of March to the beginning of June, and the plant is cut from the middle of August to the middle of October, and in some districts earlier. The plant before it is cut grows stout and strong, and is from five to ten feet in height. The stalks when cut are made up into bundles and are then at once immersed in water. The steeping process is called retting. While the bundles are under water they are examined from time to time to test how far decomposition has progressed, and as soon as it is found that the fibres peel off readily, the bundles are taken out of the water and put in hand for the separation of the fibre. The process of separation most generally followed is to beat or shake the stalks in the water in which they are steeped till the glutinous substance in the bark is entirely washed away. The fibre is then dried in the sun, and, when dry, is made up into hanks and is ready for the market. The average outturn of jute is estimated at about 15 maunds (or 1,200 lbs.) of fibre per acre. The most productive areas are the recent alluvial formations in Eastern Bengal.

According to the most recent estimates, the area, outturn, local consumption and export of jute in an ordinary year are believed to be as follows:—

Total acreage	2,000,000
	Bales.
Total outturn	6,000,000
Domestic consumption	1,400,000*
Consumption in mills	1,500,000
Exports by sea from Calcutta and Chittagong ...	3,100,000

When the jute is prepared, the raiyat carries the bundles into which the hanks of the fibre are made up to the nearest market, or to the large marts, according to local circumstances, and there sells it to traders, who take the produce away, and in their turn dispose of it to the wholesale dealers. The petty traders also go about from homestead to homestead making purchases of the fibre, which they either dispose of on their own account, or make

* Perhaps too high.

over to the merchants from whom they have received advances. These itinerant traders are to be met with in every district where jute is largely grown, and almost everywhere they stand between the jute grower and the merchant. The great bulk of the jute of Bengal is brought down to Calcutta by country boats, by steamer and by rail. The total quantity of raw jute imported into Calcutta by these routes during the past ten years has been as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	49,08,379	49,10,687	41,13,237	36,61,176	40,12,692	48,18,743	44,91,833	53,66,344	31,55,432	52,95,215
„ steamer	18,88,244	27,56,718	29,59,478	27,88,585	29,59,382	32,18,564	30,53,984	38,06,668	41,95,338	43,05,367
„ rail ...	32,52,194	48,79,448	45,57,395	53,03,915	69,67,529	79,21,365	87,34,022	88,00,064	65,77,075	84,79,624

Jute is sent down to Calcutta generally in the form of drums or hanks. Within recent years a method of partially pressing jute in hand presses has come into vogue for convenience of transport by railway. Several jute screw-houses have been established in Dacca, Mymensingh and Pabna, whence ready-made bales are sent down to Calcutta. A part of the imports into Calcutta is used for local consumption and manufacture, while the greater part, intended for exportation, is made up into bales in the different screw-houses in and around Calcutta. In these presses the lower portion of the jute, which is hard and entangled with the bark and woody matter, and therefore cut off from the clean fibre, cannot be pressed. This portion is technically called "jute-cuttings." A small portion of the fibre is also rejected in baling, and is known in the trade as "rejections." Generally speaking, about one-sixth of the fibre is separated out as "cuttings" and "rejections," but these latter are separately baled for export. Jute-pressing has considerably increased in the Dacca Division in consequence of the erection of new press-houses by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and other firms. In 1891 there were seven jute presses in Calcutta, four in Howrah, seven in the 24-Parganas, six in Dacca, two in Mymensingh, and one in Pabna.

Jute is converted by native manufacturers into cordage, cloth and paper. Of cordage the range is great, from the thinnest twist, such as is fit for weaving, to thick ropes for hawsers for large boats. Gunny-cloth is made of very different qualities, to adapt it for the various purposes for which it is used. The manufacture of jute for paper does not materially differ from that adopted for the same purpose with old rags, &c.

It has already been said that the destination of jute exported is Calcutta; but in the interior of Bengal there are several large depôts or emporia of trade which collect the jute from the neighbouring districts and then reconsign it to Calcutta. The principal large marts are Sirajganj, Narayanganj, Goalundo, and Kushtia.

There are 24 steam mills in Bengal for the spinning and weaving of jute and gunny-bags. Of these mills, 13 are in the districts of the 24-Parganas, five in the district of Hooghly, five in Howrah, and one at Sirajganj in the district of Pabna. The total number of looms and spindles at work in these mills in 1892-93 was 8,814 and 177,718, respectively, and the amount of jute worked up during the year in 23 mills was 4,383,389 cwt. During the last ten years the number of jute mills in Bengal has increased by four, and the number of looms and spindles by 3,401 and 85,718 respectively. The industry, which is among the most important in Bengal, appears to be yet capable of considerable development. Over 65,000 hands were employed in it during 1892-93. The outturn of the mills chiefly consists of gunny bags and cloth, but a few mills also make yarn and twist.

Sunn hemp.

Sunn (*crotalaria juncea*).—This is not the true hemp, though it is known in the trade, and is exported under the name of *sunn* hemp. It is cultivated and raised principally by the fishermen caste, and its chief local use is in the manufacture of nets and cordage for boats, &c. Previous to the establishment of the Bally paper mills, it was also used in the manufacture of paper. It is considered to be a renovating crop, being rich in nitrogen, and is sometimes used as a green manure to enrich poor paddy lands. The crop is generally sown in May and June and harvested from the 15th of August to the 15th of September.

Dhunecha.

Dhunchee or *dhunecha* (*sesbania aculeata*) grows in low, wet soils, to the height of from 10 to 12 feet, yielding fibres from six to eight feet in length; but they are coarser and more harsh than those of hemp. It is considered, however, to be more durable in water than either *pat* or *sunn*, and is much used by fishermen for drag ropes to their nets. It is a hardier plant than jute, and can be grown with little or no trouble. The cultivation is considered advantageous, as the crop improves the soil by clearing it of its weeds and increasing its stock of nitrogenous matter. It is cultivated also for its sticks, which are used for fuel (especially for setting fire to funeral pyres) and as props for valuable creepers.

Hemp.

Ganja (*Cannabis sativa*), the true hemp, is cultivated for the sake of the intoxicating drug manufactured therefrom, and for the sake of the leaves, which are smoked and cause intoxication. In the wild state the plant grows to a height of from five to six feet, a few vigorous specimens attaining a height of nine to ten feet. The cultivated variety is rather stunted, rarely rising above six feet. The narcotic property of the plant is due to a resinous substance, which is secreted in minute glands both in the leaf and in the flowers.

In Bengal the seeds of the plant are used for making an oil, which is tolerably well adapted for lamps, and is also employed for adulteration with mustard oil. In Rajshahi the seeds are baked and eaten as an article of food, but not very extensively. In Europe they are used to feed cage birds. The oil is extensively employed for a variety of purposes, such as for lamps, in the manufacture of soap, paints, and varnishes. The wood is used for fuel only, and the bark, in Bengal, is thrown away.

The most important products of the hemp are its leaves, flowers, and resin, all of which are used as intoxicating drugs. The dry leaves are known under the different names of *bhang*, *siddhi*, *patti*, and *sabji*, and form an article of trade. Boiled with ghee over water, the leaves part with a portion of their peculiar resin to the ghee which floats on the water in the form of a green jelly. This jelly mixed with dried milk and syrup over a fire produces a paste called *majoon* or *majoom*, which is a favourite form of the drug. The dried leaves in powder are also mixed with a variety of stimulating spices and made into different kinds of conserves. *Charas* is the name of the resin. *Ganja* is produced from the flowers of the female plant. Both *charas* and *ganja* are used for smoking. The intoxication from *siddhi* and *ganja* is said to last several hours, and that from *charas* to last an hour or two.

The hemp plant grows wild all over India. Shahabad, Champaran, and especially Monghyr and Bhagalpur, are noted for the extensive growth of the wild plant, and it is from these districts that the leaves known as *siddhi* are supplied to all the Bengal markets. No attempt is made to utilize the bark. In some parts of Dacca, Patna, and in the Tributary Mahals of Chota Nagpur, hemp is cultivated on a limited scale only for its leaves. The hemp plant is also grown in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, but the *ganja* produced is of an inferior description, and finds no favour with the smokers of Bengal.

At one time the district of Jessore used to be the chief seat of *ganja* cultivation. At the present time, the cultivation of the hemp plant for *ganja* is confined in Bengal to a limited tract of country around Naugaon and falling within the jurisdiction of the three adjoining districts of Rajshahi, Bogra, and Dinajpur. The tract is known as the *ganja mahal*. The plant is not allowed to be cultivated in Bengal outside the limits of the *ganja mahal*; and, like opium, the cultivation of ganja is carried on under the strict supervision of Government. *Ganja* requires very careful cultivation. The seed is sown in a nursery in August, and transplanted four or five weeks later in the field on ridges which have to be very carefully prepared, kept clean by frequent weedings and hoeings, and liberally manured with cowdung and oilcake. The difficult portion of the work is in removing all the male plants from the field; this work requires special knowledge, and is performed by experts called *poddars*. The harvest takes place in February. The curing of the drug also requires special skill and care.

There are two kinds of *ganja* ordinarily known in the trade, namely, flat and round, the former containing more woody matter and leaves, and therefore fetching less price than the latter. In preparing either kind a small proportion

is broken into small pieces which are known as *chur*; these consist of pure *ganja*, and are therefore more powerful than either the flat or the round variety. The statement below shows in a comparative form the results of the cultivation of ganja during the last five years:—

	Quantity of land under ganja cultivation.	Number of raiyats engaged in cultivation.	Quantity of ganja produced.	Average produce per bigha.
	Bgs. c.		Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
1888-89 ...	2,433 4	2,449	8,266 24	3 15 14
1889-90 ...	2,408 1	2,480	8,021 37	3 13 5
1890-91 ...	2,669 18	2,882	6,681 29	2 20 2
1891-92 ...	1,315 15	2,517	6,040 6	4 23 10
1892-93 ...	3,540 8	3,429	7,575 5	2 5 9

The exports of *ganja* from Rajshahi to Bengal, Assam, Kuch Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces during the last four years were as follow:—

	Mds.
1889-90 ...	7,583
1890-91 ...	7,490
1891-92 ...	6,952
1892-93 ...	7,136

The North-Western Provinces and Nepal derive their supply generally by re-exports from the districts of Bihar; they took the following quantities during the last five years:—

	North-Western Provinces.	Nepal.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
1888-89 ...	809 38	107 3
1889-90 ...	737 27	74 35
1890-91 ...	667 33	120 13
1891-92 ...	467 10	228 1
1892-93 ...	563 2	177 17

The following statement shows the number of ganja shops, the quantity consumed, and the license fees and duty realized during the past five years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of shops ...	2,922	2,819	2,586	2,578	2,672
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s c.
Quantity consumed ...	6,413 10 15	6,101 9 15	6,095 37 5	5,677 31 0	5,451 0 0
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees ...	9,52,064	9,70,613	10,01,628	10,44,503	11,05,435
Duty ...	13,06,289	12,89,077	13,10,085	12,48,065	12,80,631
Total ...	23,18,553	22,59,690	23,11,713	22,92,568	23,86,066

Oil-seeds.

Oil-seeds are an important crop, oil being universally required, according to native customs, for application to the person, for food, and for lamps. In recent years the cultivation of oil-seeds has received a stimulus owing to the demand for them in Europe. The use of vegetable oils for lighting purposes has been very largely superseded by kerosine oil, enormous quantities of which are now imported from America and Russia.

It is estimated that over $4\frac{1}{4}$ million acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in these Provinces. Out of this area, about one-half is devoted to rapeseed and mustard, about one-eighth to linseed, and the rest to *til* and minor oil-seeds. The minor oil-seeds include such crops as castor, *sarguza*, also known as Abyssinian or nigerseed, and poppy.

Linseed.

Linseed is the produce of the common flax plant. It is exclusively grown in India for the seed. It is the chief oil-seed crop of Bihar, whence large importations are made into Calcutta for export to Western countries. The damper districts of Bengal Proper are not well suited to its cultivation. Linseed is a cold-weather crop, and is sown and reaped at the same time as wheat or barley. Linseed oil is

occasionally used in cooking by the poorer classes in Bihar, but its local use is very limited.

Linseed is exported to a far greater extent than any other oil-seed. The trade in this oil-seed has undergone a large expansion during the last decade. The value of the exports now exceed two millions sterling. In 1840 the value was about two lakhs of rupees; in 1851 it was a quarter of a million sterling; in 1862 it was three-quarters of a million; and in 1864-65 it exceeded a million. The trade then slightly declined, but in 1870-71, when the American crop was injuriously affected by rain, it reached one and three-fifth millions, and in 1882-83 the value of the exports was estimated at upwards of 1½ millions. The main consuming countries are North America and the United Kingdom. Russia competes strongly with Bengal in exporting to both of these countries. Of the total imports of linseed into Calcutta, Bihar and Bengal Proper supply about three-fourths; the remainder is received from the Upper Provinces. Almost the entire quantity received into Calcutta is exported to foreign countries, very little being left for local consumption.

Rape-seed and mustard.

These are the most important oil-seeds grown in Bengal Proper; they are also largely grown in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. The chief centres of cultivation appear to be the districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal, which contain extensive tracts of alluvial land cropped in the cold weather with oil-seeds and pulse. There are several varieties of rapeseed and mustard (known variously as *sarisha*, *rai*, *&c.*); one kind is usually grown by itself on high lands near the village site and requires careful cultivation; another kind (*rai*) is a plant of coarser habit, is grown on *deara* lands, and requires little care and cultivation. The latter is usually sown in mixtures with other cold-weather crops. All varieties of rape-seed and mustard are sown in October and November and reaped in January and February. Of all descriptions of oil, that obtained from rape-seed and mustard is the most largely consumed and most relished by the people in every part of these Provinces.

The export trade in rape-seed and mustard is comparatively unimportant; but large quantities of these oil-seeds, amounting to about 16 lakhs of maunds, are annually brought into Calcutta for local consumption, chiefly for pressing in the numerous oil-mills which have been opened in Calcutta. The produce of these mills is consumed largely in Calcutta and is also exported to the interior.

The exports by sea of oil-seeds from Calcutta during the past five years were as follows:—

	Linseed.	Mustard and rapeseed.
	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	77,03,202	3,31,216
1889-90	69,74,731	16,18,650
1890-91	68,41,056	7,24,227
1891-92	81,26,432	11,36,693
1892-93	55,78,555	6,26,152

Sesamum.

Sesamum or gingelly, known as *til* in Northern India, is grown more or less in every district in these Provinces. There are two chief varieties; the first is a *kharif* variety, sown in July to September and gathered during November and December; the other is a summer variety, sown in January to March and reaped in June and July. Trustworthy information as to the extent of *til* cultivation in Bengal is not available. The export trade of Calcutta in *til* is insignificant.

Cotton.

The cultivation of cotton has been declining in Bengal since European piece-goods have been introduced into the country. The total area sown in cotton in Bengal is estimated at about 250,000 acres. The only districts which appear to grow cotton on upwards of 10,000 acres are, in order of importance, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In the plains of Bengal the production of cotton is an inconsiderable industry, and none is exported, while much is imported from the North-Western Provinces. The cotton grown in Bengal is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by cotton

imported by land or river from the west, and by an increasing importation of English piece-goods.

Generally speaking, then, it may be said that the production of cotton does not form an important industry of the cultivators in Bengal. It is cultivated, not as an article of commerce, but only for domestic use, the agricultural classes occasionally preferring strong home-made spun cloth to the less durable machine-made European cotton piece-goods procurable in the bazar. There is no anxiety on the part of the cultivators to extend or improve the cultivation of cotton, which is gradually, but surely, being driven out of the market by the introduction and increasing use of foreign twist and cloth. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, however, the cultivation of cotton is reported to be on the increase owing to the rapid extension of *jhum* and plough cultivation, and it is now practically the only district which exports cotton to any large extent. There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in Bengal: the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop, which is sown at the close of the rainy season and reaped in the hot weather. The total outturn of both the crops is estimated in an ordinary year at about 150,000 cwt.

Sugar is manufactured both from the sugarcane and the date tree.

Sugar.

Date-sugar.—The cultivation of the date tree and the manufacture of date-sugar are extensively carried on in a compact block of country comprising the districts of Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur and the eastern parts of Nadia, and the 24-Parganas. It is a popular and profitable business for the cultivators. The date tree is cultivated to a small extent in many other districts, where its juice is chiefly used as a beverage, fermented or unfermented. The tree flourishes in moist alluvial soil above the inundation level. In the districts where it is chiefly cultivated, it is grown in regular plantations and along the borders of fields. One acre of land, if well stocked, may carry over 450 trees. The trees arrive at maturity in five to seven years, and may continue to yield juice for from 20 to 30 years. The juice is extracted from the trees during the four months of the cold season. It is estimated that a tree yields on the average about five seers of juice every day, and about 15 seers of *goor* or jaggery, valued at 12 annas, during the season. Each tree gives the raiyat a clear profit of about six annas, and he also enjoys the advantage of raising a cold-weather or a *bhadoi* rice crop on the ground occupied by the date garden. Trustworthy estimates of the total acreage under date trees and of the total production of date-sugar are not available, but both are no doubt very large. *Goor* or molasses and date-sugar are largely consumed in the districts in which they are manufactured, and are also exported to Calcutta and the surrounding districts.

Sugarcane.

The sugarcane, of which there are several varieties, is grown throughout the Province. It is most extensively cultivated in the Patna, Rajshahi, and Burdwan Divisions, where the area planted is estimated at 348,000, 263,000, and 131,000 acres, respectively. The total area under sugarcane in the Province is believed to be about 1,150,000 acres. The cultivation of sugarcane has largely spread in Shahabad and Patna, owing to facilities of irrigation afforded by the Sone canals; the estimated area under sugarcane in these two districts is nearly 160,000 acres, producing over 3,20,00,000 maunds of raw sugar, valued at nearly a crore of rupees. Sugarcane is largely grown in the Native State of Kuch Bihar, and to a small extent in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

The cane is generally grown on high lands, which are not subject to inundation, but which are easily irrigated. In the damper districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal, the crop requires little or no irrigation. The cost of cultivation and manufacture varies considerably in all the divisions. In some districts sugar and *goor* are manufactured for home consumption only, while in others they are manufactured for home use as well as for export to other districts. Iron mills have come into almost universal use for the extraction of cane juice, and the native wooden mills are disappearing before them. The use of iron mills has resulted in diminishing the cost of manufacturing sugar. There are numerous factories in Bengal where sugar is refined according to native methods. The towns of Kotchandpur and Kesabpur in Jessore, Gourdanga and Sukchar in the 24-Parganas, Santipur in Nadia, Madhubani in Darbhanga, and

Nasriganj in Shahabad, contain extensive refineries and carry on a large trade in sugar. There are several kinds of native refined sugar. An essential feature of the native method of refining is the use of some species of aquatic weeds. The raw jaggery or concrete sugar is placed in earthen vats having a hole at the bottom; over it is spread a thick layer of weed, the water contained in which filters through the mass and carries with it the molasses, leaving the crystallizable portion as a more or less pure granular sugar. The sugar trade of Calcutta has undergone a serious revolution in the course of the last decade and half. Not many years ago, Bengal used to export sugar largely to European countries; but the export trade has been nearly destroyed by the invasion of the home markets by cheap beet sugar. On the other hand, a large trade has sprung up in the imports of sugar from Mauritius, Java, the Straits Settlements, and Madras. These facts will appear from the statistics of the sugar trade of Calcutta since 1878-79 given below:—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta by sea.		Exports from Calcutta by sea.	
	Refined sugar.	Unrefined sugar.	Refined sugar.	Unrefined sugar.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79 ...	19,030	758	2,06,647	14,449
1879-80 ...	24,897	14	2,24,463	22,740
1880-81 ...	86,817	194	72,905	24,919
1881-82 ...	66,430	1	1,01,987	1,16,193
1882-83 ...	47,746	860	2,47,841	1,16,468
1883-84 ...	31,484	334	3,06,057	88,601
1884-85 ...	1,38,794	1,096	42,052	39,950
1885-86 ...	1,59,405	7,634	41,553	8,018
1886-87 ...	2,38,469	90,345	36,289	6,933
1887-88 ...	3,52,317	1,24,115	61.972	5,218
1888-89 ...	2,34,948	2,24,404	36,890	96,885
1889-90 ...	3,40,927	1,28,383	1,05,284	1,73,918
1890-91 ...	7,58,068	2,68,543	45,641	14,336
1891-92 ...	6,20,570	1,90,445	56,077	30,834
1892-93 ...	3,37,140	1,47,720	77,952	48,719

The increasing imports of foreign sugar into Bengal and the destruction of its once large export trade in this article have sensibly told on the native refining industry. The cultivation of sugarcane and date trees does not, however, appear to have suffered from the adverse competition.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is grown more or less extensively for local consumption in every district in Bengal, and in Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Kuch Bihar, Darbhanga, Purnea, 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore, it is also largely grown for trade and export. The cultivator ordinarily takes up a small plot of land near his cow-house for the convenience of manuring the land, as he always, if possible, manures his tobacco crop. In Baraset and elsewhere, where indigo cultivation has mostly died out, tobacco has been found to thrive well on the old indigo lands, and may be seen planted up to the very edge of the ruined vats. Tobacco is reared in a nursery in August, September and October; it is transplanted a month later, and the leaves are ready for gathering from January to March. The total area under tobacco cultivation in Bengal is estimated at 618,000 acres.

The districts of Rangpur and Jalpaiguri and the Native State of Kuch Bihar contain the largest and most productive areas under tobacco cultivation: Rangpur contains about 130,000 and Jalpaiguri about 60,000 acres under tobacco. There are several varieties of the plant grown in these districts, but they usually go under the name of *Kochar* tobacco. The produce is distributed all over Eastern Bengal, and a not inconsiderable quantity leaves the country and goes to British Burma and elsewhere. The climate and soil of the *Terai* districts are remarkably suited for the cultivation of tobacco. What is most wanted at present is to introduce improvements in the curing process. As evidence of the excellence of the Rangpur tobacco, it may be noted that a medal was obtained by a native of the district for a specimen which he exhibited

at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The produce of Kuch Bihar especially is highly esteemed. The quality of the tobacco grown in North Bengal is much liked by the natives, and tobacco has been a staple of the district for at least a century past. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Mughs, who come annually to the district, and export the tobacco to Calcutta, and to Narayanganj and Chittagong for export to Burmah. This tobacco is eventually for the most part made up into Burma cheroots, and is manufactured in Calcutta as well as in Burma. The produce varies from six to twelve maunds an acre, while the price varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per maund. The Burmese Mughs, who import tobacco into their own country for the purpose of making cheroots, select the very broad and thick-leaved plant, neither too mild nor too strong, and pay as much as Rs. 7 a maund for it. The variety most prized by them is called by the people *hāthee kan*, from its resemblance to the ears of the elephant.

In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Nadia, tobacco is generally grown merely for domestic use, but in a tract of country including the northern part of the Baraset subdivision of the 24-Parganas, the southern portions of Ranaghat in Nadia and of Bangaon in Jessore, the cultivation is of more importance, and the crop is exported. The quality and price vary considerably. The best tobacco is called the Hinglee tobacco, from Hinglee, a village on the left bank of the Jamuna river, three or four miles west of the Gaighatta thana in Jessore. Tobacco going by the name of Hinglee tobacco is grown generally over this area, and sells for from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per maund. Some special qualities of Hinglee leaf are said to fetch as much as Rs. 20 the maund. The exports are mostly to Calcutta.

In Bihar the principal cultivation of tobacco is in the Darbhanga district, and the most extensive cultivation as well as the best tobacco comes from Tajpur in pargana Sareysa, which is famous for the good quality of the leaf. The average yield per acre is said to be about 18 to 20 maunds, and the price is about Rs. 5 per maund. The cultivators generally derive a very handsome profit, generally averaging Rs. 60 per bigha, and sometimes as much as Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. Tobacco leaves the district in various ways—some of the raiyats themselves export it in carts to Nipal or take it to Hajipur and other river marts in the district and there dispose of it, while many thousand maunds are bought up by the travelling merchants and transported by river and rail to the Upper Provinces and Bengal.

The total weight of the tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past five years is given below:—

		Imports. Mds.	Exports. Mds.
1888-89	...	5,75,858	4,04,733
1889-90	...	5,54,069	3,73,124
1890-91	...	4,98,455	3,45,388
1891-92	...	6,38,864	3,91,953
1892-93	...	6,53,349	4,77,834

Of the total imports into Calcutta, Rangpur alone supplies more than two-fifths; and of the total exports, Burma alone takes over 80 per cent. The export trade with European countries continues to be insignificant.

Tea.

The districts of these Provinces in which tea is cultivated are the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts of the Rajshahi Division, the Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts districts of the Chittagong Division, and the Lohardaga and Hazaribagh districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. At the close of 1892 there were 424 gardens in Bengal, with a total area of 92,852 acres under tea. Out of this area 75,841 acres were under mature and 17,011 acres under immature tea plants. The quantity of land which had been taken up for planting, but which had not been planted, was 44,138 acres. The total outturn of the year amounted to 30,302,569lb, the average yield being 399·5lb per acre of mature plants. It will be observed from the table below that the yield of the gardens in the Jalpaiguri district was returned last year as averaging eight maunds an acre, while in no other district in Bengal did the yield exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds an acre. The number of tea gardens and the area planted with tea are steadily on the increase. During the decade ending 1892 the number of gardens in Bengal has increased by 124 and the acreage planted by 42,852 acres. Six

small gardens in Dacca were closed in 1890 owing to gradual decrease in the yield of tea.

The following statement gives some important particulars of the tea industry in Bengal for the year 1892:—

District.	Number of gardens.	Acreage.			Area not yet planted.	Outturn in lbs.	Rate of outturn per acre.
		Mature.	Immature.	Total.			
Jalpaiguri	183	27,980	10,103	38,583	29,880	18,278,628	653·3
Darjeeling	184	40,618	5,820	46,438	9,658	10,581,601	260·5
Chittagong	28	3,803	417	4,220	1,721	1,046,843	275·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	100	...	100	...	21,540	215·0
Hazaribagh	6	860	7	867	1,855	94,830	110·2
Lohardaga	22	2,480	64	2,644	1,024	279,127	112·5
Total ...	424	75,841	17,011	92,852	44,138	30,302,569	399·5

The major portion of tea is made in the black form. The use of machinery in the preparation of the leaf has become almost universal in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. Local labour is used everywhere except in the *Terai* gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, for which labour is imported from Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past three years:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By inland steamer ...	73,150,519	69,745,207	75,178,869	1,316	247	7,159
„ Eastern Bengal Railway.	26,852,461	41,719,022	29,094,416	51,840	93,723	12,835
„ East Indian Railway	1,301,102	1,768,402	1,083,043	156,425	127,707	93,722
„ Sea	1,110,802	1,056,512	1,021,234	105,578,480	119,510,352	112,674,910
Total ...	102,414,884	114,289,143	106,377,562	105,788,061	119,732,029	112,788,626

The value of the exports by sea during the three years was Rs. 5,08,39,396 in 1890-91, Rs. 5,78,36,594 in 1891-92, and Rs. 6,12,22,451 in 1892-93.

The largest imports are from Assam, which supplied Calcutta with 76,320,329lb in 1890-91, 83,802,816lb in 1891-92, and 75,177,710lb in 1892-83. Tea is also imported into Bengal from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The chief exports by sea are to the United Kingdom, where 99,061,805lb were sent in 1890-91, 109,831,766lb in 1891-92, and 106,939,166lb in 1892-93.

Indigo.

North Bihar, including the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga (known jointly as Tirhut), Saran and Champaran, is at the present time the chief seat of indigo cultivation in Bengal. The crop is also grown over considerable areas in Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Nadia, Jessore, Murshidabad, and Midnapore, and over small areas in Burdwan, Bankura, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Shahabad, Malda, and the Sonthal Parganas. In all the last-mentioned districts, except possibly Malda and Murshidabad, the indigo industry has been for some time steadily on the decline. The total area annually sown with indigo in these Provinces has been estimated variously at 400,000 to 700,000 acres. Probably the normal area is between 500,000 and 600,000 acres. The average outturn of the dye has been estimated to vary from 12 lbs. in Bengal Proper to 20 lbs. in Bihar. The gross yearly outturn of indigo in Bihar and Bengal averages about 72,000 maunds, more than three-fourths of which are contributed by the four districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran. The bulk of the indigo crop is raised by the raiyats on a system of advances which has been always associated with the cultivation of indigo. The general practice is for the planter to obtain from the zamindar or other land-holders a lease of a village for a term of years, and then to arrange with the raiyats that they shall grow indigo on a certain portion of their holdings

every year. The cultivators are assisted with advances of seed and of money to carry on the cultivation. The planters also grow a considerable quantity of indigo on their own zirat lands; while occasionally the raiyats grow it on their own account, and sell it to the factory by weight. The latter system is known in Bihar as the *khastbi* system. In Bengal Proper, indigo is generally grown on alluvial soils subject to inundation from the Ganges and its numerous branches. The seed (of which the best kind is imported from Cawnpore) is simply sown broadcast over the silt left after the subsidence of the water; on higher lands one or two ploughings and a harrowing are given previous to sowing. The crop is occasionally weeded, and cattle are turned on in the cold weather to brouse over the indigo-field and thus keep the weeds down. Winter crops, such as oil-seeds and pulse, are frequently sown with October-sown indigo, and yield an extra return to the cultivator. Besides the October sowings, a second course of sowings is resorted to in April, and on some lands is found to be more profitable than the early sowings. The April sowings are, however, much less resorted to, as April is the busiest season of the year for ordinary cultivation. In North Bihar indigo is cultivated with much greater care than in Bengal Proper. It is generally sown on high lands above the reach of the annual floods. The land being carefully ploughed and pulverized, the seed is drilled in in February and March. The young crop is weeded as occasion requires. In Shahabad to the south of the Ganges, where the soil is not retentive of moisture, the sowings are carried on during June, July, and August, the later sown crops being kept on till next year; but lands capable of being irrigated from canals or wells are sown in February, March, and April. Indigo is cut in June, July, and August; in Bihar a second but unimportant crop is obtained in September and October. When cut, the leaves are taken to the factory to be steeped in large vats for about ten hours until the process of fermentation is completed. The water is then poured out into a second vat, and subjected to a brisk beating, the effect of which is to separate the particles of dye and cause them to settle at the bottom. Finally, the sediment is boiled, strained, and made up into cakes for the Calcutta market. In recent years steam has been introduced into the factories for two purposes, viz., to maintain an equable temperature in the vats while the preliminary process of fermentation is going on, and to supersede by machinery the manual labour of beating. The number of factories, and the gross outturn of indigo during 1892 in each district in Bengal, is shown in the following statement:—

District.	No. of Factories.	Outturn in Factory maunds. (11 Factory maunds = 10 standard maunds.)	
Bengal Proper—			
Jessore	20	1,378	
Nadia	72	1,533	
Murshidabad	23	2,286	
Burdwan	22	248	
Bankura	16	...	
Midnapore	37	1,516	
Dinajpur	4	...	
Rajshahi	3	293	
Pabna	2		
Rangpur	20	854	
Bihar—			
Muzaffarpur	30	21,892	
Darbhanga	30		
Champaran	18	12,443	
Saran	31	8,611	
Shahabad	4	...	
Monghyr	13	1,141	
Bhagalpur	19	1,722	
Purnea	17	3,931	
Malda	6	700	
Sonthal Parganas	14	...	
	Total	58,548	= 53,225 standard maunds.

The market value of indigo was very high last year, having averaged about Rs. 300 per maund, but the crop was at the same time a very small one. The gross outturn of indigo last year may be valued at upwards of 150 lakhs of rupees. Almost the entire output of the dye in Bengal is exported. The trade of Calcutta in indigo during the last three years is shown in the following statement:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By East Indian Railway ...	91,135	1,25,947	80,637	782	842	247
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	4,181	11,920	3,836	261	710	399
„ Boat	2,826	1,982	396	51	69	26
„ Inland steamer	2,284	4,074	2 385	3,295	55	40
„ Sea	166	110	308	95,129	1,35,150	84,549
Total ...	1,00,592	1,44,033	87,562	99,518	1,36,826	85,261

To the total imports, the Lower Provinces contributed 71,470 maunds in 1890-91, 1,12,899 maunds in 1891-92, and 57,670 maunds in 1892-93. The bulk of the sea-borne exports finds its way to the United Kingdom, America, France, Austria, Turkey in Asia, and Germany.

Opium.

The opium of commerce is grown and manufactured in the valley of the Ganges round Patna and Benares. The cultivation is a Government monopoly, and no person is allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the Government. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies—that of Benares, of which the head station is at Ghazipur, and that of Bihar, of which the head station is at Patna. Annual engagements are entered into by the cultivators under a system of pecuniary advances to sow a certain quantity of land with the poppy, and the whole produce in the form of opium is delivered to the Government at a fixed rate according to quality. It is a fundamental principle to leave it entirely optional with every raiyat to enter into such an engagement or not. The best soil for poppy is high land which can be easily manured and irrigated. The cultivation requires much attention throughout. From the commencement of the rains in June until October the ground is prepared by repeated ploughings, weeding, and manuring. The seed is sown in November (from 10th to 30th), and the process is often renewed twice or thrice when the sowings fail through excessive heat or want of moisture, and several waterings are necessary before the plant reaches maturity in February. After the plant has flowered, the first process is to remove the petals, which are preserved to be used afterwards as coverings for the opium cakes. The juice is then collected during March by scarifying the capsules in the afternoon with an iron instrument, and scraping off the exudation the next morning. The quality of the drug mainly depends upon the skill with which it is inspissated by extracting the refuse liquid called "pussewa." In the beginning of April the cultivators bring in their opium to the subordinate agencies, where it is examined and weighed, and the accounts are roughly made out for payments at that time to be finally settled in August when all the receipts have come in from the Factory and the result of the Factory assay is known. The final process of preparing the drug in balls is conducted at the two central agencies at Patna and Ghazipur. The area under cultivation in the Bihar Agency amounted last year to 407,157 against 406,567 bighas in 1891-92; in Benares to 351,870 against 380,502 in 1891-92; or in both Agencies together to 759,027 bighas against 787,069 bighas in the previous year. The lands to the south of the Ganges are all irrigated, while those to the north are only irrigated to a small extent. The lands of the Benares Agency are all in the North-Western Provinces.

The following statement shows the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the past two years, the amount realized, the total receipts and charges, and the net revenue:—

Year.	Number of chests sold.		Amount realized.		Total. receipts.	Total. charges.	Net revenue.
	Bihar.	Benares.	Bihar.	Benares.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891 92 ...	26,700	29,550	2,87,66,345	3,07,30,250	6,16,01,711	1,85,68,709	4,30,33,002
1892-93 ...	24,462	24,390	3,06,66,665	3,02,65,990	6,31,68,966	1,59,66,230	4,72,02,736

The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,057-11-5 in 1891-92 and Rs. 1,247-4-7 in 1892-93.

The exports of opium by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Chests.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
To China—Hong-Kong ...	38,169	4,06,27,285	27,564	3,41,68,920
„ Treaty Ports	1,865	19,50,500	4,990	63,27,950
„ Straits Settlements ...	15,035	1,57,73,270	12,607	1,56,97,725
„ Mauritius	52	53,670	53	69,965
„ Ceylon	113	1,17,245	127	1,60,940
„ Other countries	64	69,245	18	21,300
Total ...	55,298	5,85,91,215	45,359	5,64,46,800

Silk.

The silk production of Bengal, though in a declining state, is still very considerable. The total production of raw silk in the province is estimated to be about 3½ million pounds, of which about (1) 500,000lb are exported by European merchants to foreign countries; (2) 800,000lb are utilised in the Province almost entirely by village weavers for manufacturing piece-goods of various kinds; (3) 250,000lb are transported coastwise to other provinces; and (4) 2,000,000lb are exported to other provinces by road, river and rail. The total value of the production is about 2½ crores of rupees, the bulk of the trade being in the hands of natives. The decline in the Bengal silk trade has been chiefly in two directions, viz., in the export trade and in the manufacturing industry. In the days of the East India Company, and for many years subsequently, silk occupied the first place in the export trade, but it has been gradually superseded by jute, rice, tea, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, hides and skins, wheat and raw cotton. The following table gives the export of raw silk, including filature waste and cocoons, to foreign countries for the most flourishing period and also for the last ten years:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.
*1867-68	2,138,668	1,46,09,140
*1868-69	2,329,404	1,30,35,951
*1869-70	2,228,464	1,35,93,084
1883-84	1,558,154	62,02,386
1884-85	1,507,494	45,45,027
1885-86	1,367,703	32,41,995
1886-87	1,500,825	47,41,294
1887-88	1,509,230	46,56,225
1888-89	1,899,617	49,62,774
1889-90	1,855,373	61,13,127
1890-91	1,490,928	49,56,359
1891-92	1,462,404	49,88,054
1892-93	1,548,787	59,41,246

* The figures for these years relate to raw silk only.

Roughly speaking, about 2,500,000 yards (valued at 20 lakhs of rupees) of korahs are now exported annually to foreign countries. The heavy protective tariff against manufactured silk imposed by the French Government since last year has affected the export in korahs very prejudicially. It cannot be ascertained with certainty how far the internal trade in the Bengal raw silk trade (chiefly native reeled) has contracted within recent years, and Chinese and other foreign silk taken its place. It is believed, however, that this trade also has declined very much within the last ten years. In 1877-78 the coastwise export of raw silk from Bengal to other provinces was about 684,888lb, while for the last five years (including waste and cocoons) it has been—

	lbs.	Value in Rs.
For 1888-89	269,226	13,09,785
„ 1889-90	255,948	12,13,947
„ 1890-91	296,715	14,47,009
„ 1891-92	312,851	15,83,511
„ 1892-93	252,208	12,45,437

It is difficult to say exactly how far foreign silks have ousted the products of the native loom within the decade, but there is no doubt that the use of foreign silks has increased, and the trade is being pushed. Still the weight of silk piece-goods exported from the manufacturing centres in Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Birbhum, Burdwan, Midnapore and other places to the other provinces of India is about 345,000lb per annum. The bulk of it consists of cheap korahs and matkas, which are used in the Punjab and in the Mahratta country. That the introduction of the power-loom in silk weaving will arrest the decline in the manufacturing industry of the province seems certain. As yet, however, there is no sign of English capitalists starting silk weaving factories on the European method, and the only factory in Bengal where European silk weaving machinery is used is the one at Ultadanga near Calcutta, established by an enterprising Muhammadan gentleman. The annual outturn from this factory is about 85,000 yards of cloth (valued at a little over one lakh of rupees), nearly the whole of which is exported to Burma.

The expansion of the silk trade within recent years has been only in the export of tusser raw, mulberry silk waste, and wild cocoons; but even in these departments China is meeting the European demand with far more energy than Bengal. With regard to the tusser silk, it may be mentioned that the factories for reeling the tusser are situated in the district of Murshidabad, while the cocoons are collected in the Sonthal Parganas and Chota Nagpur, where people cannot reel the cocoons. The expansion of the tusser silk trade could have been achieved much faster if the reeling were done on the spot by the Sonthals.

Of the various causes which have brought about the decayed condition of the Bengal silk industry, the prevalence of silkworm epidemics has been considered most important. Attempts were therefore made from 1886 to 1888 to bring out an expert from Europe who could introduce M. Pasteur's system of *grainage* in Bengal, while Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji was employed from December 1886 to do what he could to induce raiyats to adopt healthier methods of rearing silkworms. The negotiations to bring out an expert failed. In April 1888 Mr. Mukerji was, therefore, deputed to learn the European methods of silk-rearing in France and Italy, and on his return to Bengal he resumed charge of the silk experiments under the control of a Committee from September 1888 to August 1891, since when he has worked directly under the Agricultural Department.

It is believed that progress has been made in the study of the diseases to which silkworms, cocoons, and mulberry bushes in Bengal are liable, and that remedies have been more or less successfully applied. Healthy silkworm eggs are now sold to raiyats together with instructions printed in the vernacular regarding the treatment of all the silkworm diseases. The spread of these instructions along with good seed is believed to have resulted in an appreciable benefit to the silk industry of the Province. The use of sulphur and of sulphate of copper is spreading fast among native rearers, and the experimental 'seed'

has also given satisfaction wherever it has been used during the last two years. The supply of healthy seed is still being carried on only on an experimental scale. About 500 cocoon rearers were supplied during 1891-92, and 1,000 cocoon-rearers in 1892-93, the number of silk rearers in Bengal according to the last census report being 80,314.

Lac.

Lac (*láh*) is a cellular resinous incrustation of a deep orange colour secreted by an insect (*Coccus lacca*) round the branches of various trees, the most common being the *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *palas* (*Butea frondosa*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), and *bair* (*Zizyphus jujuba*). Its principal chemical component is resin, which forms from 60 to 70 per cent. of the stick-lac from which is manufactured the shell-lac of commerce. Lac-dye is obtained from the small cells of the crustation, and is itself a portion of the body of the female insect. The entire incrustation, while still adhering to the twig, is called stick-lac. In order to obtain the largest quantity of dye, the stick-lac is gathered before the young come out, which happens twice in the year—in January and July. The dye is first extracted by repeated processes of washing and straining, while the shell-lac is worked up from what remains in a hot and semi-liquid state.

Lac is found in Bengal over the large tract of hilly country covering the Chota Nagpur Division and overlapping the western parts of the Burdwan and the Northern parts of the Orissa Division. The principal lac factories are in the districts of Lohardaga and Manbhum in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in the Bankura and Birbhum districts in the Burdwan Division. Stick and shell-lac are largely exported from Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Bankura. There is still an active demand for shell-lac, but lac-dye has been all but superseded by European dyes. The dye, which at one time used to sell at twice the price of shell-lac, now fetches a nominal value of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund. A few maunds of dye are occasionally exported by sea to other parts of India. A little dye is also prepared as a cosmetic for use by Hindu women.

The manufacture of shell-lac is an important industry in the Bankura district, and is chiefly carried on in the town of Sonamukhi. The main supply of this article for all the factories in Bankura is obtained from the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. The industry is carried on to a large extent at Elambazar in Birbhum. Shell-lac and lac-dye are also manufactured at Mankur and Degnuggur in Burdwan, but the industry is on the decline here also. There is a lac factory at Cossipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. The outturn of shell-lac from that factory during the year 1891 was estimated at 30,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,00,000. The following statement shows the exports of stick and shell-lac by sea from Calcutta during the past five years :—

Year.		Quantity.	Value.
		Cwt.	Rs.
1888-89	...	103,921	40,16,287
1889-90	...	89,791	48,77,578
1890-91	...	147,410	78,26,286
1891-92	...	136,023	74,54,465
1892-93	...	126,360	78,28,832

Safflower.

In some parts of the country safflower is grown merely for home use and consumption. It is cultivated on account of the florets, which are used as a dye-stuff, and the seeds, which yield an edible oil. It used to be grown most extensively in the Dacca Division for export, but its cultivation has rapidly declined before the competition of aniline dyes. At present it occupies not more than 1,200 acres in the district, producing about 1,800 maunds of the dye. The dye no longer fetches the high prices that it did some years ago. Prices averaged about Rs. 9 per maund during 1891-92, against Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 in 1881-82. The total export of safflower from the Bengal Presidency has fallen off from 4,424 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,83,431, in 1878-79, to 1,525 cwt., valued at Rs. 19,764, in 1891-92.

Saltpetre.

The manufacture of saltpetre in these Provinces is carried on in the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs. Crude saltpetre, however, is not manufactured in or near Calcutta, operations

there being confined to the refining of saltpetre imported from up-country, and the eduction of salt therefrom. The control of the saltpetre refineries in Bengal is vested in the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue and his subordinates by virtue of rules framed under the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882. A large quantity of edible salt is educed in the refining of saltpetre, and under the present rules the owners have the option either of destroying this salt or removing it from the refineries on payment of full duty. A market has been created for this species of salt, and considerable quantities are now exported to Burdwan and other places. The fee for a license for manufacturing and refining saltpetre, including the eduction of salt therefrom, is Rs. 50, and that for the manufacture of saltpetre, sulphate of soda (khari), either by solar heat in evaporating pans or by artificial heat, and of any other substance included under the term "Saltpetre" as defined in section 3 of Act XII of 1882, is 4 annas. The following abstract gives details of the number of refineries at work and the outturn of saltpetre in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Calcutta during the past two years:—

Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Refineries working		390	396
Crude saltpetre dissolved	Maunds	5,21,483	5,76,049
Refined saltpetre produced	„	3,45,214	3,52,456
Salt educed	„	18,917	17,580
Salt excised	„	15,864	17,409
Excise duty realized	Rs.	39,661	43,522
Percentage of refined saltpetre obtained ...		66·19	61·18
Percentage of salt educed		3·62	3·05

Calcutta.

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Refineries working		16	15
Crude and kutia saltpetre purified ...	Maunds	2,96,668	2,51,730
Refined saltpetre produced	„	2,53,307	2,15,596
Salt pure and impure educed	„	26,502	29,711
Salt excised	„	13,297	16,951
Duty realized	Rs.	33,242	42,378
Percentage of refined saltpetre obtained ...		85·38	85·65
Percentage of salt educed		8·93	11·80

Besides the saltpetre brought from the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, a considerable quantity comes from the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab. The bulk of the saltpetre brought to Calcutta is exported by sea to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Mauritius, China and other places. The total exports in 1892-93 amounted to 438,408 cwt. valued at Rs. 43,36,588.

Cinchona Plantation.

During the ten years from 1883-84 to 1892-93 the Cinchona Plantation has yielded, in round numbers, three millions of pounds of dry bark (the actual figures are 2,927,539 lbs). And as the plantation is worked with the view of producing medicines for the cure of fever, and not with view of selling bark, the whole of each year's crop has been regularly made over to the Factory, where it has been converted into cinchona febrifuge and sulphate of quinine. The cinchona febrifuge turned out during the last ten years amounts to 58,292 pounds. The manufacture of quinine was not begun until the year 1887-88, but from then and up to the end of 1892-93 a total of 18,194 pounds of that drug have also been produced. The process adopted in making quinine is one which was invented by the late quinologist, Mr. C. H. Wood, and which was perfected and carried into actual practice by Mr. J. A. Gammie, Deputy Superintendent of the Plantation and Factory. The process, which is a novel one, is based on the use of a mixture of fusel and kerosine oils as solvents of the alkaloids contained in the bark. In order that planters of cinchona might benefit by the invention, a full and detailed description of the process was

published in the Gazette. It has since been adopted by the Government of Madras in their Cinchona Plantation on the Nilgiri Hills; and there, as well as at Mungpoo, it has been found to work most satisfactorily.

The receipts from the sales of the manufactured products have in each year since 1875-76 so far exceeded the total annual expenditure, that between the actual profits realised and the savings effected in Government hospitals and dispensaries by the substitution of locally produced drugs for those of European manufacture, the whole original cost of the plantation and factory have been covered more than once. The position of the enterprise, from a financial point of view, is therefore a strong one. The end for which the planting of cinchona trees was originally undertaken by Government was not, however, the making of revenue. The object was thus expressed in an early Resolution on the subject—"To put the only medicine that is of any use in the cure of the commonest and most fatal of Indian diseases within the reach of the poorest." For many years the febrifuges produced on the plantation have indeed been obtainable at all Government hospitals and dispensaries. But during the present year the avowed object of Government has been fulfilled to the very letter by the organization of a scheme by which quinine, made up in packets of five grains, is sold at all post-offices, police thanas, and certain other Government offices at the sum of one pice (equal to an English farthing) per packet. The sale of these pice-packets has already assumed gratifying proportions; and it is believed that, as the arrangement becomes known to the people, it will greatly increase.

Forests.

The Government forests of Bengal are confined to the provinces of Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Chittagong, the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and the Sonthal Parganas, and the Sundarbans.

With the exception of the Sonthal Parganas forests, all these are under the control and management of the Bengal Forest Department, the jurisdiction of which has rapidly extended since its first creation in 1864. Thus in 1873-74 the area under its control was 6,119 square miles; in 1878-79 this had increased to 10,000 square miles; in 1882-83 the area stood at 11,754 square miles, while at the close of the year 1892-93 the Department controlled an area of 12,837 square miles, exclusive of a large extent of forest in Chota Nagpur, of which the area has not yet been accurately determined. Moreover, there are proposals before Government for extending considerably the sphere of the Department in the Chittagong province, while also bringing the State forests of the Sonthal Parganas under its professional management. The Government forests are not the only wooded tracts in Bengal. There exist large areas of private forest in Mymensingh, Midnapore, Dinajpur, in the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, as also in a few of the Western Bengal districts, while the extensive region occupied by the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur may be called densely wooded.

It is nevertheless true that the enormous tract of country comprised by Central Bengal is almost, if not entirely, destitute of forests, and we see the people here dependent on the village bamboo plantations, on the refuse of mango topes and other fruit and ornamental trees, and on timber imported from afar (Nepal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Jalpaiguri), while the cow-dung, which should serve a very different purpose, has here to take the place of wood fuel. Not only do we find no forests in this part of Bengal, but no important areas of waste land, with the result that the people find it difficult to feed their plough cattle all the year round, and are reduced to obtaining new animals from a distance and at high prices. As the population increases the demand for both jungle produce and culturable land becomes greater, and the result is that the private forest properties have a tendency to disappear, leaving the people more and more dependent on the foresight of Government; that is to say, on the State reserved forests carefully settled and demarcated and permanently set aside for the supply of the timber, fuel, fodder, pasture, and other jungle requirements of the people—properties which in one sense the Government could on occasions more profitably utilize for the cultivation of tea or cereals, but which a consideration for the well-being of the people (in a direction which it would not pay the private proprietor to attend to) has influenced it to maintain for the special purposes mentioned.

The Government reserved forests of Bengal comprised at the close of 1892-93 an area of 5,732 square miles. These were all timber reserves, that is to say, reserved forests set aside for the principal purpose of producing timber and firewood, and in which for this reason cattle-grazing is not allowed if avoidable, and stringent regulations are imposed to prevent the illicit felling of trees, the occurrence of fires, &c., &c. There are at present no other classes of reserved forests in Bengal, although it is in contemplation to form a number of pasture reserves. Besides the reserved forests, Bengal possessed at the close of 1892-93 2,571 square miles of protected forests in the Sundarbans and in the Puri district, and an extensive but unknown area of the same class of forest irregularly distributed over the five districts of Chota Nagpur; also some 4,034 square miles of unclassed forests situated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The protected forests have not the same value as the reserved forests, and can hardly be considered *permanent* forest estates. Never having had applied to them the stringent settlement and record of rights required in the case of reserved forests, or even having had their boundaries demarcated, the proprietary rights of the State in these lands is undefined and subject to being encroached upon by private persons. The protection extended to this class of forests can consequently only be imperfect, and, as becomes this state of things, the Forest Act contains specially lenient provisions on the subject. Where it is within the power and in the interests of the State to maintain the property *permanently* for the supply of either timber, pasture, fodder, or other jungle requisites, it is evident that a protected forest can only be regarded as a makeshift, having for its object to extend at least a temporary protection to the land in the interval required to constitute the whole area, or portions thereof, reserved. Where protected forest has been formed under other circumstances than the above, the object has generally been to merely stay the ultimate destruction of the forest (rendered inevitable through fires, grazing and unregulated fellings or removals of forest produce) by the introduction of light restrictions calculated to economize the resources of the forest and to make the produce last as long as local conditions will admit. The unclassed forests may be defined as forest estates that have not yet attained to the inferior position of the protected forests. Subject to generally very unimportant restrictions, they have not even come under the protective provisions of the Forest Act.

The policy of the Bengal Forest Department during the past few years has been to encourage private enterprise in the removal of produce from the Government forests, and to gradually put an entire stop to departmental agency in this connection. Consequently, nearly the whole of the outturn from the State forests is now effected by private persons, and is dependent, as regards quantity, on the requirements of the markets, on the nature of the seasons, on the condition of the cattle (which are here principally used for transport purposes), on the public health and on agricultural prosperity.

The principal species of timber produced in the Bengal Government forests is sál (*Shorea robusta*); but in a number of the forest charges (Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Puri, Angul) the good mature sál trees had to a large extent been cut out before the forests came under the management of the Forest Department, with the result that the receipts from timber are very much below what might have been expected and what will be the case, it is hoped, in another twenty years, when some of these forests will have had time to recover from the ill effects of their former treatment. After sál we have to notice sundri (*Heritiera littoralis*), the important produce of the Sundarbans forests, which serves to construct most of the native river craft met with on the Hooghly and adjacent channels. In the water-divided country of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Backergunge, Noakhali, and neighbouring districts, the rivers and creeks to a great extent take the place of roads, and boats the place of carts, so that the value of the Government forests of the Sundarbans to the country at large is immense. Again, all the firewood used in Calcutta is brought from these same forests. But the Bengal forests do not produce either timber or any other forest produce in sufficient quantity and of sufficient value for export beyond the Province. The Darjeeling Hills, in fact, comprise a large extent of forest of which the produce is never likely to command a market far beyond the limits of the district itself.

The following table shows the outturn in cubic feet solid of timber and firewood from the reserved forests during the last two years, as also the outturn of bamboos (number) and minor produce (value) during the same period:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.
Timber	(C. ft.)	5,810,271	6,397,215
Firewood	(C. ft.)	9,633,998	9,736,327
Total ...	(C. ft.)	15,444,269	16,133,542
Bamboos	(No.)	5,581,798	5,730,466
Minor produce ...	(value Rs.)	76,223	80,191

The above figures are exclusive of the produce removed from the reserved forests under "free-grants" and under "privileges."

The working of the Forest Department shows a growing increase of receipts over charges. In 1873-74 the surplus receipts were Rs. 42,664; in 1878-79 they were Rs. 77,352; in 1882-83 they were Rs. 3,11,775; and in 1892-93, Rs. 3,63,274.

Elephants.

Among the most important products of the forests of Bengal are wild elephants. Their chief use is in the timber trade and for Government transport. They are also bought up by native chiefs and land-owners as objects of display. The regular mode of catching these animals is by means of a *kheddah* or gigantic stockade, into which a wild herd is driven, then starved into submission, and tamed by animals already domesticated. These operations have for years past been carried on by the Kheddah Department under the Government of India. In the year 1888, as considerable destruction was caused by wild elephants to the crops of cultivators in the Duars which form part of the district of Jalpaiguri, the Government of Bengal sanctioned a proposal of the Deputy Commissioner to hunt and capture wild elephants by the method known as "mela shikar" or "capture by noosing." This method of capturing elephants is practised in Nepal and Assam. Although the number of elephants captured by this method is small compared to that effected by the regular kheddah, the system has two advantages, namely, (1) the system is less costly; (2) it is less destructive, for under the regular kheddah system a tract of country can be almost entirely cleared of elephants, whole herds being captured at one time; whereas under the noosing system only the medium and smaller sized elephants belonging to a herd are captured, the rest escaping. The kheddah operations are carried on in the forests of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and are of course on a much larger scale than the noosing in Jalpaiguri.

The following statements show the results obtained during recent years by the two systems:—

Statement showing the elephants caught in the District of Jalpaiguri by noosing during the five years ending 31st March 1893.

Year.	Number of elephants remained in stock at the close of the last year.			Elephants caught during the year.			Total number.			Number sold during the year. Standard elephants, 7 feet and upwards in height.			Undersized elephants, 4 feet and 6½ inches to 7 feet in height.			Calves up to 4½ feet in height.			Number otherwise disposed of. Standard elephants 7 feet and upwards in height.			Under-sized elephants, 4 feet and 6½ inches to 7 feet in height.			Calves up to 4½ feet in height.			Number in hand at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				
1888-89	...	...	...	52	4	56	52	4	56	3	3,050	1,016	29	19,375	668	4	850	212	7	7,600	1,085	8	6,400	800	...	...	...	5	...	5	
1889-90	5	...	5	61	15	76	66	15	81	10	8,450	845	45	29,313	651	15	4,605	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	3 elephants died during the year.
1890-91	8	..	8	67	10	77	75	10	85	15	12,283	818	53	35,080	662	10	2,295	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1 elephant died during the year.
1891-92	5	...	5	46	10	56	51	10	62	13	9,950	765	32	18,930	591	10	3,210	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	2 elephants died during the year.
1892-93	4	1	5	73	12	85	78	13	90	9	7,850	872	53	30,101	567	9	2,200	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17	1 elephant died, 1 escaped.

N. B.—In this statement only the elephants brought under actual valuation are shown.

Statement showing the number of elephants caught in the Government Kheddahs during the past ten years, the number sold, and the average price realised.

Year.	Number caught.			Number sold.									Remarks.	
				Standard elephants from 7 feet and upwards in height.			Under-sized elephants from 4 feet 6½ inches to 7 feet in height.			Calves up to 4½ feet in height.				
	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1883-84	68	14	82	No records kept.									31 sold realized an average of	640 5 1
1884-85	170	35	205										140 „ „	687 6 3¾
1885-86	343	59	402										245 „ „	620 10 1
1886-87	207	65	272										154 „ „	601 7 10
1887-88	229	30	259										203 „ „	601 6 4
1888-89	204	19	223										155 „ „	569 5 2
1889-90	225	39	264	63	52,335	830 11 5	110	68,953	626 13 6	26	7,795	229 14 10	199 „ „	648 10 6½
1890-91	219	24	243	48	49,970	1,041 0 8	101	61,490	608 12 11	9	1,690	187 12 5	158 „ „	716 2 2¾
1891-92	259	23	282	52	42,885	824 11 4	117	59,330	507 1 7	13	4,950	380 12 4	182 „ „	588 13 1
1892-93	164	28	192	23	21,200	921 11 9	83	57,060	687 7 7	17	6,040	355 4 8	123 „ „	685 5 10

Buffaloes.

In Bengal buffaloes are largely used for agricultural purposes on account of their very great strength; they also yield large quantities of milk. Very good classes of these animals are bred in Purnea, and in some of the eastern districts, especially Mymensingh and Noakhali. A good cow buffalo gives 5 or 6 seers of milk a day, and the milk contains 50 per cent. more butter fat than that of an ordinary English cow. It is generally estimated that 16 seers of cow's milk or 10 seers of buffalo's milk will yield one seer of ghi.

Cattle.

The cattle in Bengal are all of the humped or zebu kind, and are generally very weakly and small. The Darjeeling or Sikkim breed, however, are large fine animals, black and white in colour, generally with black bodies and white faces, and resemble the English Hereford breed. The yield of milk of cattle in these provinces is generally very small, and perhaps does not average more than a seer and-a-half a day. The best milch cows in these provinces are to be found near Bankipore and Dinapore, and are mainly the result of breeding from English stock. The Dacca district also has the reputation of possessing good milch cows. The *gowalas* or cowkeeper caste keep large herds of buffaloes and cows for the milk which they give. The milk is converted into *ghi* by a process of churning and boiling. Ghi may be kept for a very considerable time without deteriorating.

A very superior breed of cattle is found in pargana Bachaur in North Tirhut, which is highly valued for light draught work. The breed is small compared to the breeds of the Panjab, Central India, and Mysore, but is larger than the ordinary breed of Bengal cattle. Except in districts containing jungle tracts and in parts of Eastern Bengal, where there are large howars or marshes yielding grasses, the grazing for cattle is limited. Stall feeding is not generally practised, except among the more well-to-do classes and for pack bullocks and cart bullocks. The increase of the fodder supply in these provinces is a subject which will require attention in the future.

Cattle poisoning.

There can be no doubt that every year a number of cattle in Bengal come by their death by poison. The motive for the crime when it is committed is the hide of the animal. The criminals are always members of the Chamar or Muchi caste, who are hereditary skinners and leather-dealers, and under any circumstances would remove the skin of the dead cattle. The number of cases which come into the criminal courts do not by any means represent the actual prevalence of this form of crime, owing partly to the fact that the poison is generally administered secretly at night or in secluded places, partly owing to the ignorance of the people in veterinary matters, and partly to the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining the viscera for the purposes of chemical examination,

without which it is generally impossible to decide whether an animal has been poisoned or not. During the year 1892 one hundred and forty-seven viscera of cattle were examined by the Chemical Examiner, and in 79·59 per cent. arsenic was discovered. This poison is the one most commonly used by the cattle poisoners, having been discovered in 205 out of the 222 samples of cattle poison which were examined by the Chemical Examiner in 1892. Recent statistics show that cattle poisoning is most prevalent in the Patna, Presidency, Bhagalpur and Rajshahi Divisions.

Horses.

Since the abolition of the studs very few horses are bred in Bengal. The indigenous *tuttoo* is to be found in all districts, but it is a very poor class of animal. Calcutta is the great centre of the Australian horse trade, and the large majority of Army remounts are purchased there. All country-bred horses are brought down from the Punjab and northern provinces by dealers to the Arrah district. Here they are grazed and kept for about a year, and afterwards got ready for the Sonepur Fair. An average of 4,000 horses and ponies are exhibited at this fair, which is held for ten days during the full moon of Kartic. The Manipuri ponies which are occasionally imported are very small, averaging 12 hands high, but are very wiry and enduring. Bhutia ponies are valued for their sure-footedness and are great favourites with planters. They average 13½ hands high, have a very long body, short legs, bushy long mane and tail, and good sound feet. Mule breeding has been very unsuccessful in Bengal, but the difficulties may be removed in time.

Goats.

Goat-breeding is very successful in these Provinces. The she-goats give a plentiful supply of good milk, and are rapid breeders. The male kinds are generally killed, and as goat mutton are much appreciated by the native community. The *Jamuna Pahari* breed are large and fine animals; they are found in the western districts of Bengal, and are brought down every year during the cold weather for sale in Eastern and Lower Bengal. Tibet goats are sometimes imported, and are remarkably fine animals, having long, fine, straight hair which reaches the ground.

Sheep.

The finest sheep in Bengal are reared and bred in the Patna Division, especially in Gaya and Shahabad, and during the cold weather are brought down in droves for the supply of Eastern and Lower Bengal, whence they are also exported to Burmah and the Andamans. Sheep will not thrive in Eastern Bengal and those parts of the country which are under water for several months during the year; but in those districts which are dry they do very well. They do not grow to any size, nor is the wool of good quality or of long staple.

Poultry.

The best poultry come from Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, and are short-legged, large-bodied birds, much resembling English fowls. The district of Backergunge is said to produce a good class of poultry. Many of the best English breeds have been imported by the planters into the Darjeeling district, and these birds have retained their original characteristics very remarkably.

Manufactures.

Burdwan Division.—The silk and indigo industries continue to decline steadily, and many of the indigo factories have been permanently closed. The manufacture of cotton cloth, which till late years was on the wane, has received a temporary stimulus owing to the rise in the price of European piece-goods consequent on the fall in exchange. In Howrah a market is held every Tuesday at a village called Ramkrishnapur; it is estimated that at every *hát* more than a lakh of rupees worth of country cloth is sold, and which is exported to the different parts of country. All accounts agree, however, that the days of country cloth manufacture are numbered. Large quantities of gunny bags and cloth are manufactured in the jute mills of Serampore and Howrah. In the former the outturn in 1892-93 amounted to 13,31,945 maunds. Of five jute mills in Howrah, the value of outturn of four of them was nearly 85 lakhs of rupees. Four cotton mills in Howrah turned out articles of the value of nearly 38 lakhs. There are several lac factories in Bankura and Birbhum, mostly in the former district, where the value of the outturn has considerably increased. Rope is manufactured in Serampore and Howrah, where there are two roperies, which in 1892-93

turned out rope to the value of more than 6½ lakhs. The manufacture of brass, bell-metal and hardware is carried on extensively in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly. The value of the total outturn in Burdwan in 1892-93 is estimated at Rs. 5,11,423, against Rs. 4,80,943 in the preceding year. Kanchannagar, a suburb of the town of Burdwan, is the seat of hardware manufacture; the articles produced are chiefly knives and scissors of good quality. The Raniganj paper mill turned out 5 lakhs worth of paper during 1892-93, while the pottery works at the same place are well known all over Bengal. At Barakar there is an important iron foundry which employs nearly 1,000 persons daily. At Howrah there are four iron manufactories, the value of the outturn of three of them during 1892-93 having been returned at Rs. 20,55,000.

Presidency Division.—The chief manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. The manufacture of cotton twist, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye, is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which 49 mills, presses and factories were at work at the end of 1892-93, against 46 in the previous year. The following statement gives the value of the outturn of the chief manufactures during the last three years:—

Articles.	Outturn in—		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,17,48,571	1,17,47,836	1,00,37,674
Cotton twist and yarn	75,06,386	68,90,697	68,24,017
Lac	7,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000
Paper	9,65,711	10,18,697	10,49,167

Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad. The table below shows the state of this industry during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Produce in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Nadia	63	62	65	2,338	6,519	2,130	4,07,478	12,67,980	5,44,790
Murshidabad	28	25	23	2,279	2,189	1,357	4,60,427	3,95,995	4,11,795
Jessore	29	27	20	858	3,099	1,198	1,49,052	5,05,026	3,33,942

The manufacture of silk is carried on to a large extent in the Murshidabad district, where 66 filatures were at work in 1892-93, turning out 333,621 lbs. of silk, valued at Rs. 27,24,190. Sugar is manufactured in all the districts of this Division except Murshidabad. Besides many native factories, there are three English refineries at Chowgacha, Kotchandpur, and Tarpur, which during 1892-93 produced sugar valued at Rs. 5,32,150. The low rate of exchange which prevents foreign competition has considerably stimulated this industry during recent years. Sugarcane is grown in the Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna districts, and a considerable quantity of molasses is manufactured, the outturn of the Khulna district for 1892-93 being estimated at 41,346 maunds, valued at Rs. 93,028. Santipur dhooties and saries are much in demand for their fine texture, while the cotton wrappers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali are very largely used by the lower classes of people. The manufacture of cotton cloths is also carried on in the districts of Jessore, Murshidabad, and Khulna, but the industry is fast disappearing, owing to the impossibility of competing with cloths of European manufacture in point of cheapness. The clay figures of Gurni, a part of Krishnagar in Nadia, are very much appreciated both here and abroad, but the art is the monopoly of only 10 or 12 men, as they do not allow any one besides their nearest relations to learn it.

Rajshahi Division.—The chief products of this Division are tea and jute. Indigo used formerly to be grown to a considerable extent, but the industry is now declining, the average outturn during recent years amounting only to some 1,000 maunds. The number of tea gardens in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling

during the last three years, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Number of gardens.			Area under cultivation in acres.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri ...	173	177	183	23,978	27,201	27,980	8,213	8,406	10,603	12,436,891	14,731,546	18,278,628	518·6	541·5	653·2
Darjeeling ...	177	179	184	39,371	40,889	40,618	6,214	6,329	5,820	10,910,487	10,958,000	10,581,601	277·1	268·01	260·5
Total ...	350	356	367	63,349	68,090	68,598	14,427	14,735	16,423	23,347,378	25,690,346	28,860,229	368·5	377·2	420·7

Jute is chiefly exported in the raw state to Calcutta, but a great number of gunnies are made at the Sirajganj jute mills, in Dinajpur, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, and are exported to Calcutta. Cinchona is largely cultivated in the Darjeeling district, the gross yield in 1892-93 amounting to 459,232 pounds. Cotton cloth is manufactured by hand-looms in Pabna, where the industry is still very important. English twist is used in the manufacture. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Kalam in the Nator subdivision. They are largely exported to other districts. Brass lotas are made in the Nilphamari subdivision of Rangpur. Brass utensils are also manufactured to a small extent at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, but are not exported. Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

Dacca Division.—There are no large manufactures in this Division. Indigo used formerly to be manufactured on a large scale in the Dacca and Faridpur districts, but the industry has greatly declined and is now confined to the Goalundo subdivision, where it is also slowly dying out. There is a steam oil mill at Jhalukati in Backergunge which turns out some 20,000 maunds of oil and 35,000 maunds of oil-cake. At Dacca a flour and oil steam-mill has recently been started and is doing well. Jute pressing is extensively undertaken in Narayanganj. A kind of country cloth, called *jamdani*, is manufactured in considerable quantities, and is much used by native ladies and gentlemen. The manufacture of muslins, for which Dacca was once so famous, is rapidly declining, owing to the competition of Bombay and European piece-goods. The manufature of molasses is carried on extensively in the Faridpur district and the Manikganj subdivision of the Dacca district; also to a smaller extent in Backergunge and Mymensingh. Boat-building has increased in all the districts of the Division. Brass utensils are made in the Dacca and Faridpur districts as well as at Islampur in Mymensigh. Those made at Islampore are almost the best in the country, and are in very great demand. Gold and silver ornaments are made in Dacca. Carpentry, brick-making, and pottery meet the local demand.

Chittagong Division.—Brass utensils and bamboo articles in Tippera and coffee in Chittagong are manufactured for exportation, but not in any large quantities. Tobacco in Chittagong is beginning to get prominent. It is said to be of excellent quality, and the Customs report showed that 30,582 lbs.of it were exported in 1892-93. There is a rice mill in Chittagong owned and worked by a European firm. Its outturn, and that of the local shipbuilding industry, which holds its ground, and of tea for the last three years, are shown below:—

Articles.	Outturn in—		
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Tea	lbs. 1,078,457	lbs. 1,262,174	lbs. 1,180,993
Rice (milled)	Mds. 1,82,540	Mds. 1,78,810	Mds. 1,42,818
Sea-going vessels (built) (brigs, sloops, schooners)	4 vessels.	8 vessels.	3 vessels.

Boat-building is also extensively carried on in this Division, the shipwrights being chiefly Muhammadans. The braziers make the usual domestic utensils of brass and copper, and the gold and silversmiths can execute plain or ornamental work to pattern, but do not seem to have any original designs.

Patna Division.—Omitting opium and other exciseable articles, the two principal manufactures of this Division are indigo and saltpetre. The principal indigo-growing districts are Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran; a small amount is also still manufactured in the Shahabad district. The outturn of the four first-named districts during the last two years was as follows:—

Year	Outturn.	Value.	Average price per maund.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	83,600	1,50,48,000	180
1892-93 ...	42,404	1,27,21,200	300

The manufacture of saltpetre is also principally carried on in the above four districts, the total outturn of refined saltpetre amounting in 1892-93 to 2,79,881 maunds, the amount of salt educed being nearly 16,000 maunds. In the other three districts of the Division the production is increasing. Tobacco is largely grown all over the Division, especially in Gaya and Darbhanga, where tobacco is manufactured after the European method at Poosa, the number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured in 1892-93 amounting to 2,408,810. Sugar is largely manufactured in the Shahabad, Darbhanga, Champaran, and Saran districts, the produce in 1892-93 amounting to 1,04,490 maunds. Durries and blankets are manufactured in Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad. Brass and bell-metalware and stoneware are manufactured more or less all over the Division. Lacquered pottery is made at Sasaram in Shahabad, where also paper is still made and largely used by native bankers owing to its durability and texture. Lac is manufactured in Gaya, where there are 12 factories which exported some 40,000 maunds in 1892-93. Oil is produced in every district, chiefly for local consumption. The oil-mills established at Siwan in 1890 are said to be doing well.

Bhagalpur Division.—Indigo is manufactured in all the districts of this Division, but it continues to decline in importance. Silk is grown in the Malda district, where there are two factories under European supervision, besides numerous native filatures. The condition of the trade has slightly improved during recent years. The manufacture of native guns in Monghyr is still active, in spite of the increased import of cheap firearms from England. Iron ore is found in the Banka subdivision of Bhagalpur, from which spades, axes, knives, etc., are made. The mat trade of Purnea has received an impetus from the opening of the Barsoe-Kishanganj Railway, and large quantities are now exported. Country cloth to the extent of 240,000 pieces was manufactured in the Pakaur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas in 1892-93, this industry also being still in a flourishing condition in Purnea. The brass and bell-metal utensils manufactured in Nawabganj still find a ready sale. The gunny-bag industry of Purnea, once very important, has steadily declined before the competition of the Calcutta mills.

Orissa Division.—The manufacture of salt is the chief industry in this Division. In Balasore 11,702 maunds were manufactured during 1892-93, while the two factories of Tua and Gurubai, two islands in the Chilka Lake, turned out 52,962 maunds. There are no other manufactures beyond such as supply local wants in such matters as brass and bell-metal utensils, and silk and cotton fabrics, which are carried on after the manner of cottage industries. The gold and silver filigree work of Cuttack continues to be sought for by people of different parts of India and other countries, and commands a good price. The art of statue-making, which had at one time reached a high state of perfection, is now altogether lost.

Chota Nagpur Division.—The principal manufactures of this Division are lac, indigo, tea, coffee, catechu, soapstone bowls, ghee, tusser silk, and hides. The lac industry is in a thriving condition. Indigo is manufactured in Manbhum, but not on a large scale, the outturn in 1892 being only 178 maunds. Tea is grown in the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts, but the number of gardens has decreased from 38 ten years ago to 28. The prospects of the industry are not favourable, the climate not being suitable, while wages show a steady rise. Coffee plantations existed in Hazaribagh, but all the plants have now died out, the climate being unsuitable. Sabhai grass and tusser cocoons are collected in the jungles all over the Division, chiefly for export to other districts; in Manbhum tusser cloth to the value of Rs. 40,950 was manufactured and exported. Hides are exported from all the districts of the Division.

Burdwan Division.—The most important mineral occurrence and development in Bengal is that of coal, the total output of which for the whole Province during the year 1892 exceeds one million seven hundred thousand tons. The first coal mine worked after European methods was opened at Raniganj in the year 1820, and there are now altogether about 60 collieries, of which 32 are owned by joint stock or private companies. The total area of coal-bearing rocks (Lower Gondwana formation) exposed is about 500 square miles, but this, with the area hidden under alluvium, &c., may occupy twice that extent. The miners are all drawn from the aboriginal tribes, chiefly Sonthals and Bauris, who are noted for their endurance and docility. In the larger and better mines coal is raised by steam power from pits or shafts and inclines; and in the smaller mines or open quarries by hand labour. Twenty-five of the collieries referred to turned out 1,041,706 tons of coal in 1892, and manufactured 14,631 tons of coke, utilising 92 engines of 1,907 horse-power in the aggregate. The largest and most perfectly conducted system of collieries in this Division is owned by the Bengal Coal Company with five collieries having 40 pits and inclines, the haulage of which is run by 24 engines aggregating 419 horse-power. Ventilation is ordinarily natural by a proper system of air openings; but in some cases, as at Sanctoria, the circulation is assisted by furnaces and fans. The lighting is by ordinary open oil lamps. The output of coal for 1892 was 311,979 tons. The total of work-people, over and under ground, was over 2,000.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Minerals.

The coal of the Raniganj field, like most coals of the same age in India, is a generally non-coking bituminous fuel, composed of distinct laminæ of bright coal and carbonaceous shale, with thin flakes of mineral charcoal. Its working powers may be judged of from the following information furnished by Dr. W. Saise, the Manager of the East Indian Railway collieries:—"The quality of Bengal coal varies much. Below is a table of ultimate analyses of specimens from the Karharbari and Raniganj fields, with assays of English and Welsh coals for comparison:—

Coal-field.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen and nitrogen.	Sulphur.	Ash.	Remarks.
Karharbari	78·20	4·34	7·89	0·42	9·15	Main seam.
East Indian Railway ...	70·93	4·10	12·49	0·52	11·96	
Raniganj (Bengal Coal Company)	74·31	5·12	9·67	0·47	10·43	Upper seam.
England ... Newcastle ...	82·83	5·32	7·13	1·17	3·55	
England ... South Wales ...	88·47	4·59	3·02	1·25	3·09	

"It will be noticed that in several particulars Bengal coal is inferior to English; 1st, in containing more ash, and 2nd, in having less carbon and hydrogen. The coals now in the market from Kurhurbari and Raniganj may be considered as very fair steam coals, suitable in all respects for locomotives

and steamers. Although behind Welsh coals in heating quality, they are not far behind the Newcastle coals, and are of much the same character, possessing a large percentage of volatile matter."

As compared with imported coals for railway use, the Raniganj coals show the following results:—

Coal.	Gross weight of trains.	lb. per mile of coal consumed.	lb. per ton-mile.
	Tons. Cwt.		
Raniganj, Sanctoria	215 17	32·21	·151
,, equitable	208 1	33·68	·161
,, ordinary...	204 14	36·98	·181
North Welsh ...	215 9	31·90	·148
South Welsh ...	203 11	32·64	·160

Referring to the consumption of coal by sea-going steamers, the British India Steam Navigation Company's report mentions that "a remarkable change has taken place since 1868, when it was stated that very few sea-going steamers could burn country coal. In 1892 this Company practically burnt in Indian waters little else than coal supplied from the districts around Asansol, Sitarampur, and Barakar. Roughly speaking, 125 tons of good Bengal coal are equal to 100 tons of Cardiff."

There are two mines in the Bankura district, yielding over 7,000 tons of coal per annum.

Several attempts have been made to work the iron ore (principally clay-iron-stone) in the Raniganj subdivision, notably by a company which was started in 1874, and which erected two blast furnaces, but which failed in a few years, mainly through insufficient capital. The Government then purchased the works from the Company, some 12 years ago, for Rs. 4,30,000, and kept them provisionally in its own hands, working them in the meantime successfully under the management of Ritter von Schwartz, until 1890, when the enterprise was taken over by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company. New and improved working is gradually being introduced, and two large blast-furnaces are expected to be soon in full operation. The returns for 1892 show a manufacture of over 10,000 tons of pig-iron.

Presidency Division.—There are no mines or quarries in any part of this Division.

Rajshahi Division.—With the exception of a little digging and quarrying of stalactitic lime, and some scattered native workings at copper ore, there are no mines in Jalpaiguri. The mineral occurrences of Darjeeling were partly investigated by Mr. Mallet of the Geological Survey in 1873. He was of opinion that the coal out-crops, which are occasionally exposed at Tindaria and in that neighbourhood, are of such a peculiarly crushed and friable character that the coal can only be utilized in the form of compressed fuel; though the thinness of the seam or seams and their strangulated occurrence will make mining precarious. Still later survey has disclosed much better and easier-lying occurrences of coal further to the eastward between the Sisu and Ramthi rivers, which offer a promising development on the opening up or extension of railway communication in that direction. Lime can be procured in abundance from tertiary limestone in the Duars and from calcareous tufa (kunkar) in the plains, the latter being largely burnt in kilns. The Shuruk copper mine in the Darjeeling district was leased out in 1881-82 and worked, but the lessee declares he has lost money by the speculation. Copper mines were worked at Buxa (Chel river) in 1871-72, and at Ranihat in 1873; Mangphu is said to be the only mine now worked in the Darjeeling territory. Other places are Kalimpong, Mahanadi, Pashok, Rangbong, Rellug, and Sampthar.

Dacca Division.—There are no mines or quarries in this Division, but heavy black iron-stone, said to be slag from old iron smithy works, is round in certain places in parganas Bhowal and Kasimpur in the Dacca district. This is largely used in metalling the roads in Dacca.

Chittagong Division.—Silver lead ore is said to occur in the Lalmye Hill in Tippera, but there is no further account of experiments which were reported

as having been instituted by the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. There are also reports of inferior coal from the neighbourhood of Comilla, which may come into use on the opening of the new Bengal-Assam Railway.

Patna Division.—The mica mines and quarries usually called the Gaya mines, at Chutkari, Dabour, Rajaoli, &c., are well known. Two mines, Singar and Sapahi, are worked under European agency. Among the many scattered occurrences of iron ore in the southern part of this Division, the red hematite of a solitary hill at Bihar once aroused some attention, the ore being fairly rich. A limited company, the members of which were all natives of Bihar, was formed some years ago for the purpose of working the ore. The company was not, however, able to start operations, owing to the shares not having been bought up.

Bhagalpur Division.—In the district of the Sonthal Parganas three collieries are at work; viz., Madanka, worked by the Raniganj Coal Association, with an output of 24,313 tons for 1892; Damanpur giving 86 and Ghatchora yielding 114 tons. Lateritic iron ore is worked in a small way in the Kharakpore Hills; copper used to be mined and smelted at Bairuki by the Deogarh Copper Mines Company, but this concern was closed some years ago. There are traces of lead ore in the latter place, and there are rumours of such in many other parts of the district. Mica is said to occur in good quality and quantity in the Chakai Hills, at Jamui, and at Jamtara. In Monghyr, slate is worked successfully under European management; and the stone quarries of Rajmahal are well worked by the Rajmahal Stone Company.

Orissa Division.—There are, strictly speaking, no mines in Orissa, though sandstone and laterite are quarried; and in the hilly country of Sukinda, and possibly elsewhere, the primitive races make iron, as is the case in the Tributary Mahals.

Chota Nagpur Division.—The total area of coal-bearing rocks, constituting several large and detached fields, is over 5,000 square miles; the chief tract of coal development being at Karharbari or Giridih, where the total yield from four great collieries of the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association, was 578,493 tons for the year 1892. The East Indian Railway is the largest producer from its two collieries at Karharbari and Serampore; the coal from which is laid over 19 miles of under-ground tramway and over 10 miles of metre-gauge surface distribution to the coal, whereas on the main line of railway the shafts or pits, of which there are 13, vary from 86 to 650 feet in depth, and there are four haulage inclines; the motive power being supplied by 38 engines of 654 horse-power in the aggregate. The lighting of the mines is effected by open earthenware oil lamps, and there is a small electric installation of 30 incandescent lights. Ventilation is in most cases natural, but under certain circumstances this is assisted by four furnaces, which are kept going day and night. The collieries, surface and underground-working, employ over 5,000 persons. There are schools for children, of whom over 1,000 attend daily; and the miners have a benefit fund based on one pice and half a pice subscriptions weekly. The coal outturn in 1892 amounted to 365,672 tons. The next most important coal area is on the eastern edge of Manbhum, where, again, the Bengal Coal Company has a very remarkable property in the form of perhaps the largest open coal quarry in the world, which is worked on the outcrop of a seam of over 70 feet in thickness, at Laikdih. This, with the two other independent collieries of Khamardobi and Pattabari, produced a total of 99,883 tons of coal in 1892. The coal mines at Rajhara in Palamau give a small local supply, some of which is utilized in the Dehri Workshops. The Singara colliery or mine yields about 2,000 tons a year. Borings in the Daltonganj field have disclosed several seams of fair coal, which is, however, on the whole poorer in quality than that of Raniganj. As a matter of fact, the quality of the coal is decidedly poorer as the fields are followed westward from Bengal into the Central Provinces. There is a large amount of coal in the Daltonganj field, but its quality will prevent its utilization so long as the country remains unopened by railway; the supply and quality of the coal, however, are not sufficiently high for the opening of a line of rail solely for its development. Copper ores are found in several localities over this Division, and have been mined to a small extent from time immemorial. For many years the Bengal Baraganda Copper Company carried on systematic work at their mines in Hazaribagh, but

the concern ceased working within the last two years. In 1889 they turned out 218 tons of fine copper. In Singhbhum there are numerous localities for a distance of 76 miles between Lopso and Kamarara; some of these were mined about 30 years ago, but were abandoned, as they did not pay. Lead ores are found in many of the copper localities, but nothing has yet been made of them except in an experimental way. Mica is extensively worked in Hazaribagh, there being about 240 mines or quarries with an aggregate annual rental of Rs. 14,984. The mica mines in Manbhum are fitfully worked. Iron ores are extracted in many parts of the Division, notably in Singhbhum, and manufactured into field implements. In the neighbourhood of Pachet Hill there is a deposit of rich magnetic iron ore. Limestone of good or fair quality occurs in the same neighbourhood. Gold is collecetd in small quantities by washing more or less all over the Singhbhum district, particularly in the hill tracts to the west and in the Dhalbhum pargana; also by washing the sands of the Subarnarekha and Karkari rivers in pargana Patkum in Manbhum. In connection with the undoubted occurrence of gold which is still washed for, and was mined for in old times by a race or tribe concerning whom there is no reliable information, the very remarkable "boom" in gold-mining in Bengal, which was started in 1888-89, may be referred to here. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in its course through the southern portion of Chota Nagpur no doubt offered opportunities to the Engineers and their subordinates of seeing and purchasing a good deal of the gold dust which is ordinarily washed for in certain parts of the river sands and alluvium; so that a certain amount of attention was once more given to the possibilities of the country for gold-mining. Next, whether actually found or not, some comparatively large fragments of gold were shown in Calcutta as having come from Sonapet, Poracad, &c.; and within a year there was quite a *furore* in the formation of gold-mining companies, which lasted for about two years. Quartz of all kinds, broken from veins and reefs, picked up on the surface, and even imported, was poured in to Calcutta for assay and exhibition, and some of it was crushed; while a certain amount of desultory mining and crushing was carried on in the field. By 1890 there were 13 companies and syndicates professing to own tracts of land of very large extent; but now, in 1893, perhaps only three of these, with one-rupee shares, are quotable in the market. Thus, from 1889 to the present year 1893, really very little advance has been made beyond confirming the fact, which, indeed, has been known all along, that there is a small amount of gold obtainable in Bengal; and it has only been within the last 12 months that what may be called *bonâ fide* cases of the actual occurrence of gold in workable veins or seams of quartz have at last been proved in certain shafts, and on which a renewed, but more systematic and healthy, form of exploitation is being carried out. In other words, the future of gold, rather than of gold shares, in Bengal has yet to be worked out by a closer devotion to particular small areas rather than, as has hitherto been the case, to what may more properly be designated unmanageable areas of from ten to fifty square miles and more. According to the whole evidence, a very extensive tract in Bengal is remarkably distinguishable as exhibiting frequent, and even promising, occurrences of the ores of gold, copper, lead and tin; but so far remunerative development of these, except in a few particular localities, has yet to be demonstrated.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary of the Civil Administration of Bengal.

IT was in the year 1640 that two ships from England to Bengal first opened the trade of the East India Company to this part of India, under a patent for exemption from customs obtained from the Emperor Shah Jahan through the good service of a Surgeon, named Broughton, sent to attend the Emperor's daughter from Surat.

Early possessions of the British in Bengal.

In 1698 the Prince Azim-u-Shah, grandson of Aurangzeb, and Saubadar of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, allowed the Company's Agents to purchase the talukdar's right to the three villages of Calcutta, Sutanati, and Govindpur, subject to an annual revenue of Rs. 495. The transactions of the Company during this period were entirely commercial, and up to 1707, when Calcutta was declared a Presidency, it was dependent upon Madras, where there was a fort and garrison which the Company had not been allowed to maintain in Bengal. Moreover although in 1717 the United Company obtained a royal grant from the Emperor Farrukhsiyyar granting them, besides privileges of trade, permission to purchase the talukdari of 38 additional villages adjacent, subject to an annual revenue of Rs. 8,121, no independent authority was conveyed to the Company, nor does any appear to have been claimed.

Calcutta and adjacent villages, 1698.

The treaty with Siraj-ud-Daula in February 1757, after the recapture of Calcutta, by the fourth article of which the Company were "allowed to fortify Calcutta in such manner as they might esteem proper," and by the fifth of which it was stipulated "that siccas be coined at Alinagur (Calcutta) in the same manner as at Murshidabad," with a general promise of amity, may be considered to have first established the Company's territorial character in Bengal. On the 4th June 1757, moreover, by a treaty entered into with Jafar Ali Khan, this agreement was confirmed, and the Company's zamindari extended six hundred yards without the ditch of Calcutta, and over the 24-Parganas south of Calcutta as far as Calpi.

24-Parganas, 1757.

In the treaty concluded with the Nawab Mir Muhammad Kasim Ali Khan on the 27th September 1760, it was agreed that Kasim should succeed as Nawab of the Subadari of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa; that the English army should be ready to assist him in the management of affairs, and that the lands of the chaklas (districts) of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong should be assigned for all the Company's charges. A complete and full cession of these three districts was then effected and confirmed again by Jafar Ali Khan in the treaty for his reinstatement, dated 10th July 1763.

Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, 1760.

After the expulsion of Kasim Ali Khan and the decisive battle of Buxar, the civil authority over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa* was conferred in perpetuity on the East India Company by the Emperor Shah Alam, under a royal grant in August 1765. The Nawab of Bengal recognized this grant under an agreement dated 30th September in the same year, and consented to accept a fixed stipend for the maintenance of himself and his household.

GRANT OF DEWANI.

August 12th, 1765. Administration, however, carried on by native agency until the Company stood forth as Dewan in 1772.

* The Orissa of the last century included only the district of Midnapore and a part of Hooghly, or more accurately the tract of country lying between the rivers Subarnarekha and Rupnarain. Orissa Proper was conquered and annexed from the Mahrattas by Lord Wellesley in 1803.

In 1766 Lord Clive, then President of the Council of Fort William, took his place as Dewan, and in concert with the Nawab, who sat as Nazim, opened the *puneah*, or ceremonial of commencing the annual collections in durbar, held at Motijeel, near Murshidabad.

But though the civil and military power of the country and the resources for maintaining it were assumed on the part of the East India Company, it was not thought prudent to vest the immediate management of the revenue, or the administration of justice, in the European servants. There was a resident at this time at the Nawab's court, who inspected the management of the Naib Dewan, and a chief who superintended the collections of the province of Bihar under the immediate management of a distinguished native, Shitab Roy; but with these exceptions there were no other Covenanted servants of the Company in the interior except those who were administering the zamindari lands of Calcutta and the 24-Parganas, and the ceded districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, which had again been confirmed to the Company in perpetuity by a royal grant.

Supervisors, 1769.

In 1769 Supervisors were appointed by Mr. Hastings, with powers of superintending the native officers employed in collecting the revenue or administering justice in different parts of the country; and councils with superior authority were in 1770 established at Murshidabad and Patna. The Supervisors were furnished with detailed instructions for obtaining an account of the provinces; the state, produce, and capacity of the lands; the amount of the revenues, the cesses, or arbitrary taxes, and of all demands whatsoever which are made on the cultivators; the manner of collecting them, and the gradual rise of every new impost; the regulation of commerce, and the administration of justice. The information elicited by these enquiries showed the internal government to be in a state of profound disorder, and the people to be suffering great oppression. Nevertheless seven years elapsed from the acquisition of the Dewani before the Government deemed itself competent to remedy these defects. It was not till 1772 that the Court of Directors resolved to "stand forth as Dewan, and by the agency of the Company's servants to take upon themselves the entire care and management of the revenues."

Mr. Hastings' Regulations, 1772.

By the adoption of a plan then proposed by Mr. Hastings and four members of his council, the institutions of the internal government were established as follows:—

REVENUE.

Supervisors designated Collectors.

In the Revenue Department at the Presidency, a Board of Revenue was appointed, consisting of the President and Members of Council, with an Accountant-General and assistants. The exchequer and treasury were removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta. In respect to the provinces, it was resolved that the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors, with each of whom a native officer, chosen by the Board and styled Dewan, was joined in the superintendence of the revenues.

JUDICIAL.

Collectors preside over Civil and Revenue Courts.

Native Criminal Courts.

Under the regulations framed for the Judicial Department, two courts were instituted for each provincial division or Collectorship—one by the name of Dewani or Civil Court, for the cognizance of civil causes; the other, named Faujdari or Criminal Court, for the trial of crimes and misdemeanours. The Collector presided over the Civil Court, attended by the Provincial native Dewan and other officers. In the Criminal Court the kazi and mufti of the district, and two Maulvis, sat to expound the Muhammadan law, and to determine how far delinquents were guilty of its violation; but it was the Collector's duty to attend to the proceedings of this court so far as to see that all necessary witnesses were summoned and examined, and that the decision passed was fair and impartial. The Collector had no further concern in the criminal administration. Appeals from these courts were allowed to two superior courts established at the chief seat of Government,—one under the denomination of Dewani Sadar Adalat, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature; the other, the Nizamat Sadar Adalat, or Chief Court of Criminal Justice.

Sadar Court.

The Chief Civil Court consisted of the President and Members of Council assisted by native officers. In the Chief Criminal Court a Chief Officer of

Justice presided, appointed by the Nazim, and assisted by the head kazi and mufti and three eminent Maulvis. Over this latter court, however, a control was vested in the President and Council, similar to what was exercised by the Collectors in the provinces.

A short experience, however, showed that the superintendence over criminal justice, when exercised by the President, involved too heavy duties, and in October 1775 the Court of Nizamut Adalat was moved back to Murshidabad, and placed under the control of the well-known Muhammad Reza Khan, who was appointed Naib Nazim.

Collectors withdrawn.

In the meantime (1774) the European Collectors were also recalled from the provinces, and native amils were appointed in their stead. A new system of police was introduced. Native officers styled faujdars were appointed to the fourteen districts or local jurisdictions into which Bengal was divided. The superintendence of the collection of the revenue, removed from the Collectors, was vested in six Provincial Councils, which were established at Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, and Patna. The administration of civil justice was on the same principle transferred to the amils.

Provincial Revenue Councils established, 1774.

Vital changes were, however, speedily effected in these arrangements. The constitution of the Dewani Adalat was transformed by the establishment in 1780, in each of the six great Provincial divisions, of a court of justice distinct from, and independent of, the Revenue Council. Over this court a Covenanted servant presided, whose jurisdiction extended over all civil and rent cases. These six divisions were in their civil aspect augmented shortly to eighteen, in consequence of the inconvenience experienced from the too extensive jurisdiction of the six before instituted. The Judges of these courts were wholly unconnected with the Revenue Department, except in the four frontier districts of Chittra (or Hazaribagh), Bhagalpur, Islamabad (or Chittagong), and Rangpur, where, for local reasons, the offices of Judge, Magistrate, and Collector were vested in the same person, but with a provision that the judicial authority should be considered distinct from, and independent of, revenue functions.

Provincial Civil Judges established independent of Revenue Courts, 1780.

Simultaneously with the extension of the civil courts, the Provincial Councils were abolished, and all the revenue affairs of the provinces brought down gradually to the Presidency, there to be administered by five of the most able and experienced of the civil servants, under the designation of a "Committee of Revenue." One President of each Provincial Council was, however, to remain officiating as Collector under the Committee of Revenue until further orders, as likewise were the four Judge-Magistrate-Collectors, who had been separately sanctioned in the frontier and least civilized districts.

Provincial Revenue Councils abolished; Collectorships reinstituted, 1881.

The establishment of faujdars and thanadars, introduced in 1774, was also abolished in 1781, and the eighteen Civil Judges "were invested with the power, as Magistrates, of apprehending dacoits and persons charged with the commission of any crime or acts of violence within their respective jurisdictions." They were not, however, to try or punish such persons, but "were to send them immediately to the daroga of the nearest Faujdari Court, with a charge in writing setting forth the grounds on which they had been apprehended." They had merely powers to act as an executive police, leaving the trial and the infliction of punishment to the native Muhammadan officials. Provision was at the same time made for cases where, by special permission of the Governor-General and Council, "certain zamindars might be invested with such part of the police jurisdiction as they formerly exercised under the ancient Moghul Government." In such cases the European Judge in his capacity of Magistrate, the daroga of the Criminal Court, and the zamindar, were to exercise a concurrent authority for the prevention of crimes.

Civil Judges vested with executive magisterial powers, 1871.

Under instructions which Lord Cornwallis brought with him from England in 1786, the revenue and judicial institutions of the country were again modified. The Committee of Revenue changed its designation to that of Board of Revenue. Its authority and functions were

LORD CORNWALLIS.

Union of the offices of Collector, Civil Judge, and Magistrate, 1786.

continued. The European Civil Servants superintending the several districts into which the country was divided were each of them vested with the united powers of Collector, Civil Judge, and Magistrate. In proposing this union of different authorities in the same person, the Court of Directors were influenced by the consideration of its having "a tendency to simplicity, energy, justice, and economy." They placed on record that they were actuated by the necessity of accommodating "their views and interests to the subsisting manners and usages of the people, rather than by any abstract theories drawn from other countries, or applicable to a different state of things."

It was only in the administration of justice in the *cities* of Murshidabad, Dacca, and Patna that district courts were established, superintended by a Judge and Magistrate.

Functions of a Criminal Sessions Court still discharged by Native officers.

The administration of criminal justice remained, however, vested in the Naib Nazim, or Deputy of the Nawab, to whose courts, which were superintended by the Muhammadan law officers, almost all criminals apprehended by the Magistrate were referred for trial. The Collector, in his capacity of Magistrate, could only decide upon the most petty charges. But towards the end of 1790 a very important change took place in this arrangement. It was declared that, with a view "to ensure a prompt and impartial administration of the criminal law, and in order that all ranks of people might enjoy security of person and property, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to accept the superintendence of the administration of criminal justice throughout the provinces." In conformity with this Resolution, the Nizamat Adalat, or Chief Criminal Court of Justice, was again removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta, to consist of the Governor-General and members of the Supreme Council, assisted by the head native law officers. Four Courts of Circuit, superintended respectively by Covenanted servants of the Company, each with their Muhammadan law officers, were in 1793 established for the trial of cases not punishable by the Magistrates.

Criminal administration assumed by the British.

Separation of District Offices: Civil Judge and Magistrate remain united; Collector separated, 1793.

Lord Cornwallis, moreover, differing from the Court of Directors, and deeming it incompatible with the principles of his system that revenue officers should decide on suits the cause of which, originating in their own department, might render them not wholly disinterested in the decision, annulled (1793) the judicial power of all officers of the revenue, and transferred the cognizance of all matters, wherein the Government might be concerned, to the courts of Dewani Adalat. A new Court of Civil Judicature was established in every district. The new Judge was a European Covenanted servant, of higher official rank than the Collector,* uniting in his person the powers of Magistrate as well as of Civil Judge, and controlling the police within the limits of his division. This arrangement long continued, one officer in each district being Judge and Magistrate, and another Collector.

To the courts of justice a Registrar and one or more assistants were appointed from the junior branch of the European Covenanted Service. The assistants were assistants to the Judge and Magistrate in both capacities. As assistants to the Magistrate they could be empowered by him to decide on cases to the same extent that the Magistrate himself was authorised under the Regulations of 1793. The Registrar was empowered to try civil causes not exceeding 200 rupees.

Native Civil Judges: Munsifs, 1793.

At the same time a Regulation was enacted authorising the appointment of native Commissioners to hear and decide, in the first instance, on suits of personal property not exceeding the value of 50 rupees. These were of three descriptions, viz., *Amins*, or referees; *Salisan*, or arbitrators; and *Munsifs*, or native justices. The referees and arbitrators were usually kazis appointed by virtue of their offices; the Munsifs were more carefully selected. They were not paid by fixed salary, but by commision on the amount of causes investigated by them. Appeals from their decision lay to the Civil Judge.

* The existing Collectors were in point of fact appointed Judges, while their head assistants were appointed to the different Collectorates, for which, said the Government minute, "they will be found sufficiently qualified."

In order to ensure the hearing of appeals from the Judge, which had previously lain direct to the Governor-General at Calcutta, Lord Cornwallis established, by Regulation V of 1793, four Provincial Courts of Appeal. One was instituted in the vicinity of Calcutta, one at the city of Patna, another at Dacca, and the fourth at Murshidabad, each court being superintended by three Covenanted Civilian Judges. To these courts a Registrar and one or more covenanted assistants were attached. An appeal lay from them to the Sadar Dewani Adalat, or Governor-General and Council in Calcutta, when the suit exceeded Rs. 5,000 in extent.

Four Provincial Courts of Circuit and Appeal.

These Civil Courts were identical with the Courts of Circuit that were simultaneously appointed, and of which notice has been taken above. The same officers, European and Native, were attached to the Courts alike in their civil and criminal jurisdictions.

The territorial jurisdictions of these courts were as follows:—

(1) CALCUTTA DIVISION—

24-Parganas, Burdwan, Jungle Mahals, Midnapore, Cuttack, Jessore, Nadia, Hooghly, Foreign Settlements of Chinsura, Chandernagore, and Serampore.

(2) DACCA PROVINCE—

Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Tippera, Chittagong, Backergunge, Dacca-Jellalpur.*

(3) MURSHIDABAD DIVISION—

Murshidabad, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Birbhum.

(4) PATNA DIVISION—

Patna, Ramghur, Bihar, Tirhut, Saran, Shahabad.

The Governor-General and Council, who were at this period discharging the duties of both the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat, soon found that more of their time was occupied in these functions than could conveniently be spared. Lord Wellesley, moreover, placed it on record that he deemed "it essential to the impartial, prompt, and efficient administration of justice, and to the permanent security of the persons and properties of the native inhabitants of these provinces, that the Governor-General in Council, exercising the supreme legislative and executive authority of the State, should administer judicial functions of Government by the means of courts of justice distinct from the legislative and executive authority." It was accordingly determined that the Government should relinquish the chief civil and criminal jurisdiction, and place it in the hands of a court of justice, over which were to preside three Judges; the Chief Judge being a member of the Supreme Council, and the other two selected members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Changes in the constitution of the Sadar Court.

Regulation II, 1801.

The Sadar Court remained as the court of final appeal in this Presidency without any radical modifications until it was united with the Supreme Court in 1862, and both together were amalgamated into the present High Court. The Sadar Court was latterly composed of five or six Covenanted Civilians, more or less, as might be necessary.

The Supreme Court, which was an entirely separate institution, was governed by English law and administered by three Judges, Barristers-at-Law, appointed by the Crown, of whom the chief was styled Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was established by the Letters Patent which the King was empowered in the Regulating Act to grant, and dated 26th March 1774. It had full local jurisdiction in Calcutta, and also personal jurisdiction over all persons in the employment of the Company, including zamindars, revenue farmers, and

The Supreme Court, 1774.

* The districts of Dacca-Jellalpur and of the city of Dacca were abolished by Regulation V of 1833, and formed into the single district of Dacca. Jellalpur is the name of a pargana in the Faridpur district. The original Dacca-Jellalpur included that zilla, and the head-quarters of the district were in 1812 located at Faridpur. In 1833 the independent Joint-Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate at Faridpur was established, and was declared a full Magistracy and Collectorate on the reorganization of 1859.

contractors in the mufassal. This extensive power led to confusion and injustice, and a new Act was passed in 1781, defining and limiting the powers of the Crown Court. In general terms it may be said that till its abolition the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was confined to the limits of the city of Calcutta between the Hooghly and the Mahratta Ditch, and to the determination of all serious criminal cases in which European British subjects were accused and committed for trial. It was strictly interdicted by law from interfering in matters of revenue.

The High Court established, 1862.

On the 14th May 1862 the High Court of Judicature in Bengal was established by Letters Patent. The Sadar and Supreme Courts were abolished at the same time by Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104. The combined powers and authorities of the abolished courts, and their jurisdiction, both over the provinces and the Presidency town, were vested in the High Court. On the 1st January 1866 fresh Letters Patent were issued, and further provision was made respecting the jurisdiction of the Court.

Changes in the constitution of the Board of Revenue; Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces, 1807.

In 1795 laws were published for the newly-acquired province of Benares. In 1805 the laws and regulations that had been established in the ceded and conquered provinces on the upper Ganges* were codified. In 1807 (Regulation X) a Commission was constituted, consisting of two members, for the superintendence of the settlement of these provinces, and for the general control of the Collectors in the discharge of their several public duties. These Commissioners were vested in those provinces with all the authority that had hitherto been exercised by the Board of Revenue of Calcutta. By Regulation I of 1809 this Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces was declared permanent. At the same time all the powers that up to this period had been exercised by the Calcutta Sadar Board of Revenue in the province of Benares were transferred to the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares, 1817.

In 1816 (Regulation I) a separate Commissioner was appointed for the superintendence of the revenues of the province of Benares, and that part of the province of Bihar which was comprised in the zillas of Bihar, Shahabad, Saran, and Tirhut; and was vested with all the authority that had previously been exercised in these provinces by the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners respectively. By Regulation I of 1817 the authority of the Bihar-Benares Commissioner was extended to the districts of Ramghur, Bhagalpur, and Purnea. In the same year it was found advisable to appoint two Commissioners in place of the single officer. "The Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares" was accordingly established, and as a special case the general revenues of Dinajpur and Rangpur were also entrusted to this Board. By Regulation I of 1819, the management of the revenues of Dinajpur and Rangpur was replaced under the Calcutta Board of Revenue. The powers of a single Member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue to exercise any and all the powers of Board collectively, and the full powers of a commission of the Board into the interior, were also established under Regulation XIII of 1811. The powers thus granted were in 1871 acted upon by Government, and each Member of the Board is now empowered to exercise the full powers of the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, 1822.

By Regulation III of 1822 considerable changes were effected in these arrangements: (1) the duties, powers, and authority of the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares within the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea were vested again in the Calcutta Board of Revenue, which continued to exercise its powers in the districts subordinate to its authority, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces; (2) the duties, powers, and authority exercised by the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces within the southern and northern

* The province of Benares was added to the Company's dominions in 1795. By a treaty, bearing date the 20th November 1801, the Nawab Vizier of Oudh ceded the valuable districts of that province which were officially known as the ceded districts in Oudh. The conquered provinces of the Regulations were conquered from the Marhatta Chieftains, Scindia, the Berar Rajah, and others. These provinces comprehend the principal part of the Doâb, or tract of country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna; the country situated on the right banks of the latter river, from Delhi to near its confluence with the Ganges, and the modern province of Orissa.

divisions of Bandalkand and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, were vested in the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares, which continued in like manner to exercise its power in the districts hitherto subordinate to its authority, with the exceptions just named, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces; and (3) the several districts of the ceded and conquered provinces, with the exception of the districts above specified, were to continue subordinate to the Board of Commissioners, which was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces. In 1829, as will presently be explained, the powers of the several local Boards of Revenue were made over to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit under the control of a Chief or Sadar Board of Revenue at Calcutta.

Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.

A Superintendent of Police was first appointed under Regulation X, 1808, for the divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, and Murshidabad, and under Regulation VIII, 1810, similar arrangements were adopted for Patna, Benares, and Bareilly. These officers were abolished by Regulation I of 1829, and their duties were transferred to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. Under Act XXIV of 1837, the Government was again empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Police, and in such case the Commissioner was to cease to exercise any powers in regard to the Magistracy and Police. In Bengal a single Superintendent of Police was accordingly appointed. After a short experience, however, it was found advisable to exempt from his jurisdiction the extra-Regulation Provinces of Assam and of the south-western frontier and the province of Orissa, and to replace them under the Divisional Commissioners. The division of Chittagong was similarly removed in 1850. On the 23rd March 1854 the Court of Directors sanctioned the abolition of the appointment and the transfer of his duties to the respective Revenue Commissioners.

Superintendent of Police.

It has been stated that under the Code of 1793 the Civil Judges were constituted Magistrates of their respective jurisdictions, and that the offices of Judge and Magistrate long remained united. The separation was not actually effected for nearly forty years, but in 1810 a permissive Regulation was passed (Regulation XVI of 1810), by which Government was empowered to make a distinct appointment of a Magistrate.

The system introduced by Cornwallis and Barlow lasted during successive administrations, with only the necessary modifications engrafted on it by time and circumstances; but under Lord William Bentinck extensive changes were again effected. By Regulation I of 1829 the executive officers of both police and revenue were placed under the superintendence of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, each of whom was vested with the charge of four or five districts. Lord W. Bentinck abolished the Provincial Courts, stigmatizing them "as resting-places for those members of the service who were deemed unfit for higher responsibilities." The Commissioners were appointed to go on circuit as Sessions Judges. The appointment of Superintendent of Police was abolished and vested in the Commissioner with the fullest police control. The Revenue Boards in the provinces were also abolished, and their powers vested in the Commissioners under the control of the Sadar Board at Calcutta. The Commissioners were absolutely to superintend both the finance and the criminal justice of their different divisions.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Provincial Courts abolished, 1829. Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; their powers—judicial, revenue, and police.

These arrangements were not, however, found completely successful, and after a very few years the Governor-General exercised his right of transferring the judicial powers of the Commissioners to the Civil Judges. It was declared (Regulation VII of 1831) competent to Government to invest the Civil Judges with full powers to conduct the duties of the Sessions, and by Act III of 1835 the Government was authorized "to transfer any part or the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice from any Commissioners of Circuit to any Sessions Judges, and to define the powers which shall be exercised by each respectively." Commissioners, however, still continued to hold judicial powers, and were occasionally so employed. But Regulation VII of 1831 and Act III of 1835 were both repealed by Act VIII of 1868,

Civil Judges vested with Sessions powers, 1831-35.

and under the present law Commissioners have no such powers, as all Sessions Judges and officers invested with powers of Sessions Judges are appointed under the rules of the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Judges divested of magisterial powers. Union of Magistrate and Collector—1831.

The Judges under Lord William Bentinck's arrangement held a jail delivery every month. But the Judges were also the Magistrates, and as such it became evident that they were unable to cope with their additional duties. It was considered (1831) necessary to divest them of their magisterial responsibilities, and these were accordingly transferred to the Collector. This was the creation of the present unit of the administration, the Magistrate and Collector or executive head of each district.

Under Regulation VIII of 1833 the appointment of Additional Judges was sanctioned, who were to perform any part of the duties of the District Judges to which they might be appointed.

Native Civil Judges.

In 1831 Lord William Bentinck established also a higher grade of native Judgeships. Previously to this period there had been in fact but two classes of native Judges, with very limited powers and small salaries. The higher class was known as "Sadar Amins," the lower as "Munsifs." The Munsifs, originally denominated Commissioners, had been appointed by Lord Cornwallis to relieve the pressure on the European Judges. In 1803 the office of Sadar Amin was instituted, with a jurisdiction extending to suits of Rs. 100. In 1821, after some intermediate enlargement of the powers of both classes, the Munsifs had been empowered to try cases extending to Rs. 150, whilst the Sadar Amins took cognizance of cases to the amount of Rs. 500. In 1827 the authority of the latter class of officers had been doubled. Lord William Bentinck now established a superior class of judicial officers, known as Principal Sadar Amins, with enlarged powers and higher salaries. They were subsequently authorized to try cases involving property to any amount, and an appeal lay from them to the European Judges. The Small Cause Courts in Bengal were established by Sir John Peter Grant under Act XLII of 1860. In 1867 the Judges of the Small Cause Courts and the Principal Sadar Amins and Munsifs were amalgamated into one service. Small Cause Court Judges and Principal Sadar Amins have since been called indifferently Subordinate Judges, and are eligible alike for Small Cause Court work or for the work of the ordinary Civil Courts.

The office of Uncovenanted Deputy Collector was established under Regulation IX of 1833. The appointment was, in the first instance, open only to "natives of India of any class or religious persuasion," but was extended by Act X of 1843 to all persons of whatever religion, place of birth, descent, or colour.

Up to 1834 the whole of the Bengal Presidency, including Assam, Benares and the ceded and conquered provinces of Upper India, was directly administered by the Governor-General of Bengal in Council. In 1834, the Governor-General in Council became Governor-General of India, and Bengal was then governed by the Governor-General in the capacity of Governor of Bengal without a Council. At the same time, power was given to create a separate Governor of Agra, which was shortly modified, a Lieutenant-Governor being substituted for a Governor in 1836. After this reform, no change was made in the territorial jurisdiction of the Lower Provinces for forty years. In 1874, however, it having been found that the charge of the province of Assam formed an inconvenient addition to the heavy work arising from the administration of Bengal, with which it had little in common, it was resolved to carry out a change which had been proposed some years previously. In February 1874 the Assam division, together with the three districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and the Garo Hills, were separated from Bengal, and formed into a separate Administration, on the model of the Central Provinces and British Burmah. From this time the civil history of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa becomes entirely separate from that of the Upper Provinces on the one hand and that of Assam on the other.

Establishment of the Subordinate Executive Service—1843.

The machinery of the revenue administration and civil justice having been strengthened, the expediency of a more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency in the criminal branch of the Judicial Department

forced itself into notice. But it was not till 1843 that an Act was framed by the Legislative Council, empowering the Government to appoint in any district one or more uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, with or without police powers, as might be determined.

Separation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector—1837.

The union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, as established under Lord William Bentinck, was, however, only of temporary duration. It also happened that at that time the business of a Collector became engrossing and onerous, while the duties of the Magistracy were comparatively disregarded. The additional work imposed by the operations for the resumption of revenue-free tenures was treated as if it had been permanent. In 1837 Lord Auckland and the Court of Directors sanctioned the separation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector.

The progress of separation of the office of Magistrate and Collector went on gradually until 1845. In that year the magisterial and fiscal offices were disunited everywhere except in three districts of Orissa and in the independent Joint-Magistracies of Pabna, Malda, Bogra, Bhuluah (or Noakhali), Faridpur, Bankura, Barasat, and Champaran. The salaries of the separated Collectors were uniformly fixed at Rs. 23,000 a year, except in Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Birbhum, where they were Rs. 18,000; but the salaries of Magistrates, which it was intended at the time of separation should be in two grades, of Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 12,000, were reduced in 1842 by order of the Court of Directors to Rs. 10,800 per annum.

At this point may be noticed the creation of the Lieutentant-Governorship of Bengal. In 1854 the government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor, and the personal connection with the Government of India, which had resulted from the union of the offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal, ceased to exist. Henceforth the Government of India became entirely distinct from that of Bengal.

Reunion of Magistrates and Collectors—1859.

In 1859 the offices of Magistrate and Collector were again united. This reunion had been the subject of anxious deliberation in India for six years before it was finally resolved upon. The measure was strongly advocated by Sir Frederick Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by Lord Dalhousie, and by Lord Canning, and was as strongly opposed by Mr. Grant. It was sanctioned by Lord Stanley, who was then Secretary of State for India, in his despatch No. 15, dated 14th April 1859. He directed (1) "that the offices of Magistrate and Collector, where now disunited in Bengal, should be combined in the same person, and that such of the covenanted officers as are now Magistrates, and are not absorbed in the higher office, should be employed as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, but without any decrease of salary; and (2) that the Joint-Magistrate in each district should ordinarily have the superintendence of the police under the general control of the Magistrate." These orders were rapidly carried out in all the districts of Bengal where the appointments were separate.

The independent Joint-Magistrates abolished.

At the same time seven of the eight independent Joint-Magistracies already alluded to were established full Magistracies and Collectorates. At first these were offshoots from large districts, and were created as *quasi* subdivisions in the early part of this century to stem the tide of crime and dacoity in localities remote from the head-quarters station. The Joint-Magistrates of these subdivisions, from exercising a joint jurisdiction with the Magistrate of the district, gradually came to exercise independent criminal powers, but in revenue matters they never were invested with more than the powers of a Deputy Collector, and the land revenue always continued to be paid at the head-quarters treasury. Of these eight Joint-Magistracies and Deputy Collectorates, four were upon Rs. 18,000 per annum and four upon Rs. 12,000. At the time of the reunion of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, Barasat was abolished and reduced to an ordinary subdivision.

The present grade of joint-Magistrates.

The present Joint-Magistrates were created by Lord William Bentinck in order to afford more efficient aid to the Magistrate-Collectors than could be given to them by mere Assistants vested only with the powers of an Assistant under the Regulations. Lord W. Bentinck established two classes of

covenanted officers subordinate to the district officer—one, a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month; the other a Head Assistant on Rs. 700. The latter was abolished by Government order dated August 16th, 1836, and a second grade of Joint-Magistracy was constituted in its stead on the same salary, but with the full powers of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The first were appointed Magistrates when the separation of the offices had been resolved upon, and now correspond to our first grade Joint-Magistrates. The salary of the appointment, as has been intimated, was reduced to Rs. 900 a month in 1842.

The Bengal Police Act, 1861.

In 1861, shortly after the reunion of Collectorates and Magistracies, the police was established as a separate department under the Magistrate; and District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed to discipline the force. An Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were placed at the head of the police to supervise and inspect the department.

Modification of grades of Magistrate and Collector—1860.

At this time the 36 regulation districts in these provinces were in charge of Magistrates and Collectors receiving the following salaries:—

In	3	districts	...	...	...	Rs. 28,000 per annum.*
„	22	„	...	...	...	„ 23,000 „
„	7	„	...	...	...	„ 18,000 „
„	4	„	...	...	...	„ 12,000 „

These salaries were local, the salaries of particular classes being attached to particular districts. To remove the administrative inconveniences which resulted from this arrangement, Sir John Peter Grant proposed in that year the following changes: *firstly*, that the salaries of Magistrates and Collectors be made *personal*, instead of *local*, by throwing these officers into grades; and, *secondly*, that there be only two instead of four such grades or classes of Collector and Magistrate, with corresponding rates of salary. He provided for 20 Magistrate-Collectors in the first grade, on Rs. 23,000 per annum; one Magistrate and one Collector at the 24-Parganas, who each of them drew the full salary of Rs. 23,000; and 15 Magistrate-Collectors in the second grade, on Rs. 18,000—altogether 37 officers. The separate appointments of Magistrate and Collector in the 24-Parganas were amalgamated in April 1865 into a single first-grade Magistrate-Collector. The number was thus reduced to 36. At the same time two officers were taken from the second grade and added to the first grade; there were therefore 23 Magistrate-Collectors sanctioned in the first grade and 13 in the second grade. Subsequently in 1873, in pursuance of the policy initiated by Sir George Campbell for separating the executive and judicial branches of the Civil Service and equalizing the rates of salary in both, a new gradation was introduced. The 36 Magistrate-Collectors were divided into three grades. The first grade included 15 officers on Rs. 2,250 per mensem, the second grade 15 officers on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, and the new third grade 6 officers on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Two additions have been made since that time, one to the second grade and one to the third grade, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Customs and the formation of the new district of Khulna. The posts of Director of Land Records and Agriculture and of Excise Commissioner also rank as extra Magistrate-Collectorships, the grade depending on the seniority of the officers who hold the appointments. Excluding these two appointments, there are now 15 officers in the first grade, 16 in the second, and 7 in the third.

All the above has reference to what are called the Regulation Provinces.

Non-Regulation Provinces.

The non-Regulation Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consist of (1) new conquests or cessions to which the regulations were never extended; (2) tracts of country formerly subject to the general regulations, but which were removed from their operation by special enactments; and (3) semi-independent or tributary estates, administered in the Political Department. Act XIV of 1874 has not, however, been extended to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

* These three officers were the Magistrate-Collectors of Puri, Balasore, and Cuttack, who were Salt Agents as well.

These provinces are now known as the "Scheduled Districts" under Act XIV of 1874. They consist of the following:—

I.—The Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts.
II.—The Hill Tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The South Lushai Hills.
IV.—The Chota Nagpur Division.
V.—The Sonthal Parganas.
VI.—The district of Angul and the Khondmals in Orissa.

First de-regulationizing law—Regulation X of 1822.

Regulation X of 1822 established the principle that there were races of people within these territories entirely distinct from the ordinary population, to whose circumstances the system of government established by the general regulations was inapplicable. Such were the mountaineers of Bhagalpur, the Paharia community, for the reclaiming of whom special arrangements were carried out by Augustus Cleveland before the introduction of the regular system. The uncertain and semi-barbarous territory on the north-eastern frontier of Rangpur was de-regulationized under Regulation X, 1822. The existing rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice were suspended, and a Commissioner was appointed with full power to conclude arrangements with the Chiefs, and to conduct the entire administration of the tract under the Governor-General in Council. This law was the germ of the late non-regulation administration.

Assam.

Assam and its dependencies were annexed during the First Burmese war in 1824, and were formally ceded by the Burmese by the Treaty of 24th February 1826, but it was only by degrees that a regular administration was established there, Upper Assam not having been regularly occupied till a comparatively late date. The Commissioner of the north-east frontier became Commissioner of Assam. The separation of this province from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in 1874, and its formation into a Local Administration under the direct supervision of the Government of India, have already been described.

Kuch Bihar.

A Commissioner for carrying on the administration of the Kuch Bihar State was repeatedly appointed in the last century and the early part of the present century. Finally, in 1863, a Commissioner was appointed during the minority of the Raja. In 1866 Kuch Bihar was raised into a non-Regulation Commissionership; and the districts of Darjeeling, from the Bhagalpur Division, and Goalpara and the Garo Hills, which had been under the Assam Division, were placed within the new jurisdiction. At the same time the northern portion of Rangpur was transferred to this division, and eventually was united with the submontane country ceded by the Bhutias, forming the district of Jalpaiguri. In 1868 the judicial administration of the Goalpara district was placed under the Judicial Commissioner of Assam, the administration in other matters remaining with the Divisional Commissioner. In 1874, on the formation of Assam into a separate Administration, the Kuch Bihar Division was abolished as a separate charge—and such of its districts as were still attached to the Government of Bengal were transferred to the Rajshahi Division, thenceforward known for some years as the Rajshahi and Kuch Bihar Division. In 1883 the Maharaja attained his majority, and the State was released from the direct control of the Commissioner.

Darjeeling.

A part of the hill portion of the district of Darjeeling was ceded by the Raja of Sikkim in 1835. The Morung low-land under the hills, and another portion of the hills, were taken from him in 1850 in consequence of his having seized and detained in confinement the Superintendent of Darjeeling while travelling peaceably through his country. The portion of the hills known as British Bhutan was ceded by the Bhutias after the Bhutia war in 1865, and annexed to Darjeeling. The district was placed under the charge of an officer called Superintendent, whose designation has since been changed to that of Deputy Commissioner. The Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes were extended to Darjeeling in 1863. The police administration of the district was conducted under Regulation XX of 1817 until the 25th May 1864, when Act V of 1861 was introduced.

The civil history of Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Garo Hills and the Naga Hills belongs to the history of the Assam Administration, and need not be further noticed here.

HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The Hill Tracts of Chittagong were removed from the operation of the general regulations by Act XXII of 1860. The excepted tract was placed under an officer called the Superintendent, and a few short rules were prescribed for his guidance in the administration of civil and criminal justice and the collection of revenue, which are still acted upon. The only laws now in force are Act XXII of 1860, Act IV (B.C.) of 1863, and the two Regulations V of 1873 and III of 1881. Owing to the extension of the eastern frontier and the formation of the South Lushai Hills district, the Chittagong Hill Tracts district has lost much of its political importance, and it has lately been reduced to the status of a sub-division in charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who, for administrative facilities, has been made immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The South Lushai Hills district was added to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1891, under Act XXII of 1860, as a result of the operations undertaken to put an end to the raids which had lately been committed by the Lushais. Its formation has considerably extended the eastern frontier of these provinces, but for administrative reasons it will very shortly be transferred permanently to the Assam Government.

CHOTA NAGPUR.

The South-Western Frontier Agency was called into existence as a non-Regulation Province after the suppression of the Kol insurrection in 1831-32 by Regulation XIII of 1833. By this Regulation portions of the Ramgurh district, all the jungle mahals, except Senpahari, Sherghur, and Bishenpur, and Dhalbhum from the Midnapore district, were removed from the operation of the general regulations; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, the collection of revenue, the superintendence of the police, the land revenue, customs, excise, stamps, and every branch of Government of the excepted tracts, were placed under an officer called the Agent to the Governor-General. The Governor-General in Council was declared competent to prescribe any rules he deemed advisable for the guidance of the Agent and the officers subordinate to him.

Subsequently the Tributary Mahals noted in the margin* and Singhbhum were placed under the Agent. Of these Tributary Mahals those which are noted† are still attached to the South-Western Frontier Agency of Chota Nagpur Division, and the rest have been transferred to the Central Provinces. By Act XX of 1854 the designation of the officer in charge was changed from Agent to Commissioner, and that of his province from South-Western Frontier Agency to Chota Nagpur. The Deputy or Judicial Commissioner, as he is now styled, was appointed in 1843. The other subordinate appointments were at that time two Principal Assistants on Rs. 1,000, two First Class Assistants on Rs. 750, and one Second Class Assistant on Rs. 500.

* Sambalpur, Sonepur, Sarunghur, Suktor, Gangpur, Bamra, Bonai, Rehrakol, Raighur, Patna, Borasambor, Bindra, Nowagurh, Khurriar, Phuljhur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Jushpur, Korea, Chang Bhakar.

† Sirguja, Korea, Udaipur, Chang Bhakar, Jushpur, Gangpur, Bonai.

In 1833 a few short rules were issued by Government for the guidance of the Agent, which directed that, pending the issue of detailed instructions, the Agent and officers subordinate to him were to be guided by the "rules heretofore in force for the conduct of all local duties."

These criminal rules continued in force till they were superseded by the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), which was extended to the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division when passed. It was subsequently held in 1864 that the Code was extended to so much only of the Singhbhum district as is comprised in Dhalbhum and the Kolhan, the remaining estates being administered in the Political Department. The new Code, Act X of 1882, is in force throughout the division.

As regards the administration of civil justice, a set of rules was proposed by the Agent at the same time that criminal rules were laid before Government, but orders on them were suspended pending the promulgation of a Bill on the subject then under preparation. This Bill was never passed, and till Act VIII of 1859 was extended to the division, there was no specific law or

rule to guide the procedure of the civil courts in the province, but they followed the regulations, except in points where some order of the Agent interposed.

From the first creation of the agency the ordinary laws for the sale of land for debt or arrears of rent were regarded as inapplicable to the Province, and the rules proposed by Captain Wilkinson provided that no sale or alienation, or even mortgage of hereditary or moveable property, was to take place without the sanction of the Agent. For many years this rule was always acted on as regards sales, and formed one of the most peculiar features of the agency; and in extending the old Civil Procedure Code to the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum, a proviso to this effect was added to the notification. That Code was not extended to Singhbhum, but was considered in force in Dhalbhum of that district. The new Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) has now, however, been extended to the scheduled districts without any such proviso, and in June 1882 a notification was issued, withdrawing (with a small exception) the restrictions that had hitherto been imposed on the sale of immoveable property for debt or arrears of rent. The remainder of Singhbhum *quoad* civil rules are administered in the Political Department, as are the Tributary Mahals; the appeals from the Chiefs and Deputy Commissioner lying to the Commissioner, not to the Judicial Commissioner and High Court.

SONTHAL PARGANAS.

The inquiry into the causes of the Sonthal insurrection in 1855 having brought to light the unsuitability of the regulation system to the tract of country now designated the Sonthal Parganas, inhabited by the Sonthals and other rude tribes, who are far behind the Bengalis in civilization, these parganas were exempted from the operation of the general regulations by Act XXXVII of 1855, except in regard to civil suits above Rs. 1,000 in value, the collection of revenue in permanently-settled estates, the sale of lands for arrears of revenue, &c.

The excepted tract was placed under the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a number of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

In 1856 a few simple rules for civil and criminal administration were laid down for the guidance of the Sonthal officers.

The rules in regard to criminal matters remained in operation till 1862, when the Penal Code was introduced; and although the Criminal Procedure Code was not formally extended to these parganas, the Sonthal officers were directed to act in accordance with its spirit. The Sonthal Parganas drifted more or less under the ordinary law and procedure of the regulation districts; the Rent Law, the Civil Procedure Code, the Stamp Act, and other Acts were considered to be in force, and the Deputy Commissioner was practically transformed into Judge. In 1871, however, serious difficulties arose in Sonthalia, and it was felt that the parganas really required a peculiar and simpler form of administration than the rest of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended that they should be de-regulationized and brought within the scope of the Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3. This measure received the assent of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, and a special regulation for the peace and good government of the parganas was sanctioned. It has recently become necessary, in order to remedy the chaos of jurisdiction which had arisen, to pass a further Regulation, in which the meaning and jurisdiction of the High Court have been clearly defined; the Deputy Commissioner has been constituted the Sessions Judge of the district; the status of the Civil Courts have been clearly defined, and certain other modifications in the law which had become necessary have been incorporated.

TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF CUTTACK.

The Tributary Mahals of Cuttack were exempted from the operation of the regulations by sections 36, 13 and 11 of Regulations XII, XIII, and XIV of 1805. This exemption was recognized on the ground of expediency only, and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of the connection with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts if it should ever be thought advisable.

The office of Superintenhent was established in 1814, and he was directed to endeavour to establish such control over the conduct of the zamindars as might prevent the commission of crimes and outrages.

Regulation XI of 1816 appears to be the only law by which the Superintendent was invested with any judicial authority, and by that law claims to inheritance and succession among the Rajas are disposed of.

In 1821 the Government ruled that the interference of the Superintendent should be chiefly confined to matters of a political nature; to the suppression of feuds and animosities prevailing between the Rajas of adjoining mahals, or between the members of their families, or between the Rajas and their subordinate feudatories; to the correction of systematic oppression and cruelty practised by any of the Rajas or by their officers towards the inhabitants; to the cognizance of any apparent gross violation by them of their duties of allegiance and subordination; and generally to important points which, if not attended to, might lead to violent and general outrage and confusion, or to contempt of the paramount authority of the British Government.

The Penal Code was declared applicable to the Tributary States by an order of the Government of India, dated the 18th December 1860.

Under orders of the Government of Bengal, dated the 11th March 1863, the criminal authorities were directed to be guided in their proceedings as closely as possible by the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 13 of Regulation XIII of 1805 is still in force.

The *kila* of Banki has been annexed to the Regulation district of Cuttack. The estate of Angul and the Khondmals have been formed into a separate district, for which a special Regulation under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, sec. 1, is under preparation. The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, as well as Act V of 1861, are in force there.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The separation of the Government of Bengal from the Government of India and the North-Western Provinces and from the Administration of Assam has been already noticed in the course of this narrative; but it will be convenient to recite here more exactly the origin of the present form of government.

The constitution, origin, and extent of the Lieutenant-Governor's authority.

Subdivision of Bengal Presidency, 1834.

The Bengal Presidency was divided into two portions by Act of Parliament in 1834, the titles selected being "Fort William in Bengal" and "Agra." Agra was to be placed under a separate Governor, but the Governor-General of Bengal (created by this same statute Governor-General of India) was declared to be the Governor of Fort William in Bengal. It was left optional with the Court of Directors either to appoint a Council to assist the newly-created Governor, or to leave the executive Government to be administered by such Governor alone; and the Governors or Governors in Council were to "have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in their respective Councils now have in their respective presidencies."

Governor of Agra.
Governor-General appointed Governor of Bengal.

Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Governor-General was also empowered to appoint a Deputy Governor from among the ordinary Members of his Council, who would be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the Government during his absence.

In 1835 another Act was passed, which declared that whereas much difficulty had arisen in dividing Bengal into two presidencies, "and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge," the Court of Directors might suspend the execution of so much of the said Act.

By section 2 the Governor-General in Council was authorized to "appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, now under the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant-Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant-Governor."

Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces—1836.

This power of suspension was exercised, and the formal division of the Bengal Presidency into two separate and distinct presidencies, once arrested, has never been again carried out. On the 29th February 1836 the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was appointed "with the same powers as have heretofore been exercised by the Government of Agra."

Bengal remained under the Governor-General as Governor, his place during his occasional absence being supplied by a Deputy Governor appointed from among the Members of his Council, till 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 95, was passed. Section 15 of that Act continued the power vested in the Directors to make Agra a separate presidency or leave it under a Lieutenant-Governor; and section 16 empowered them also to declare "that the Governor-General of India shall not be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that a separate Governor shall be appointed, and until such Governor be appointed the Directors may authorise the Governor-General in Council to appoint "any servant of the said Company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, * * and to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to be so appointed." The appointment by 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, section 29, is now made subject to the approbation of Her Majesty.

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—1854.

On the 12th October 1853, the Court of Directors authorised the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and in Home Department Resolution No. 415 of 28th April following, the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed first Lieutenant-Governor.

Paragraph 7 of this Resolution fixed the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was to be "co-extensive with the jurisdiction which has heretofore been exercised by the Governor of Bengal, with the exception of the Tenasserim provinces, which, like the adjoining province of Pegu, shall be placed directly under the Governor-General in Council.

Territorial jurisdiction.

Paragraph 8 fixed the extent of his authority. It was to "correspond in all respects with the authority that has been exercised by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces."

Extent of authority.

Practically the Lieutenant-Governor for a long time exercised the same powers in civil matters as the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, though subject in some respects to somewhat closer supervision by the Supreme Government. Since the inauguration of the policy of financial decentralization by Lord Mayo in 1871, large increases have been made to the powers and responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of Bengal now stands practically in the same relation towards the Government of India as any other Local Government, the only difference being as regards the Governments of Madras and Bombay. These two Local Governments still possess a certain nominal authority in military matters, and are empowered to communicate direct with the Secretary of State in a few cases of minor importance. The development of the decentralization policy since 1877 has still further increased the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of Bengal, in common with the other Local Governments, now forms an *imperium in imperio*. The Lieutenant-Governor possesses complete authority in all the departments of the civil administration. Subject to certain limitations, the Government of Bengal now exercises in respect of Provincial revenue and expenditure all the powers exercised by the Government of India before the introduction of the system of Provincial finance, these powers being necessarily limited to the powers possessed by the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot impose any additional taxation or make any change in any existing system of revenue management; no class or grade of officers may be created or abolished, nor can he raise or reduce the pay of any class or grade of officers. These and other important matters have to be referred to the Government of India. But the Lieutenant-Governor may create, modify, or abolish an appointment on a salary not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem; he appoints to all offices other than those which are recruited direct from England; his orders are final in all matters connected with the civil administration of the province; and he has the power of granting a reprieve in criminal cases in which a death sentence has been passed.

Form of Administration.

Administrative system. Regulation and Non-Regulation districts.

THE province is divided into (1) districts subject to the general Regulations and Acts; (2) tracts known as the Scheduled Districts, to which all the Regulations and Acts do not apply of their own force, but to which they may be extended at the discretion of Government; and (3) semi-independent and Tributary States, administered or partly administered by British officers. Under the second head come the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul and the Khondmals in Orissa, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, in which many of the general laws are at present in force. Under the third head come the Tributary Mahals of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Calcutta.

The capital of the province (Calcutta) has, like the other Presidency towns, a special organization of its own. In civil suits above a certain limit, as well as in all Sessions trials, it is under the original jurisdiction of a branch of the High Court, in which only English and Irish Barristers and Scotch Advocates can practise. The Small Cause Court of Calcutta is of purely local jurisdiction, and is regulated by a special Act. A separate establishment of Police is under the control of a Commissioner. Criminal justice is administered by two stipendiary Magistrates of Police and by several Benches of Honorary Magistrates. In revenue matters also the city forms part of no district, though it is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Customs and Stamps are under the direct superintendence of the Board of Revenue. The affairs of the Municipality and Municipal taxation are managed by a Chairman and a Board of Commissioners, of whom some are appointed by Government and some are elected by the rate-payers.

Civil Service.

An important change has recently taken place in the constitution of the public Civil Service, in which the distinction beween the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services is no longer recognized. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, accepted with certain modifications by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch of the 12th September 1889, the public Civil Service has been reorganized, and now consists of members of the Civil Service of India, members of the Provincial Bengal Civil Service, and members of the Subordinate Civil Service. In addition there were on the 31st March 1893 eleven civilians who had been appointed in India without examination, under Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3. These officers, however, will be gradually provided for either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, and no new appointments will be made under the Statute.

The members of the Civil Service of India include the Civil Servants who were nominated by the old Court of Directors and who passed through Hayleybury, and those who have been selected after open competitive examination in England. Among the latter there were on the 31st March 1893 nine native gentlemen. The principal appointments held in Bengal at present by members of the Civil Service of India are the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, five Judgeships of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Regulation and non-Regulation Commissionerships, the Judicial Commissionership, the principal Secretariat appointments, the Legal Remembrancership, the Opium Agencies, the Inspector-Generalship of Police, the Collectorship of

Customs, the District and Sessions Judgeships (except one held by a Statutory Civilian), the District Magistrate-Collectorships, and the majority of the Deputy Commissionerships, Joint-Magistracies, and Assistant Magistracies of the interior.

The newly-constituted Bengal Provincial Civil Service includes all those officers who belonged to the higher grades of what were formerly known as the judicial and executive branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and who are almost exclusively natives of India. The principal appointments held at present by members of this service are the Small Cause Court Judgeships outside the Presidency town, the Subordinate Judgeships, the Munsifships, the Deputy Magistracies, and Deputy Collectorships; while the following appointments, which were formerly reserved for members of the Civil Service of India, have now been thrown open to members of the Provincial Bengal Civil Service :—

Heads of districts	... 4
District Judges	... 6
Joint and Assistant Magistrates ...	... 8
Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue	... 1
Under-Secretary to Government ...	... 1
Total	... 20

Admission to the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service is obtained by competitive examination in India, by selection from among candidates who have obtained one-third marks, and by promotion from the Subordinate Civil Service. Candidates for the judicial service are admitted on the nomination of the High Court, and among other qualifications, are required to have taken the B.L. degree, or to have passed some such analogous examination.

The Subordinate Civil Service includes the posts formerly known as Sub-Deputy Collectorships, and any other appointments which the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare specially to be included in it. Admission is by pure competition, by examination combined with nomination, and by selection from among officers already in Government service. The members of the Subordinate Civil Service are chiefly employed on settlements, cess revaluations, partitions, collection of rent in Government estates, superintending excise distilleries, etc., whilst the majority are also vested with 3rd class magisterial powers, and it is intended that in the future they shall take a more extended share in the judicial work of the mufassal.

The Regulation Provinces are, with the exception of a few departmental appointments, exclusively officered by members of the above divisions of the Civil Service. In the non-Regulation Provinces there are still a few Commissioned Military officers of the Staff Corps employed on civil work. The annexed table shows the distribution of officers employed in the non-Regulation Provinces during 1893 :—

Appointment.	Sanctioned number.	Number held by Indian Civil Servants.	Number held by Officers other than Indian Civil Servants.			Remarks.
			Military Officers.	Other Civil Servants.	Total.	
Commissioner	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Deputy ditto ...	8	3	3	2	5	
Assistant ditto ...	1*	.....	.....	1	1	
Total ...	11	5	3	3	6	

* Sanctioned for three years.

Administrative staff.

The following is a list of the principal gazetted officers who were employed on the 31st March 1893 in the executive administration of the country, in the administration of justice, in the ordinary duties connected with the collection of the revenue,

and in the chief offices in the Police, Customs, Education, Registration, and other Departments:—

Officers at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Governor	1
Private Secretary and Aide-de Camp	2
Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretary to Government	12
Judges of the High Court	13
Members of the Board of Revenue	2
Secretaries to Board of Revenue	2
Commissioner of Excise	1
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	1
Registrar of the High Court	1
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	1
Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	1
Collector of Customs	1
Assistant Collector of Customs and Head Appraiser	1
Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs	1
Port Officer and *ex-officio* Shipping Master, Calcutta	1
Deputy Shipping Master	1
Assistant ditto	1
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery...	1
Inspector-General of Registration	1
Inspectors of Registration Offices	2
District Registrar of Calcutta	1
Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Excise Revenue	1
Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta	1
Commissioner of Police	1
Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Presidency Magistrates	2
Inspector-General of Police	1
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1
Inspector-General of Jails	1
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails	1
Superintendent of Jail Manufactures	1
Superintendent of the Presidency Jail	1
Sanitary Commissioner	1
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	1
Sanitary Engineer	1
Judges of the Small Cause Court and Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer	6
Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration ...	1
Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Inland)	1
Director of Public Instruction	1
Inspectors and Assistant Inspector of Schools	4
Principals and Professors of the Presidency College, Sanskrit College, and Madrassa	19
Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens	1
Meteorological Reporter	1
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department	1
Superintendent, Government Printing	1
Accountant-General, Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General	4
Police Surgeon	1
Health Officer, Port of Calcutta	1
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Government School of Art	2
Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon of Calcutta	1
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	1
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	1
Principal, Professors, and Resident Physicians and Surgeons ...	16
Bengali and Urdu and Hindi Translators to Government ...	2

Regulation Districts.

Commissioners of Divisions	8
District and Sessions Judges	29
Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	15
Ditto ditto, 2nd „	15
Ditto ditto, 3rd „	7
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	12

Officers at the Presidency—concluded.

Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd grade	12
Assistant Magistrates	49
Cantonment Magistrates	2
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	238
Sub-Deputy Collectors	97
Tahsildars	10
Subordinate Judges and Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	53*
Munsifs	290*
Special Sub-Registrars, paid by fixed salary	2
Special Sub-Registrars, paid partly by fixed salaries and partly by commission	40
Rural Sub-Registrars paid by fees	298
District Superintendents of Police	49*
Assistant ditto ditto	36*
Inspectors of Schools	4
Principals and Professors of Colleges	28
Non-Regulation Districts.	
Commissioner	1
Judicial Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	2
Ditto ditto, 2nd „	3
Ditto ditto, 3rd „	3
Assistant Commissioner	1

* Including Assam.

Executive administration.

The unit of the executive administration, whether in Regulation or Non-Regulation Districts, is the District Officer—in the one case styled Magistrate-Collector, in the other Deputy Commissioner. The Superintendents of Police are the right hand of the Magistrate. The ordinary district jails are placed in the hands of a Superintendent, usually the Civil Surgeon, while the Magistrate pays a weekly visit of inspection. Educational matters are managed by a Deputy Inspector of Schools, over whom the District Officer exercises a general supervision. All District Officers are *ex-officio* Registrars. They are also *ex-officio* Chairmen of the District Boards, and as such are charged with the execution and administration of all local public works. The District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to him, and is, or ought to be, supreme over everyone and everything, except the proceedings of the courts of justice. As District Magistrate he is also head of the department of criminal justice, which is charged with the summary trial of small cases and the enquiry into greater cases previous to trial at Sessions, although he generally rather distributes and superintends this work than does a large share of it himself.

At the disposal of the District Officer are the subordinate magisterial, police, and revenue authorities. The District Superintendent of Police, who is the head of the police under the Magistrate, confines his attention to police administration and kindred subjects; but the Subordinate Magistrates combine revenue with their magisterial functions. The subdivisional officers, who are Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, exercise in their own jurisdictions the delegated power of the District Officer except in matters of police, over which they have only judicial and no executive control.

Above the District Magistrates are the Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision. In almost all matters they exercise a general superintendence, and especially in the Revenue Department they keep a control over the Collectors' proceedings. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and Government, sifting, collating, and bringing together, in a compact form, the information they receive. In revenue matters the Commissioners are, in their turn, subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue, in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the Government direct.

In 1871-72 Lord Mayo introduced a system of Provincial decentralization, by which the control of a few of the spending departments of Government were made over to the Local Government. Since that time great developments in this system have taken place, and at the present time the Provincial Government has been entrusted with the financial management of almost every

branch of revenue and expenditure arising in the province. By the financial contract, which came into force on the 1st April 1892, the whole of the receipts under the heads of Police, Jails, Marine, Education, Medical, Cinchona, Emigration, Irrigation, Navigation, Civil Works, and Provincial Rates were made over in their entirety to the Local Government, together with their corresponding charges. In addition to these it receives one-half of the receipts on Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, and the net traffic earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway system; one-fourth of Excise and three-fourths of Stamp receipts; and twelve per cent. on the Land Revenue collected from Government estates. It is also responsible for one-half of the expenditure on Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration, and for three-fourths of the Stamp expenditure and a quarter of the Excise. In all cases the fullest authority in all the internal details of the Departments mentioned above has accompanied the transfer of financial interest.

Revenue administration.

The revenues of the province of Bengal are derived from the following principal sources:—the land revenue, the monopoly of opium, excise on spirits and intoxicating drugs, stamps, salt, income-tax, the customs duties, and the Public Works cess levied under Act IX (B.C.) of 1881. Of these, land revenue, excise, stamps, salt (except in the Orissa Division and certain districts where the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882 is in force) and the income-tax are managed by the District Collector and his establishments, but the opium, customs, and, in the division and districts referred to above, salt revenue, are under special departments. In Orissa the Salt Department is under the management of the Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Madras, subject to the control of the Government of Bengal, all correspondence passing through the Bengal Board of Revenue. In the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and within the municipal limits of the town of Calcutta, the manufacture of saltpetre is conducted, under the provisions of the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882, under the supervision of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. The Public Works cess is levied conjointly with the road cess by the District Collector by means of an establishment which is paid for partly from Provincial revenues and partly from local funds. The District Collector is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner, in excise administration by the Commissioner of Excise; each of these officers is subject to the orders of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the department. The Board consists of two members, who in administrative matters exercise full powers independently of one another, each Member being the head of the departments in his charge. The senior Member devotes his undivided attention to the department of land revenue. The junior Member has charge of all other sources of revenue. The opium branch of the revenue is under the management of two Opium Agents—the one stationed at Patna and the other at Ghazipur; but although the latter station lies in the North-West Provinces, both officers are subordinate to the Government of Bengal. Hitherto, both the Opium Agents have been members of the Civil Service of the Lower Provinces. Under the orders of the Government of India, the Opium Agent, Benares, will, on the retirement of the present incumbent and in future, be appointed from among the officers belonging to the North-West Provinces and Oudh Commission. The Opium Agents are aided by a local agency of Factory Superintendents and Sub-Deputy Agents. The general superintendence of the opium revenue, under the direction of the executive Government, is vested in the Member of the Board in charge. At the head of the Customs is a special Collector, who is aided by a number of assistants. On the 10th March 1882, the Customs duties were abolished upon all imported articles, except arms and ammunition, liquors, opium and salt. The revenue derived from this source accordingly fell off, but it has since nearly recovered owing specially to the imposition of a duty of six pies per gallon on petroleum. There is also a large body of preventive officers. The minor Custom houses at Chittagong, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore are under the control of the local officers.

Marine Department.

The Marine Department continued as before to be administered by the Revenue Department of the Secretariat till May 1885. Pressure of work in that Department then necessitated its transfer to some other Department of the Secretariat, and in the next month it was placed under the control of the Financial Department, and so remained until February 1888, when it was transferred to the Public

Works Department of the Secretariat. The work of the Marine Department has developed considerably during the last ten years. No less than sixteen new Acts have been passed during the interval by the Local and Imperial Governments, the administration of which devolves on the Marine Department, and rules embodying many volumes have been issued under these Acts.

Since the formation of a Port Trust in Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the administration of the Port of Calcutta has been in the hands of the Port Commissioners, and in 1881 the management of the Approaches of the Port which had, up to that time, been vested in the Port Officer, Calcutta, was also made over to the Commissioners. The Commissioners have thus, at present, the entire control of the river, as Conservators of the Port and its Approaches, from the northern boundary of the Port to the sea.

In 1890 Act V of 1870 and its several amending Acts were revised and consolidated into one single Act, called the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

The Kidderpore Docks, which had been under construction for ten years, were completed in 1892, and were legally opened for traffic on the 13th September. The levy of port-dues under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and of other additional tolls under the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, have since been sanctioned with a view to meet the increased expenditure incurred on account of their construction. The Docks, however, have not yet been used by the Shipping Companies to the extent that was expected.

The Port Officer continues to be the principal Executive officer of the Government in this Department. Besides discharging the duties of Shipping Master and controlling the Hooghly Pilot Service, he is mainly responsible for the working of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and is required to visit and report on the outports periodically. He is also referred to generally in matters on which an opinion on nautical matters is desired by Government.

A Port Trust was established in Chittagong towards the close of the financial year 1887-88, and it began to exercise its powers on the 25th of April 1888. The management of the Port and of the Port Fund of Chittagong were made over to the Port Trust with effect from the 1st April 1889. The pilot service is managed by the Commissioners for Government, a contribution of Rs. 1,200 a year being allowed for services rendered in this respect.

The ports in the province of Orissa are in charge of Port Officers, directly subordinate to the Magistrate of the district in which each port lies.

In the beginning of 1888, the rules for the grant of certificates of survey came into force, and since then no vessel coming under the provisions of Acts VI and VII of 1884 can sail without having a certificate in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed. The certificates are granted by this Department after the vessels have been surveyed by qualified Engineers and Shipwright-Surveyors appointed by Government, and a certificate granted that they are fit for the service in which they are to be employed, and that the provisions of the law as regards the qualifications of the ship's officers have been complied with.

A light-house has been established at Shortt's Island for the guidance of masters of vessels trading with the Bengal ports.

In 1890 the services of the Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor, who had up to that time worked under the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, were taken over by the Government. The power of detaining unsafe ships in Calcutta, which had been delegated to the Port Commissioners on account of the Surveyor being in their service, has in consequence been resumed by the Government.

A change has been introduced into the method of recruiting the Hooghly Pilot Service. Formerly recruits were obtained solely from the training ships *Conway* and *Worcester*, but during the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson, rules were sanctioned for the admission of local candidates. Under these rules, about one-third of the vacancies are reserved for Eurasians and domiciled Europeans possessing the necessary qualifications.

Department of Public Works.

Previous to 1892 the Public Works Department of this province consisted of three branches, viz., (1) Roads and Buildings, (2) Irrigation and Marine, and (3) Railways, requiring the services of two Chief Engineers and four Under-Secretaries, which arrangement still continues, excepting that the number of Under-Secretaries has now been reduced to three.

On 1st April 1892, the State railways which had previously been under the control of this Government were taken over by the Imperial Government, and the work of this branch being thus reduced, the Railway Under-Secretaryship was merged into that of the Roads and Buildings. Of the three Under-Secretaries, one is concerned with Irrigation, the second with Marine and Establishment, and the third with Roads and Buildings and such Railway cases as must of necessity be dealt with by the Local Government. The post of Joint-Secretary has been abolished, and both the Chief Engineers are now Secretaries to Government. One Chief Engineer deals with Roads and Buildings and Railway matters, and the other with Irrigation and Marine. The Irrigation Chief Engineer is a member of the Sanitary Board, and all cases relating to sanitary matters are referred to him.

Up to 1891 there were two Roads and Buildings Circles under two Superintending Engineers, and there were also eight Executive Engineers of Divisions and five Inspectors of Works. The two Circles, which were designated the Eastern and Western, comprised in the former Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Dacca, and in the latter 1st Calcutta, 2nd Calcutta, Sibpur Workshops, Chota Nagpur and Burdwan Divisions. The five Inspectors' charges constituted (1) Bhagalpur Division, with the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, and Malda; (2) Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, with the districts of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Nadia, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, Pabna, and Rajshahi; (3) Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, with the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Cuttack, and Puri; (4) Patna Division, with the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Gaya, Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran; and (5) Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, with the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. At present there are five circles, viz., (1) the Western Circle, in charge of a Superintending Engineer, whose head-quarters are at Chinsura, comprising the Chota Nagpur Division and the districts of 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bankura, and Birbhum; (2) the Northern Circle, also held by a Superintending Engineer whose head-quarters are at Bhagalpur, which includes the Darjeeling Division and the districts of Purnea, Malda, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, and Rajshahi; (3) the Eastern Circle, in charge of an Inspector of Works, whose head-quarters are at Dacca, comprising the following districts:—Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tippera, Noakhali, and Chittagong; and (4) the Bihar Division, also in charge of an Inspector of Works, who is stationed at Bankipore, comprising all the districts in Bihar; and (5) the Presidency Circle, which includes the 1st Calcutta, 2nd Calcutta, and Calcutta Workshops Divisions, now under the direct control of the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings. Under this re-arrangement, which was brought into operation on 1st April 1892, it has been possible to abolish three Public Works Divisions, viz., Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong, and three Inspectors of Works, viz., Bhagalpur, Presidency and Rajshahi, Burdwan and Orissa. The care of Provincial and Imperial Works in the abolished Public Works Divisions has been made over to District Boards, who are provided with the necessary funds for the repairs and maintenance of these buildings. Original works are also as far as possible made over to the District Boards where there is no Public Works Department establishment.

There are three Irrigation Circles, all under Superintending Engineers: (1) Orissa, head-quarters Cuttack; (2) Sone, head-quarters Arrah; and (3) South-Western, head-quarters Calcutta. At those places where there are Irrigation Executive Engineers the work of the Roads and Buildings Branch is carried out by the Irrigation Branch at a fixed percentage charge.

At the close of 1882-83 there were 1,508 miles of railway open in Bengal: the total mileage at the close of 1892-93 was 2,765.

Railways.

Among the administrative changes affecting the various railways in Bengal during the ten years under review, the following are of note:—

The Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bengal Central Railway, and Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, which had been worked under Imperial State

management since 1st July 1884, were at the close of 1886-87 handed over by the Government of India to the Local Government to be worked, and it was then arranged that all the lines east of the Kosi, Ganges, and Hooghly rivers, with the exception of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, should be amalgamated and put under one management. The amalgamated lines, which have since been worked as the Eastern Bengal State Railway System, were again transferred to the control of the Imperial Government on 1st April 1892.

The Nalhati State Railway was incorporated with the East Indian Railway on 1st April 1892, and is now worked as the Azimganj Branch of that undertaking.

The entire length of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic during the period under review. Various extensions of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut Railways and the Eastern Bengal State Railway were also constructed and opened for traffic.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway and Tirhut State Railway were amalgamated and placed under one management from 1st July 1890.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was formed in 1869, the Orissa and Midnapore Canals having been purchased from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company on the 1st of January of that year, and work on the Sone Canals having been commenced shortly afterwards. The following table shows the progress made at the close of the years 1882-83 and 1892-93 on irrigation projects classed as productive public works:—

Year.	Miles of canal for irrigation open.	Miles of canal for navigation open.	Miles of distributaries open.	Area irrigable.	Area irrigated during year.	Capital expended to end of year.	Gross revenue for year.	Working expenses for year.	Net revenue for year.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	641¼	466½	1,978	1,227,595	372,866	5,33,17,265	13,17,726	11,50,027	1,67,699
1892-93 ...	719	524½	2,432	1,480,251	662,930	6,30,04,925	18,87,670	14,89,716	3,97,954

At the end of 1882-83 the excess of working expenses over revenue had amounted to Rs. 13,69,826, whilst at the close of 1892-93 this amount had fallen to Rs. 9,21,261. The four great irrigation projects—the Sone, Orissa, Midnapore, and Hijili Tidal Canals—to which the above figures refer, are practically completed. The subsidiary works, which at the end of 1882-83 still remained to be done, have during the past ten years mostly been finished and, with the exception of Orissa, all the canal systems are now in full operation. Efforts have within the last few years been made to raise the Orissa Canal system to a state of efficiency by the extensive development of distributaries, and by the introduction of a scientific system of irrigation. It may now be said that in all the canal systems water can only be obtained on proper agreements, and that when lands are irrigated payment is exacted. As regards the Sone Canals, the demand for water for rice is in excess of the supply.

The remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal forms another of the great works of improvement which mark the administration of the canal systems of this Province during the past decade. This important work, now very nearly completed, was necessitated by, and formed a solution to, the difficult problem of the maintenance in good order, and without interruption to traffic, of navigable channels fed from tidal rivers, whose waters are laden with silt.

The Orissa Coast Canal, which was begun in 1881, was perhaps the largest original work completed since 1882-83. It is now open throughout its length of 97 miles, and in continuation of the Hijili canals forms through communication between Calcutta and Orissa.

The works in connection with the Saran canals have been completed. They have been of considerable use in supplying water for indigo manufacture, but there are no distributaries; and so far it has not been found possible to devise a satisfactory system under which they can be used for irrigation.

The Eden Canal has proved a greater success than was anticipated. Its primary object was the supply of good water to the Burdwan district.

Demands, however, have been largely made on its water-supply for irrigation purposes, and the development, as far as possible, of its resources in this direction is now receiving consideration.

Under the title of the Howrah–Rajapur drainage works a very important project has during the past ten years been brought to completion. This work, which has been been thoroughly successful, is to be regarded more as a land improvement than as a purely drainage scheme, as the level of the water is so regulated that whilst surplus water is drained away, sufficient is maintained on the fields to ensure a satisfactory crop.

In connection with embankments some problems of great complexity have during the last few years engaged the attention of the Bengal Government. Although satisfactory solutions have not as yet, in all cases, been found, careful investigations have been prosecuted and much valuable information collected. The damages resulting from the floods of the Damodar river constituted one of the most important of these problems. After much deliberation eight miles of embankment on the right bank of that river have been removed. In Orissa the question of the retention of many embankments which are believed to be useless is being considered in connection with the new settlements. The important embankments, bordering the river Gandak, have during the last ten years been breached once only. The cost of maintaining these embankments in an efficient state has, however, greatly exceeded the sums recoverable under Act II (B.C.) of 1882.

Other departments.

The Departments of Police, Jails, and Registration are each supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General, with a suitable staff of assistants, under the general direction of Government. The Police Department has lately been reorganized, the final orders on the subject having been issued just after the close of the year under report. The posts of District Superintendent of Police have been re-graded, and the strength of Assistant Superintendents and Probationers has been reduced.

The Education Department is presided over by an officer styled the Director of Public Instruction, whose functions are more fully explained in the chapter specially devoted to that subject. The Medical Department is managed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who, though appointed by the Government of India, is under the orders of the Local Government. The Sanitary and Vaccination Departments are directed by the Sanitary Commissioner. This officer is also appointed by the Government of India, but is under the orders of the Local Government. A Sanitary Board was constituted as an experimental measure during the year 1890, consisting of the junior Member of the Board of Revenue as President, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Chief Engineer to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department as members. The appointment of an Engineer to the Board has also been experimentally sanctioned. The duties of this officer are to accompany the Sanitary Engineer on his inspection tours, give professional advice, and generally superintend the carrying out of the sanitary engineering works undertaken by Municipalities and other local bodies. As sanitation in this province is in an extremely backward state, it is hoped that much improvement in this respect will result from the exertions of the new Board.

Judicial organization.

The existing (31st March 1893) judicial organization of the Regulation Provinces in Bengal is as follows:—

High Court Judges	13
District and Sessions Judges of districts	28
District, Additional, and Sessions Judge	1

The functions of these officers are exclusively judicial, and include both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Chief Justice and four of the Puisne Judges of the High Court are English Barristers. Three of the Judges are native gentlemen, of whom one was a Barrister, and two were distinguished pleaders of the Court. The rest are members of the Civil Service of India.

Criminal Administration.

Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session, and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. The High Court on its original side tries by a single Judge, with a jury, all cases committed to it by the Presidency Magistrates,

and also certain cases in which the accused are European British subjects, which may be committed for trial by Magistrates in the interior. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more Judges, disposes of appeals in respect of convictions on trials before a Court of Session. It revises upon reference from Sessions Judges or Magistrates the decisions of inferior courts, when in error upon points of law, and it confirms, modifies, or annuls all sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in the interior. The Courts of Session are presided over by a single Judge, who tries, with the aid either of a jury or assessors, all cases committed by Magistrates empowered to that end, and decides, sitting alone, all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the first class when the sentence exceeds one month's imprisonment or 50 rupees fine. The powers of a Sessions Judge are limited only by the amount of punishment which may be inflicted for the offence under the Penal Code, except that sentences of death are passed subject to confirmation by the High Court. The powers of a Magistrate of the first class extend to sentencing offenders to imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, up to two years, including solitary confinement; to fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment and fine combined; also to whipping as a separate or additional punishment of certain offences. The Magistrate of the district always exercises first class powers, and he also hears appeals from the Magistrates of the second and third class within the district. Any Magistrate of the first class, duly empowered by the Local Government, can similarly hear and decide all such appeals (section 407, C. C. P.). A Magistrate of the second class can award imprisonment up to six months, fine up to Rs. 200, or both, and also whipping as the sole or as an additional punishment if specially empowered by the Local Government. A Magistrate of the third class can only imprison up to one month, or fine up to Rs. 50, or combine these punishments. Benches of Magistrates, consisting of two or more Magistrates sitting together, have now been appointed at almost all the head-quarter stations and at most of the subdivisional stations in Bengal. Their powers vary in different localities.

Civil administration.

In respect of civil justice, the High Court of Calcutta exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable, an ecclesiastical, an admiralty, and a bankruptcy jurisdiction. The functions which in England used to be divided among different courts are here exercised in one court and by the same Judges. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judges, and the Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges also exercise the powers of a Criminal Court; the remainder are purely Civil Judges.

The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees, though the limit may be extended up to suits the value of which do not exceed two thousand rupees. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Privy Council in England, if the value or amount of the subject-matter exceeds ten thousand rupees. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District and Additional Judges lie to the High Court. Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs lie to the District Judge, except when the value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, when the appeal lies to the High Court. The High Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may also direct, when necessary, that appeals from the Munsifs may lie to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. The powers of Courts of Small Causes are regulated by Act IX of 1887: subject to certain exceptions, their jurisdiction extends to all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees, a limit which may be increased to one thousand rupees by an order of the Local Government, with respect to any specified court. The Local Government is empowered under Act XII of 1887 to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause Court jurisdictions, for the trial of cases not exceeding five hundred rupees in value in the case of Subordinate Judges, and one hundred rupees in the case of Munsifs. On the 31st March 1893, besides the regular Small Cause Courts, 162 Munsifs had been so invested.

Character of Land Tenures; System of Settlements and Survey.

SECTION I.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

Development of Government revenue.

THE East India Company succeeded to the *dewani* or financial administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in the year 1765, but it was not until 1772, on the dismissal of Mahomed Reza Khan, the *naib dewan*, that they assumed, by the agency of their own servants, the direct management of the revenues. The grant of the *dewani* was the grant of the right to collect the revenue of the three provinces, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil and financial or revenue cases. It was subject to the payment of a fixed yearly stipend of twenty-six lakhs of rupees to the Emperor of Delhi, and to defraying the expenses of the administration of criminal justice and police. For some years the revenue was collected on the old Mughal system. The zamindars or Government farmers were recognized as having a right to collect the revenue from the actual cultivators. But no principle of assessment existed, and, with the single exception of a five-year settlement introduced by Warren Hastings in 1772, the revenue was in general adjusted from year to year. The decennial settlement of Lord Cornwallis was commenced in 1789 and completed in 1791. No attempt was made to measure the fields or calculate the outturn. The amount to be paid in the future was fixed by reference to what had been paid in the past. At first the settlement was called decennial, but in 1793 it was declared permanent for ever. It was confined to the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, according to their boundaries at that time. By the term Orissa was meant only the tract of country lying between the Rupnarain and Subarnarekha rivers, and now included in the district of Midnapore. Orissa Proper, which was conquered from the Mahrattas in 1803, is subject to a temporary settlement, of which the current term of thirty years will not expire until 1897, though preliminary measures for a re-settlement have been initiated. In 1790-91, the total assessment amounted to sicca Rs. 2,68,00,989 (Company's Rs. 2,85,87,722), and this assessment was, no doubt with some slight variation, declared to be permanent in 1793. The settlement embraced, roughly speaking, the tracts of country now comprised in the Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. It also comprised parts of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts in the Chota Nagpur Division, as well as Goalpara (now included in Chief Commissionership of Assam), Jalpaiguri and Kuch Bihar; the two last forming part of the Rangpur Collectorate, though now the former is a separate district of the Rajshahi Division, and the latter a feudatory State administered by its Raja. The total assessment of the same provinces during the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 3,62,78,355, while in 1892-93 it was Rs. 3,70,11,385.

Permanent settlement, 1793.

Status of zamindars.

The zamindars, with whom the settlement was originally made, were, for the most part, powerful men, whose authority extended over wide tracts of country; police and other powers being entrusted to them. Of these tracts they were by the settlement raised to the status of landlords, with rights of transfer and inheritance, subject only to the payment, in perpetuity, of a rent charge. In default of due payment, their lands were to be sold to the highest bidder. Whilst the claim of Government against the zamindars was thus fixed for ever, the law intended that the rights of the zamindars over their own tenants should equitably be restricted. But no detailed record of tenant-right was inserted in the settlement papers. The rights of the landlord as against the State were defined by

the Regulations of 1793; the right of the tenants as against the landlord were reserved, but were not defined. Though important privileges were conceded to the zamindar, it was not intended that he should have the power of setting aside existing subordinate rights; it was taken for granted that the law courts would afford sufficient protection to the latter, and intended that such tenures should be registered. One result of the permanent settlement was that under the influence of debt and mismanagement large zamindaries were speedily broken up. The Government demand was then one which left but a small margin of profit, as compared with that given to zamindars in modern days. The rights of the raiyat to hold at customary rates were secured by law, and the power of the zamindars over them was limited. While regular payment of the revenue, without remissions, was insisted on by Government, the zamindars had no legal means of enforcing payments from the tenants with the same rigid punctuality. Consequently there was a widespread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive sales of estates, or parts of estates for recovery of arrears. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sicca Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and in 1797-98 the revenue of lands so sold amounted to sicca Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nadia, Rajshahi, Bishenpur and Dinajpur Rajas had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Birbhum zamindari was completely ruined. A host of smaller zamindars shared the same fate. It is perhaps scarcely too much to say that, within the ten years that immediately followed the permanent settlement, a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement. The average annual collections from 1794 to 1798 amounted, however, to sicca Rs. 2,65,00,000, being only three lakhs short of the annual demand.

In order to facilitate the collection of the Government revenue, the zamindars in 1799 were invested with greater powers for recovering rents from the raiyats, and these in 1812 were increased, so that for some 50 years of the present century they exercised an authority over the raiyats far greater than that given them by the original settlement of 1793.

Some additions were made to the revenue demand when the zamindars were relieved of police charges and otherwise, and in 1824-25 the demand had risen to sicca Rs. 2,79,95,710, or Company's Rs. 2,98,62,021. After that period the revenue expanded as resumptions of invalid revenue-free tenures proceeded under Regulation II of 1819. In 1828-29 the current demand was sicca Rs. 2,85,26,034, or Company's Rs. 3,04,27,770. Eighteen years later (in 1846-47) it had risen to Rs. 3,12,52,676, and after this period a fresh and very marked enhancement occurred, bringing the demand in 1848-49 up to Rs. 3,40,96,605. During the three years, 1847, 1848, 1849, no less than 6,198 estates were added to the revenue-roll by resumption, and the revenue was otherwise increased by escheats and the assessment of lands brought to light by survey and settlements of Government estates. After this, the demand remained almost stationary up to 1856-57, in which year it appears at the slightly reduced amount of Rs. 3,37,38,783. In the following year it rose to Rs. 3,39,10,362, and from that time there has been a steady expansion, interrupted in the year 1866-67 only, by the famine, and by a nominal falling off in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, up to Rs. 3,62,78,355, which represents the current demand for 1882-83; the increase in the previous ten years being Rs. 10,72,935, or more than a lakh a year. In 1892-93 the current demand had reached Rs. 3,70,11,385, exhibiting an increase during the last ten years of over six lakhs of rupees, of which more than one-third occurred in the concluding year and was due to re-settlements.

In calculating the figures from 1873-74 to 1882-83, the revenue of the districts in the Assam and Orissa Divisions, and of Lohardaga, Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling were excluded as was done in the report of 1872-73, none of those districts being covered by the settlement of 1789 to 1791. But in order to complete the comparison with 1872-73 and the previous periods, the figures of Sylhet, Goalpara and Cachar, which have been separated from Bengal since 1874-75, were included in the demand from 1873-74 to 1882-83, and the same plan has been followed with regard to the figures for the decennial period ending in 1892-93.

Variations of rent-roll.

The fluctuations in the total annual demand of revenue do not indicate the full difficulty of tracing the variations of the revenue-roll. Those fluctuations are the net result of variations in the opposite directions of enhancement and reduction, and are, therefore, the measure of the difference of those variations, not of their sum. But, in addition to this, the number of estates on the Government revenue-roll has been greatly augmented since the permanent settlement—*first*, by the admission to the roll of talukdars, who succeeded in the claims preferred by them to hold their taluks independently of the zamindars through whom they had previously paid their revenue; and *secondly*, by partitions of estates. In the district of Jessore alone no less than 1,000 estates were added to the roll by the separate registration of taluks between the years 1796 and 1798. Partitions have occurred in two ways,—*first*, by the act of Government or the courts of law, the object being to bring portions of estates to sale for arrears of revenue or for private debts due from the proprietors; and *secondly*, at the instance of the proprietors themselves, under the permission accorded by clause 3, Art. IX of the Proclamation of the 22nd March 1793. Partitions of the former class were carried to such an extent during the ten years which immediately succeeded the settlement, as completely to disintegrate most of the large ancestral estates in the country. The process of voluntary partition has been constantly carried on up to the present time under the provisions of the law above referred to, and of the subsequent laws on the subject; the large majority of such partitions having been effected in the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. Every partition has naturally added one or more estates to the number on the roll, and a large portion of the estates so added have been registered under new names. The result of all these operations has been a transformation of the revenue-roll, so complete, that it is almost impossible to establish in most districts the points of identity between the list of 1793 and that of 1892-93.

Classification of estates.

* Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.
„ II.—Temporarily-settled estates.
„ III.—Government estates.
„ IV.—Raiyatwari tracts.

The marginally-noted* fourfold classification of estates which was ordered by Sir George Campbell in 1873, and carried out in 1875-76, was in 1891 changed by Government into a threefold classification by the abolition of class IV, raiyatwari tracts, which are now included in class III. Further changes have been effected by transferring estates managed direct owing to the recusancy of proprietors from class II, temporarily-settled estates, to class III, estates held direct by Government, such being considered not properly temporarily-settled estates, while Government estates leased to farmers for a term of years have been transferred from class III to class II, to which they belong, being temporarily settled.

The classification now stands thus:—

Class I, permanently-settled estates, to include, as before, all estates so settled, whether—

(1) estates settled from the date of the decennial settlement;
(2) resumed revenue-free estates settled in perpetuity;
(3) estates formerly the property of Government, but the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons, subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity;
(4) estates once the property of Government, but the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons, subject to a revenue liable to periodical revision.

Class II, temporarily-settled estates, to include—

(1) those settled for periods with the proprietors;
(2) private estates leased to farmers for periods;
(3) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

Class III, estates held direct by Government, to include—

(1) those managed for proprietors;
(2) those owned by Government as proprietor.

By the changes above referred to, which were shown for the first time in the Board's Land Revenue Report for 1891-92, 21 raiyatwari tracts were

absorbed within class III, being in some cases broken up into smaller estates, while from that class 1,673 estates were transferred to class II (temporarily-settled estates), 295 estates being taken from class II and placed in class III.

Through the revised classification introduced by Sir George Campbell, the number of estates was greatly reduced. In Calcutta alone 10,000 holdings, which had been incorrectly shown as permanently-settled estates, were then reckoned as one Government estate. Similar decreases occurred in other districts, but since 1876-77 the total number of estates borne on the revenue-roll has through partitions, mostly occurring in the Bihar districts, been greatly increased.

The following statement shows the increase in the number of estates in the Patna Division, and the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts of the Bhagalpur Division, during the 30 years ending 1892-93 and for the 10 years ending 1892-93 :—

Districts.	Number of estates.			Increase in the number of estates in—	
	1862-63.	1882-83.	1892-93.	1892-93 as compared with 1862-63.	1892-93 as compared with 1882-83.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna Division.					
Patna	5,015	8,182	10,322	5,307	2,140
Gaya	4,936	5,595	6,121	1,185	526
Shahabad	4,186	5,912	7,607	3,421	1,695
Saran	4,183	5,225	6,042	1,859	817
Champaran					
Muzaffarpur ...	7,521	23,581	30,447	22,926	6,866
Darbhanga					
Total ...	25,841	48,495	60,539	34,698	12,044
Bhagalpur Division.					
Monghyr	3,539	5,732	7,118	3,579	1,386
Bhagalpur	3,594	4,210	4,585	991	375
Total ...	7,133	9,942	11,703	4,570	1,761

The rapid subdivision of estates in Bihar still continues. The total number of estates had, during the 20 years ending 1882-83, nearly doubled in the Patna Division and in Tirhut been more than trebled. In the last 10 years the increase has proceeded at a faster rate than during the preceding 20 years. As estates have thus been multiplied, their average area has of course been diminished. In 1882-83 the number of estates shown against the 39 districts of Bengal Proper and Bihar was 110,456; at the end of 1892-93 the number had risen to 134,789. Of these 459 or only ·34 per cent., as against ·41 per cent. in 1882-83, are great properties, each having an area of 20,000 acres and upwards; 13,752 or 10·2 per cent., as against 11·1 per cent. in 1882-83, range from 500 to 20,000 acres each; while the number of estates individually less than 500 acres each was 120,578, or 89·4 per cent. of the total number, as against 88·4 per cent. in 1882-83.

Classification of estates in Bengal according to area.

Divisions.	Districts.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Average area in acres of each estate.	
		Number of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.		Number of moderate estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.		Number of small estates under 500 acres, exclusive of resumed lakhiraj estates under 20 acres.			
		1882-83.	1892-93.	1882-83.	1892-93.	1882-83.	1892-93.	1882-83.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bengal.								
	Western Districts.								
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	9	8	148	143	2,711	3,001	600	546
	Birbhum ...	4	5	245	260	697	708	1,188	1,152
	Bankura ...	11	11	65	56	669	614	2,252	2,463
	Midnapore	21	24	461	450	2,277	2,277	1,178	1,206
	Hooghly including Howrah ...	6	2	223	379	2,001	2,770	488	345
	Total ...	51	50	1,142	1,288	8,355	9,370	928	834
	Central Districts.								
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	5	6	408	396	1,113	1,241	890	822
	Nadia ...	18	26	298	462	972	1,405	1,691	944
	Murshidabad ...	8	7	326	334	2,024	2,095	581	562
	Jessore ...	16	18	244	238	1,707	1,739	740	938
	Khulna ...	15	13	204	186	705	768	1,438	1,436
	Total ...	62	70	1,480	1,616	6,521	7,248	949	863
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	12	5	358	327	999	1,083	1,102	1,053
	Dinajpur ...	21	21	419	419	258	257	3,775	3,834
	Jalpaiguri ...	7	6	5	119	50	117	30,482	7,833
	Darjeeling ...	4	2	33	45	71	75	6,904	6,106
	Rangpur ...	20	22	307	284	279	342	3,683	3,445
	Bogra ...	4	4	200	200	513	471	1,296	1,376
	Pabna ...	6	6	218	268	1,571	1,565	658	640
	Total ...	74	66	1,540	1,662	3,741	3,910	2,077	1,969
	Eastern Districts.								
Dacca.	Dacca ...	21	21	1,188	1,158	7,059	7,491	216	206
	Mymensingh ...	40	33	393	432	5,878	7,031	642	540
	Faridpur ...	12	11	372	391	5,500	5,440	247	248
	Backergunge ...	17	23	395	436	2,740	3,128	741	651
	Total	90	88	2,348	2,417	21,177	23,090	408	376
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	14	14	309	314	1,645	1,811	810	745
	Noakhali ...	11	11	108	117	1,429	1,608	678	605
	Chittagong ...	7	3	93	90	1,762	4,556	911	353
	Total ...	32	28	510	521	4,776	7,975	806	503
	Bihar.								
Patna.	Patna ...	1	...	483	366	7,250	10,337	172	124
	Gaya ...	21	24	707	782	4,869	5,315	538	492
	Shahabad ...	7	12	939	1,923	3,198	5,789	674	361
	Saran ...	3	3	588	567	3,536	4,284	407	350
	Champaran ...	6	7	199	199	852	983	2,128	1,900
	Muzaffarpur ...	3	2	553	543	14,173	18,312	130	102
	Darbhanga ...	4	2	502	398	8,443	11,413	238	180
	Total ...	45	50	3,971	4,778	42,321	56,433	326	247
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	16	14	508	501	5,148	6,543	442	355
	Bhagalpur ...	12	17	435	527	3,774	4,004	647	594
	Purnea ...	23	21	96	107	1,474	1,479	1,991	1,988
	Malda ...	9	11	174	222	188	230	3,262	2,809
	Total ...	60	63	1,213	1,357	10,584	12,256	812	704
	Chota Nagpur.								
	South-West Frontier Agency.								
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	21	20	75	83	186	261	15,934	12,344
	Lohardaga ...	5	3	18	4	34	...	135,231	652,068
	Palamau ...	...	2	...	15	...	35	...	60,455
	Manbhum ...	14	16	6	10	...	...	132,704	102,080
	Singhbhum ...	3	3	1	1	...	...	600,480	600,480
	Total ...	43	44	100	113	220	296	47,541	38,096
	Grand Total ...	457	459	12,304	13,752	97,695	120,578	757	620

Increase of revenue in Bihar.

It has been seen from the figures given in the first paragraph of this chapter that the increase in the Government revenue of the permanently-settled tracts in Bengal, during the period which has elapsed since the decennial settlement of 1789-91, amounts to Rs. 84,23,663. Of this sum no less than Rs. 40,03,505 have been obtained in the Bihar province. In 1790-91 the total revenue of Bihar amounted to sicca Rs. 53,09,181 (Company's Rs. 56,63,126); in 1812-13 it had risen to sicca Rs. 61,25,380 (Company's Rs. 65,33,739). And the demand from the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions (exclusive of the districts of the Sonthal Parganas, Purnea and Malda) in 1871-72 was Rs. 95,92,278. In 1872-73 it rose to Rs. 96,09,063. In 1874-75 and 1875-76 the demand was nominally reduced to Rs. 94,77,251 and Rs. 94,73,068, respectively, in consequence of the exclusion from the current demand of all balances not realizable by law during the year. In 1876-77 the demand rose to Rs. 95,85,583, and then remained almost stationary for two years. In 1879-80 it rose to Rs. 96,47,454, and has since with some fluctuations increased up to Rs. 96,66,631 which represents the current demand for 1892-93.

Since the settlement of 1789-91 four new districts have been constituted in Bihar, viz., Patna, Champaran, Darbhanga and Monghyr; and all the districts in the two divisions appear to have expanded and contracted under successive administrative changes with a frequency which would greatly impede the inquiry, even if the record of those changes were complete: but unfortunately this record is far from complete, and it is, therefore, impossible to accomplish the first step in the necessary analysis. Assuming, however, that the transfers have, on the whole, nearly balanced each other, or, in other words, that the two divisions as a whole (excluding Purnea, Malda and the Sonthal Parganas) have not, as it appears in point of fact that they have not, received any large accession of territory from the surrounding provinces, it would seem that the enhancement of revenue is mainly due to the causes already enumerated, especially to resumptions of invalid rent-free and other lands under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828, which were actively carried on in Bihar between 1830 and 1850. The increase of revenue in Bengal Proper since the decennial settlement has been Rs. 44,20,158 only, or Rs. 7,32,327 more than at the end of 1882-83—an amount not in excess of what might reasonably be expected in so large an area.

Realization of permanently-settled revenue.

The revenue of the permanently-settled estates of Bengal has been realized with great punctuality. Losses sometimes occur through famine, epidemics, the devastations of cyclones, and other natural calamities; but, under the conditions of settlement, no pleas based on such events can be urged as excuses for non-payment, and, as a rule, the large present excess of the annual rental over the Government demand enables the present land-holders to meet that demand even in the most disastrous years. When, however, a land-owner cannot pay, the estate comes to sale for arrears, and then it depends upon its actual value in the market, whether the price realized will cover the amount due to Government. If the debt be not cleared off, the defaulter is liable to other processes for the recovery of the remainder, which is in but few cases so recovered; small losses to Government occur from time to time in this way. In other cases estates, usually small ones, come to sale for arrears owing to raiyats deserting or in consequence of diluvion, and sometimes of fraudulent transfers of land, and no bidders are found for them. These have to be bought in by Government, and settled to the best advantage by the revenue authorities. Many almost valueless estates come in this way into the hands of Government. Some are settled, permanently or temporarily, at a revenue far below that which they originally bore on the revenue-roll; others, after all attempts at settlement have failed, are sold to the highest bidders in revenue-free tenure. In this way Government has frequently suffered losses of permanently-settled revenue, but these are more than made up for by accessions from freshly assessed alluvion and occasional resettlements of Government estates at a higher revenue than that which they originally bore. It would also seem proper, in estimating the gains to be set off against the losses already noted, to take into account the annual value of the capital sums which have been realized by the sale of Government estates, such sums representing the market value at the time of sale of the prospective proprietary profits from the estates so sold.

Government estates.

Estates coming into the hands of Government were originally either permanently settled or sold outright. This policy was changed in 1871, since when temporary settlements only have been allowed, and, where sales have been considered expedient, the estates have been first settled for a term of years and then sold subject to a revision of the Government revenue on the expiration of the term of settlement. The above procedure, however, appeared to be of questionable legality, and in 1875 the Government, at the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, ruled that an estate should be considered as qualified for direct management—

(1) if it was of sufficient extent and cultivation to support a tahsildari establishment;

(2) if, though not yielding a revenue sufficient to cover such expense, there was reasonable expectation that its gross rent could be increased by improvements, extended cultivation, or otherwise, to that amount;

(3) if, though not sufficient in extent or rental alone to find employment or funds for a separate establishment, it was so situated as to be capable of being incorporated with one or more similar khas mahals, so as to form a compact tahsildari circle;

and that smaller isolated estates might still be retained under direct management, if their situation near the head-quarters of a district or a subdivision was such as to allow of their proper supervision by the Government officers. Smaller estates not admitting of such supervision were to be sold after survey and settlement, in which the rights of all classes of cultivators were to be recorded, and the estates, so sold, to be transferred to their new proprietors, with the revenue fixed in perpetuity, except in Orissa (a temporary-settled province), where the sale should be made subject to revision of the jama on the termination of the general settlement of the province.

From the end of 1877 until Sir Rivers Thompson took up the question, the policy of selling Government estates which could not be advantageously managed, was not actively prosecuted. Owing to representations made by the Board, the Government in 1886 directed that all Government estates with a rental of over Re. 1, should be sold with that rent permanently settled, and that estates with a rental of Re. 1 or less should be sold revenue-free. In consequence of these orders 288 estates, with an annual rental of Rs. 9,087, were sold at prices generally above the upsets, the sales being preceded by the preparation of a record of rights of the tenantry.

In 1891 the question of the expediency of keeping Government estates under direct management was reopened by the Government and is still under discussion.

Farming is adopted only in very exceptional cases, usually when no other mode of disposing of the estate can be found.

Record of rights. Registration of estates.

A primary object of the framers of the permanent settlement was to record all rights in the land. Regulation XLVIII of 1793 prescribed the preparation of a general register of estates, to be arranged in alphabetical order according to the English alphabet, and also directed that a register of intermediate mutations should also be kept up in the manner therein detailed. The intention was that every fifth year the general register should be re-written, and all the mutations entered intermediately in the mutation register embodied in it. In fact, however, the registers were never kept up in such a manner as to be really useful in any district in Bengal. Practically, before the year 1876 there was no obligation enforced on zamindars to register transfers of their estates; registration was only effected whenever it suited the parties to observe the law, and the penalty for disobedience prescribed by the law was never in practice enforced. The registers did not explain who the zamindars were, and they furnished no information at all of under-holders or raiyats. As a partial remedy of this evil, the registers of the returns of estates and tenures for purposes of valuation under the Road Cess Act of 1871 afford valuable information as the basis for the preparation of fresh general and pargana registers in nearly all the districts of Bengal. But the question of keeping and maintaining a complete record of possessory titles in landed estates was not

taken up till the year 1875, when a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in landed estates. The Bill underwent very great discussion both before the Select Committee and before the Council, and was passed into law (Act VII (B.C.) of 1876) in July 1876. This law requires the registration of all lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free; and every person in possession, as owner or manager, of such lands, or of any share in such lands, is required within a certain period, and under heavy penalties, to register full particulars of the property in his possession. Registration is optional only in the case of those who, though not in possession as owners, have a lien on the proprietary right as mortgagees. The Act has been extended to all districts, excepting certain special localities, such as the Kolhan and political estates in Singhbhum. The object of the Act is not to make an inquisition into titles, but to identify all individuals on whom the Legislature has imposed certain duties and the fulfilment of certain obligations in virtue of their being in possession of land as proprietors. These registers will account for every acre of land in the district.

The work is now complete in all the districts, except as regards some office details in a few districts which still remain to be carried out before the first registers under the Act are finally completed and bound up. The total number of interests initially registered up to the close of 1892-93 was 971,200, and the number of applications for mutations filed every year varies from 5·5 to 5·7 per cent. on the number of interests initially registered.

Kanungos and patwaris.

By the Regulations of 1793 all zamindars were required to maintain patwaris, to file their accounts with kanungos. The functions of the latter officer (literally, expounder of the laws: from *kanún*=laws and *go*=to speak), who was appointed by Government, were to keep the public accounts, and to receive the returns and registers of the zamindars and other local officers who collected the public revenue. The kanungo was appointed for each estate or pargana, and was required to compile information regarding articles of produce, rates of rent, transfers of holdings, rules and customs established in each pargana, and to assist in measurements of lands. The patwari occupied the lower grade in the local agency, and performed the duties of a village accountant. He was required to keep accounts relating to lands, produce, collections, and charges. The kanungos were district registrars; the patwaris were official village accountants. Both these classes of officials were intended to serve as a check on the landlords. English ideas of the rights of a landlord and of the advantage of non-interference afterwards began to prevail in Bengal. The executive more and more abrogated the functions of recording rights and protecting the inferior holders, and left everything to the judicial tribunals. The patwaris fell into disuse, or became the mere servants of the zamindars, and, along with the kanungos whose office had long become little more than a name, were abolished by Lord Cornwallis. In 1815 the Court of Directors took up the matter afresh, and directed the introduction of measures by which the patwaris should be transformed from zamindari to Government servants, and be paid from public funds. Objections, however, were raised, and the scheme fell through. The patwaris remained as they were; but it was determined to appoint kanungos to supervise them, and make their accounts available for reference by the courts and the revenue officers of Government. Regulations regarding patwaris and kanungos were passed in 1817-18-19, and Regulation I of the latter year provided for the re-establishment of kanungos, and defined the position and duties of patwaris; and throughout Bengal, with the exception of some few districts, kanungos were appointed. Success, however, does not appear to have attended even these measures. The Bengal revenue authorities were opposed to the arrangement. In 1827 the Board reported that the kanungos had effected but little towards the main object of their appointment, and that their action met with systematic and determined opposition from the landholders, who in most cases failed to appoint patwaris, or when they did appoint them, refused to pay their allowances, dismissed them without warning, and did not allow them access to their real records. The Board of Revenue gave no support to the system, and though the Government of India never conceded the point, the passive resistance of the landholders had the effect of defeating all action until kanungos dropped out everywhere save in Orissa; and patwaris were discouraged, and as far as possible extinguished.

The record of all rights, which was required by the old system, is now partially supplied by the returns submitted under the Road Cess Act, which is already to some extent a register of tenures in Bengal. The cess returns, however, do not afford a complete register, the results being vitiated by the system of summary valuation allowed by the Act, which withdraws from sight all details of tenures, under-tenures, and raiyati holdings contained in such estates, or tenures, as are summarily valued. In the instructions issued to the officers engaged in making revaluations under the new Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, an attempt was made to remedy this defect in the returns, by declaring that the least possible recourse should be had to the process of summary valuation.

Attempted revival of the patwari system.

Now, however, through the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, a procedure has been devised for obtaining in a complete form the long-wished-for but long-delayed record of rights of all interests in the land, and measures, at present confined chiefly, so far as private estates are concerned, to the North Bihar districts, are being taken to prepare such a record. Efforts were made about 17 years ago to revivify the patwaris. Throughout the Province, provision was made for the appointment of patwaris, or the performance of their duties, in all settlements, under instructions from Sir George Campbell issued in 1872. As a rule, in every estate of which the revenue was above Rs. 300, remuneration for a patwari formed a set-off against assessment, and in a smaller estate the settlement-holder engaged himself to perform the duties which the law required of a patwari. Except in Orissa and Bihar, however, no successful results sprang from the attempt to revive an institution which had long ceased to have much vitality. The system was generally condemned by officers in Bengal Proper, as being vexatious and irritating to the landlords, useless for all practical purposes, wasteful of Government money, and opposed to the present customs and traditions of the land-owning classes. The Government, therefore, at the suggestion of the Board, directed that no further attempts should be made to revive the institution, and that the allowances granted in the estates should be resumed.

Even in Orissa, where a re-adjustment of the measure has been effected after much opposition from the zamindars, the patwaris are stated to be of little use, and their accounts to be untrustworthy.

The Patwari Bill which was introduced into Council in 1885 was abandoned. The Secretary of State was not disposed, for an object the success of which he regarded as doubtful, to sanction the proposal to impose a cess from the proceeds of which the cost of the patwaris and supervising kanungos could be met.

The question has, however, lately been re-opened with a view to provide an establishment for the due maintenance in the North Bihar districts of the record of rights above referred to, to prepare which Government at first intended to utilize the services of the existing patwaris, the legal power to do so being found in the third clause of section 16 of Regulation XII of 1817.

In the Bhagalpur Division the patwari system is in force in Monghyr only. Proprietors were called to register their patwaris. The progress since 1890-91 when the revised registers were opened has, however, been very slow, owing to the fear of the zamindars that by registering they lose their hold over the patwaris, and also because the co-sharers of an estate can rarely agree whom to nominate as a patwari. In the Patna Division, for similar reasons, the registration has nowhere been effectually carried out.

Security of the revenue.

The security of the Government revenue depends at present upon the operation of the sale law. It was apprehended that the proprietor of an estate from improvidence, ignorance, or with a view to raise money, might be induced to lessen his own receipts by granting leases at reduced rates to tenure-holders or raiyats, and so occasion a permanent diminution of the Government revenue in the event of the reduced receipts of the proprietor proving insufficient to defray the Government demand and of the estate being brought to sale in consequence. In view of this danger, it was thought well to provide that when an estate was sold for arrears of its own revenue, all incumbrances should be avoided, all leases cancelled, and the estate handed over to the new proprietor in the same

condition in which it was at the time of the permanent settlement. It was accordingly enacted in the Regulation of 1793, that on a sale for arrears of revenue, all engagements subsisting between the proprietors and their dependent talukdars, farmers and raiyats, on account of such lands, should, with certain exceptions, be null and void. The law on the subject has been re-enacted in the present sale law, Act XI of 1859, and the exceptions are—

(1) istimrari or mukarrari tenures, which have been held at a fixed rent from the time of the permanent settlement;

(2) tenures existing at the time of settlement, which have not been held at a fixed rent; provided that the rents of such tenures shall be liable to enhancement under any law for the time being in force for the enhancement of the rent of such tenures;

(3) talukdari and other similar tenures created since the time of settlement and held immediately of the proprietors of estates, and farms for terms of years so held, when such tenures and farms have been duly registered under the provisions of this Act;

(4) leases of lands whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings have been erected, or whereon gardens, plantations, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made, or wherein mines have been sunk.

The amendment of Act XI of 1859 is now under consideration.

The average annual number of whole estates and shares which became liable to sale during the ten years ending 1882-83 was 9,126, of which only 1,624, or 17·8 per cent., were actually sold. The average annual number which became liable to sale in the ten succeeding years was 13,762, of which 1,576, or only 11·4 per cent., were actually sold. It is thus apparent that the sale law is not worked with any undue severity or harshness by Collectors. The effects of the land registration proceedings are becoming apparent in the greater number of applications made under the protective clauses of the sale law. The opening of a separate account is now an easier matter than it was when title and possession could be readily questioned, and a stop thus put to further proceedings. Under Act XI of 1859, shareholders and sub-shareholders are permitted, under certain conditions, to obtain separate registry so as to protect themselves from the effect of a sale due to the default of others. The total number of tenures entered in the common register up to the end of 1882-83 was 3,999, with an area of 4,044,241 acres, and a rental of Rs. 23,47,484; and the total number of tenures entered in the special register on the same date was 330, with an area of 1,040,090 acres, and a rental of Rs. 4,49,394. The corresponding figures up to the end of 1892-93 are 4,651 tenures, with an area of 4,110,596 acres, and a rental of Rs. 24,39,447; and 397 tenures, with an area of 1,056,643 acres, and a rental of Rs. 4,69,129. The marginal statement shows the number of separate accounts opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 during the 10 years ending 1882-83, and below them the figures for the 10 years ending 1892-93. There has been a marked increase under each head of accounts opened.

	Number of separate accounts opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 11 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.
For the ten years ending 1882-83 ...	16,636	1,893	2,564
Ditto 1892-93 ...	31,998	2,867	9,654

The protection these provisions of the law afford to tenureholders, and the check they introduce on attempts by zamindars to utilize the sale law as a means for obtaining an enhancement of rent, are much lessened through the period of limitation laid down by section 2 of Act III (B.C.) of 1862.

Wards' and Attached estates.

The classes of private estates which may be legally brought under the Court of Wards are as follow:—

I.—The estates of a disqualified proprietor who owns, either alone or as a sharer with other disqualified proprietors, the whole of a revenue-paying estate

or a share in or of an estate other than an undivided share held in coparcenary as the property of a Hindu joint-family governed by the *Mitakshara* or *Mithila* law. Whenever a disqualified proprietor comes under the Court of Wards, all his property, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, held in common tenancy or held sole, becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

II.—The estates of a minor, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, in respect of whom a Civil Court may think it necessary that an order should be made under section 7 of Act VIII of 1890, appointing a Guardian of the person or property of a minor, or both, or to remove under section 37 of the same Act the Guardian of a minor, and may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge of the same. The Civil Court may, however, without an application to the Court of Wards, appoint the Collector to be Guardian of the property or person, or both, of a minor, and whenever he is so appointed, he is, under the notification published under section 23 of Act VIII of 1890, subject to the control of the Board as Court of Wards.

III.—The estates, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, of a person adjudged, under Act XXXV of 1858, to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and in respect of whom a Civil Court may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge of his property and person.

IV.—Shares of disqualified proprietors in estates that have ceased to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards may be continued under its charge.

By the term disqualified proprietors is meant—

(*a*) females declared by the Court of Wards incompetent to manage their own property;

(*b*) persons declared by the Court of Wards to be minors;

(*c*) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs;

(*d*) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities of managing their own property;

(*e*) persons as to whom the Local Government has declared, on their own application, that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient in the public interest that their estates should be managed by the Court of Wards.

Besides the wards' estates described above, the Revenue Authorities may be called on to take charge of attached estates. The various modes in which attachment may take place are as follow:—

(*a*) Attachment of landed property can be made under section 93 of Act VIII of 1885, whenever either the Revenue Authorities or any of the individuals holding an interest in a joint undivided estate, can satisfy the Courts of Judicature that inconvenience to the public, or injury to private rights, was resulting from disputes existing among the proprietors of the estate. Tenures as well as estates now come under the law. The estates and tenures referred to in section 93 of Act VIII of 1885, are not wards' estates; but if they are managed by the Court of Wards, the law declares that so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards' Act as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to their management. In such cases the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards is strictly confined to the estate or tenure of which the Court has been placed in charge by the Judge; and the Court of Wards has no power to interfere with any other property belonging to the owners of such estate or tenure.

(*b*) Attachment of landed property may take place under section 5, Regulation V of 1799, when no one of several claimants to the estate of a person dying intestate can give "the good and sufficient security for his compliance with the judgment that may be passed in the suit," which is requisite before he can be placed in possession of the estate under section 4; and in all cases when there may be no person authorized and willing to

take charge of the landed property of a person deceased. In such cases the Civil Court is bound, under section 3, Regulation V of 1827, to issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment, and to appoint a person for its due care and management. The appointment of a Manager is subject to the revision of the Board of Revenue.

(*c*) According to sections 503 and 504, Act XIV of 1882, the Civil Court may, with the consent of the Collector, appoint him to be the receiver of any property which is the subject of a suit or under attachment, if such property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed; and place it under his management.

(*d*) The Collector may represent to the Civil Court, under section 326, that the public sale in execution of any revenue-paying estate, or share in such estate, is objectionable, and that the decree could be satisfied by a temporary alienation of such estate or share. And the Court may authorize the Collector, on security for the amount of the decree or value of the property being given, to make provision for satisfying the decree as proposed. Such cases, however, rarely occur in Bengal.

(*e*) Attachment may take place under section 88, Act X of 1882, which provides that a Magistrate may order the attachment by the Collector of land paying revenue to Government belonging to a person accused of certain crimes, and believed to be absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding service of warrant. Property thus attached becomes at the disposal of Government, if the absconding person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation issued at the time of attachment. It cannot, however, be sold until six months have expired. No special mode of management is prescribed in the interim. Regulation V of 1827 would ordinarily be applied.

(*f*) Collectors to whom warrants issued under section 146 of Act X of 1882 are addressed are bound to attach and hold such lands. They will manage the lands in the same manner as other lands in their charge, and collect the rents, but keep the latter in deposit on behalf of the Court by which the attachment was made, to be eventually paid, under an order of that Court or of the Civil Court, to the parties in whose favour the Civil Court may adjudicate.

(*g*) Under section 56, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, the Collector may appoint a receiver for the extent of interest in an estate or revenue-free property, in regard to which there is a dispute as to possession, succession or acquisition by transfer. The receiver is to collect the rents thereof, and from the sums so collected he is to pay the expenses of management and the revenue due to the Government. The surplus is to be held in deposit in the Collector's treasury, and is to be paid over to the person who shall be registered by the Collector, or under the order of a Civil Court, in respect of the extent of interest in dispute.

(*h*) Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur taken in charge under Act VI of 1876 as amended by Act V of 1884.

Duties of Court of Wards.

The Court of Wards was originally established for the security of the Government revenue, but Government interference on this score is no longer necessary, and revenue officers who now take charge of these estates make it their principal business to act the part of good and prudent landlords, to extricate the estate from any difficulties into which it may have fallen, to employ surplus income in improving the estate and the condition of the tenantry. The policy laid down is as follows:—It is, in the first place, desirable in all cases to leave a ward on his attaining majority a sufficient cash balance to relieve him of any temptation to press hardly upon his raiyats or change the Court's system of management, and to enable him to meet, as other landlords do, untoward calamities of season and other exceptional demands, without being driven to borrow money or sell any

part of his estate. This being borne in mind, measures should be taken to utilise surplus funds to the best advantage of the wards and their estates. It is unquestionably true that capital devoted to reproductive purposes is one of the greatest needs of these Provinces, and that money well invested in securities is money added to the reproductive capital of the country. This would be a strong argument in favour of investing the surplus funds of the estates in this manner were there any reasonable probability that the ward, when he attains his majority would keep up the investments, not to say add to them. But all experience proves that this is very rarely done. A young man just succeeding to a large income is, when just released from the control of parents and guardians, under all circumstances, unduly tempted to spend money too freely and squander it in an extravagant manner. This temptation is enormously enhanced if he finds large investments which can be immediately realised, converted into ready money, and expended. Wards are, therefore, subjected to too great a trial if the road to ruin is made easy for them on coming of age.

The Court accordingly, while not wishing to insist on any hard-and-fast rule, looks with far greater favour on such modes of utilising the surplus funds of an estate as will offer less temptation to extravagance on the ward attaining his majority, that is, on (I) the purchase of landed property; (II) the maintenance in an efficient condition of the estates, buildings, and other immoveable property belonging to the ward; (III) such allowances or donations befitting the position of the ward's family as the Court may authorise to be paid; and, above all, (IV) the improvement of the land and property of the ward, and for the benefit of the ward and his property generally.

(1) Heading (I) includes—

(*a*) purchase of patni tenures settled at an unduly low rent, intercalated holdings of outsiders, and neighbouring villages to get a better boundary line;

(*b*) purchase of patni, darpatni, or other mukarrari rights, subordinate to the estates or tenures of the ward, which would not only yield a direct return on the outlay, but also benefit the estate by diminishing sub-infeudation;

(*c*) release of estates or tenures (if any) belonging to the ward which have been leased in usufructuary mortgages by paying the balance of the mortgage loan;

(*d*) purchase of house property in Calcutta or other places, where it may be anticipated that houses will let for an adequate rent;

(*e*) building houses in Sadar stations or other places on land already belongig to the ward, where the houses are likely to let at an adequate rent; and

(*f*) purchasing building sites with a view to building and then letting as in (*e*).

(2) The item of expenditure under heading (II) is separately authorised by the Act, and it requires no comment other than that, where an estate has a large surplus, the buildings, &c., should be kept in thorough repair before any surplus funds are invested.

(3) The item of expenditure under heading (III) includes donations and subscriptions to dispensaries and schools. As regards dispensaries, such expenditure as is befitting the ward's position may always be freely incurred, especially in fever-stricken districts. The want of proper medical treatment and medicines is a very general one away from Sadar stations, and expenditure on this object will be viewed by the Court with approval. Expenditure on schools is often looked upon with much favour locally, as it benefits the more influential classes; but such expenditure requires discrimination. Primary education in the proper sense of the word is very backward in all parts of the Lower Provinces, and expenditure on real primary schools should be freely incurred by estates with a large surplus; but a school is not a primary school because it teaches reading and writing and arithmetic, if practically monopolised by pupils who belong to the comparatively well-to-do classes, and intend to make the elementary instruction there conveyed to them the foundation for subsequent English education. As regards English schools, any hard-and-fast rule is undesirable, especially with regard to the backward parts of the

Province; such education, as is generally given in these schools, if carried no higher, and combined with no technical or professional instruction, is becoming so common as to be unremunerative to those who expect to derive a livelihood from their attainments. It is often questionable whether estates under the Court of Wards should expend money on such institutions. The cases of female and technical education are different, nor is there the same objection to the endowment of prizes for distinguished scholars.

(4) Under heading (IV) the following kinds of improvement may be mentioned:—

(*a*) Survey and record of rights.—It is essential to good management that the rent-roll should be carefully prepared, accessible, and accurately maintained.

(*b*) Gilandazi or other irrigation works and sinking wells or digging or improving tanks for the improvement of agriculture.—Such works should readily be undertaken wherever there is any need for them, and they are likely to benefit cultivation.

(*c*) Embankment works.—These the Court does not look upon with favour, except, perhaps, when they are constructed to exclude salt water. They are often much in favour with the cultivators and the collecting agency of the estate; but, as a rule, they sacrifice the future to the immediate present, and in a few years greatly augment the difficulty of controlling the water they are meant to keep out. In no case, therefore, should embankments be undertaken without the advice of experts.

(*d*) Model farms and experiments in farming to see whether new staples can be profitably introduced or the breed of cattle improved.—It would be unjust to impose upon wards' estates the cost and risk of introducing agricultural improvements into the country; but this must not be taken to imply that where it is reasonably probable that jute or betel or sugarcane or potatoes or other crops can be advantageously introduced into any estate, experiments are not to be undertaken till it is ascertained at the expense of others that the introduction is certain to prove a success. The resources of the wards are not to be exploited for the general benefit of the country or of agricultural science; but where an intelligent and prudent landlord, anxious to see if the crops on his estate can be improved, might reasonably be expected to try an experiment, it may be tried in a ward's estate. Improved types of sugarcane mills, or ploughs, or other agricultural implements should freely be introduced whenever there is a fair prospect of their proving beneficial.

(*e*) Planting of mango topes or of other valuable trees on khas lands should not be overlooked.

(*f*) Construction and maintenance of branch or feeder roads, and of communications which cannot reasonably be required from District Boards should receive attention.

(*g*) Village sanitation.—Although the prospect of a return for the outlay incurred should, as a rule, be looked for, this is not absolutely indispensable in improvements under heading (IV), and works tending to improve the health of the tenantry may be made the subject of a reasonable outlay. An enlightened and prudent landlord may well be expected to take an interest in the water-supply of the villages in his estate and to aid in its improvement. If there is a tank with fair drinking-water already in the village, the Manager may utilise the agency under him in protecting it from contamination. If such tanks require cleaning they should be cleaned and then protected, and if no proper drinking-water be obtainable in villages within the estate, a proper tank might be provided. Such improvements a wealthy landlord may well be expected to make at his own financial cost, although the direct benefits will go to the tenants only.

(*h*) Reclamation of waste lands.—This can be done whenever the works will be profitable.

(*i*) Establishment and improvement of hâts or markets.

(*j*) Advances to cultivators in the shape of either seed or cattle, or money to be expended on some permanent improvement, when given on the security of long leases and conditional on the payment of enhanced rent. Such advances would, the Government of India believe, be the means of effecting on estates, upon a large scale, improvements not only remunerative to the ward, but beneficial to his tenantry, and would indirectly by force of example, as well as directly by increase of production, tend to enhance the efficiency of agricultural operations throughout the country.

(*k*) In the case of the richer and more extensive estates, consideration may be given to large and comprehensive undertakings, such as railways, tramways, or canals. The investment of funds in railways or similar undertakings for the general improvement of the district or province would not generally be justifiable, but with some such security as a Government guarantee might be legal.

Rates.

General management rate.—In order to meet the salaries, travelling allowances, gratuities, pensions, and miscellaneous charges of the establishments employed in the Government offices for the performance of the work connected with the wards' estates, contributions were levied from the estates under management. So far back as 1828-29, the "Court of Wards' Fund" was opened to exhibit charges incurred in the Board's office on account of such estates. In 1830-31, charges on the same account incurred by Commissioners and Collectors, and in 1856 advances on account of the Wards' Institution, were debited to this fund, the actual amount expended on all the above accounts being met by recoveries levied rateably on the estates under management. In May 1851, a similar account was opened for "charges on attached estates." In 1863, the Board, on looking into the matter, found that the contribution was levied on different principles in different districts and divisions, some Collectors charging a percentage on the sadar jama, some on the mufassal jama, others on the net profits, while some estates paid nothing at all.

With a view to secure uniformity of practice, various proposals were discussed, and under the orders of Government it was decided, in 1865, that, instead of realizing from time to time the precise sums expended on account of each estate, a fixed rate should be levied on the mufassal rent-roll of each to meet the charges incurred in conducting the business of the Court of Wards and of all attached estates.

The rate was fixed on a graduated scale, decreasing with the increase of rent-roll, as follows:—

I.—From estates of which the rent-roll did not exceed Rs. 1,000, ten rates, or Rs. 4-6 per cent.*

II.—From estates of which the rent-roll exceeded Rs. 1,000 and did not exceed Rs. 5,000; upon Rs. 1,000, ten rates as above, and upon the remainder, four rates, or Re. 1-12 per cent.†

III.—From estates of which the rent-roll exceeded Rs. 5,000, but did not exceed Rs. 20,000; upon Rs. 5,000 as above, and upon the remainder, two rates, or 14 annas per cent.‡

IV.—Upon estates of which the rent-roll exceeded Rs. 20,000; upon Rs. 20,000 as above, and upon the rest a single rate, or 7 annas per cent.§

V.—The single rate was 7 annas in every hundred rupees.

An equilibrium between income and expenditure was not attained under this differential rate, which yielded a considerable surplus while such large estates as

* *i.e.* Rs. 43-12.

† *i.e.* Rs. 113-12, calculated thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 1,000 of rent demand at Rs. 4-6 per cent. ...	43	12	0
Rs. 4,000 of rent demand at Rs. 1-12 per cent. ...	70	0	0
Total ...	113	12	0

‡ *i.e.* Rs. 245, calculated thus—

Rs. 1,000 of rent demand at Rs. 4-6 per cent. ...	43	12	0
Rs. 4,000 of rent demand at Rs. 1-12 per cent. ...	70	0	0
Rs. 15,000 of rent demand at 14 annas per cent. ...	131	4	0
Total ...	245	0	0

§ *i.e.* Rs. 376-4, calculated as follows on a rent demand of Rs. 50,000:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 1,000 of rent demand at Rs. 4-6 per cent. ...	43	12	0
Rs. 4,000 of rent demand at Rs. 1-12 per cent. ...	70	0	0
Rs. 15,000 of rent demand at 14 annas per cent. ...	131	4	0
Rs. 30,000 of rent demand at 7 annas per cent. ...	131	4	0
Total ...	376	4	0

Darbhanga were under management, but fell into a deficit as soon as they were released. In order to produce an equilibrium and also to simplify the accounts, an all-round rate of one per cent. was imposed on the current rent and cess demand of the estates from the beginning of the year 1884-85. This rate also relieved the smaller estates and generally was in every way preferable to the arrangements formerly in force. But when the rate came to be applied to very large estates such as the Burdwan Raj, which was brought under management at the close of 1884-85, or even to estates like Tikari and Dighaputtea, it worked inequitably and disturbed all calculations, the amounts realised from the rate being greatly in excess of the services rendered. A general revision of the rate was therefore considered necessary. The safest plan seemed to be to retain the rate of one per cent. as the general rule and to enforce it strictly in the case of estates with a rental (including cesses) not exceeding five lakhs a year. In the case of estates with rentals exceeding five lakhs, it was left to the Board to make special proposals in each case, proportioning the rate charged to the work done for the estate. In this view the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned from the beginning of 1886-87 a reduction of the rate to 4 annas per cent. in the case of the Burdwan estate and to 12 annas per cent. in the case of the Tikari and Dighaputtea estates.

Treasury rate.—This rate has been levied from the last quarter of the year 1879-80, in order to cover only the cost of additional establishment entertained at the Government treasury for keeping the general account of the total receipts and disbursements of each estate. It was originally fixed at 4 annas per cent. on the current demand of rent of each estate, but from the beginning of 1884-85 it has been levied at the same percentage on the current demand of rent and cesses combined. The only estate which has been exceptionally treated is the Burdwan Raj, which has been required to pay from the 1st April 1887 a reduced rate of 2 annas per cent. on its rental and cess roll, as it has a treasury of its own, and therefore entails little extra work on the Government treasury establishment.

Drawing plaints, written statements and memorandum of—		
Appeal ...	Rs.	5 to 85
Settling appeals	,,	5 to 85
Settling petitions	,,	5 to 85
Opinion ...	,,	5 to 85
Compromise ...	,,	20 to 85
Consultation ...	,,	20 to 85
Motion ...	,,	85
Contested motion	,,	85

Legal Remembrancer's fees.—The scale of fees noted on the margin has been in force from the 1st April 1876. It was drawn up with the object of enabling the Legal Remembrancer to levy such an amount from estates as would practically be equivalent to their share of the total expenditure of his office. The payment of the fees is obligatory on all estates.

Audit fees.—In 1884-85 the Board arranged with the Accountant-General for a periodical audit by the Examiner of Local Accounts of the accounts of all estates with a rental and cess-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards. The accounts of estates having each a smaller income than Rs. 50,000 are audited by the Collector. This is considered sufficient. The fee for the professional audit by the Account Department was originally levied at 6 annas per cent. on the current rent demand only, but it was subsequently calculated on the current demand of rent and cesses combined. In November 1891, the Board decided to retain the audit fee of 6 annas per cent. and to use it in the case of estates with a rent and cess-roll of half a lakh and above, but not exceeding five lakhs a year, and to fix in the case of estates with rentals (including cesses) exceeding five lakhs a special fee in each case, so that the fee charged will be proportionate to the work done for the estate. For the Burdwan estate a fee of one and-a-half annas per cent. and for the Tikari and Dighaputtea estates a fee of four and-a-half annas per cent. on their current rent and cess demand was fixed. The fees are intended to cover the charges on account of two months' pay and local and travelling allowances of the Examiner of Local Accounts and of the salaries, travelling allowances and contingencies of the establishment employed under that officer exclusively for the audit of the accounts of the estates.

The services of the Board of Revenue and of the Commissioners and Collectors, to whose supervision the improvements to the estates are mainly due, were given without any cost to the estates under management. A question was raised by the Secretary of State, in 1879, whether, in addition to the rates levied on account of establishment, a contribution should not be imposed for the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in

superintending the administration of wards' and attached estates. There was much difference of opinion on the subject. The Government of Bengal considered that the services which the Board and the local revenue officers give to the wards' estates are not such as the wards should be required to pay for, and that the employment of the revenue officers on wards' work is really of as much value to the Government in its results, and to the officers themselves in the training which it affords, as it is to the wards' estates. Eventually this view prevailed, and it was decided that the existing system should remain unaltered.

The question was re-opened in 1889 by the Government of India, and the discussions which followed resulted in the passing of Act X of 1892. Section 3 of the Act empowers the Government to levy a rate on all private estates, as defined in clause (3) of section 2, in order to cover as nearly as possible the cost of all Government establishments employed and contingent expenditure incurred by the Government for the supervision and management of such estates. The rate is leviable on the gross income as defined in clause (2) of section 2, and is in no case to exceed 5 per cent. per annum. Power is reserved to the Government by section 3 to vary the rate from time to time and to reduce or remit it whenever this seems equitable, provided that whenever any considerable special establishments are entertained for an estate, its claim to a reduction shall receive due attention. Irrespective of the rate leviable under section 3, the Government may under section 4 direct, in cases where an officer of the Government is employed to audit accounts or give legal advice on behalf of any estate, the levy of a special charge to be made against the estate on account of such services.

The Government have recently approved the Board's proposals to levy the following rates and fees under the Act, viz.—

(1) General rate under section 3.
(2) Audit rate ... ... } under section 4.
(3) Legal Remembrancer's fees ... }

The first will be a consolidated rate, including the present management and treasury rates, as well as the new charge for superior supervision, authorised to be levied by section 3. It will be levied from the commencement of 1893-94 and until further orders at the rate of one-half per cent. from the Burdwan estate, at one and-a-half per cent. from the Tikari and Dighaputtea estates, and at two and-a-half per cent. from all other estates. The audit rate will be levied at one anna per cent. from the Burdwan estate, four annas per cent. from the Tikari and Dighaputtea estates, and six annas per cent. from the remaining estates, with a gross income of Rs. 50,000 and upwards, which are subjected to audit by the Examiner of Local Accounts. These percentages will be payable for 1893-94 after the accounts of estates for that year are professionally audited. Both the general and audit rates will be leviable from the estates on their gross income, as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Act. The Legal Remembrancer's fees will continue to be levied in accordance with the present scale.

Laws.

Act IX of 1875, as amended by Act VIII of 1890, fixes 21 years as the age for the attainment of majority in the case of minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards or under the tutelage of Courts of Justice.

The Court of Wards Act, IX of 1879, came into force in that year. The most marked changes introduced by it are the following. The Board of Revenue is now the Court of Wards for the whole Province, previously each Commissioner being the Court of Wards for the districts of his division. When a Civil Court has occasion to make provision for the charge and person of a minor or of a lunatic, it can apply to the Court of Wards, which is empowered to undertake or to reject such charge at its discretion. Formerly, under similar circumstances, the Civil Court addressed an order to the Collector, not the Court of Wards, and he had no option but to obey it. The Court can at any time withdraw from the charge of any estate of which it has undertaken the management at the request of a Civil Court. Formerly, no such power was vested in the Collector. There now is nothing to prevent

the Court of Wards from giving leases extending beyond the period of a ward's minority. This is an important change, as the granting of patni leases on receipt of a premium is sometimes the best means of clearing off the liabilities of an encumbered estate.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 was amended by Act III (B.C.) of 1881. The primary object of the latter enactment was to admit of the payment of pensions being debitable to the wards' rate, but opportunity was taken to amend the law in other particulars. The law regarding the exemption from sale of an estate, share or part of an estate, under the Court of Wards, was re-enacted with important modifications, and provision was made for the recovery of arrears of revenue due at the time when an estate ceases to be under charge of the Court. It is also enacted that if the Court of Wards has certified in writing, with the reason therefor, that the interests of the ward require a sale of his property, an estate may be sold for arrears of revenue which have accrued under the Court's management. The former provisions regarding the application of moneys received by the Manager, and the relative priority of claims to payment, were considered and expanded in the new law. Power is given to impose a penalty on a farmer neglecting to furnish accounts, &c. Interest on rent and costs incurred in obtaining and executing a certificate are made realizable by the same process as an arrear of rent. Provision was also made for the recovery of expenses incurred on account of property in charge of the Court, after such property has passed out of the Court's management.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 was again amended by Act IV of 1892, which enables the Court of Wards to take charge of (*a*) the property of persons of whom the Local Government has declared on their own application that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient in the public interest that their estates should be managed by the Court, and (*b*) a share of an estate other than an undivided share held in coparcenary as the property of a Hindu joint-family governed by the *Mitakshara* or *Mithila* law.

Act VIII of 1890 came into force on the 1st July of that year. Briefly its object is to provide a law of Guardian and Ward applicable as far as possible to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India. By it Act XL of 1858 was repealed, and section 3 of the Indian Majority Act, IX of 1875, amended.

Management.

Certain correspondence regarding the systems of management adopted in different provinces was circulated during the year 1885-86 by the Government of India. It was found in Bengal that administration by paid Managers was the most effective, that existing arrangements worked satisfactorily, and that change was not desirable.

Recently the power to use the provisions of the Certificate Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 for the realization of arrears of rent and cesses in wards' estates has been curtailed, the Court being desired to resort to the procedure only where an authentic record of the demand based on a field survey had been recorded.

Survey and record of rights.

The orders of the Secretary of State, in 1880-81, drew attention to the fact that while it is one of the first duties of a Manager to adjust the accounts of his estate and to free it from fictitious demands, it is still more important that he should carefully revise the rent-roll of his estate, raising rents which are clearly inadequate, but not hesitating to reduce those which are excessive. His aim in fact should be to fix fair and uniform rates. The difficulty of systematically giving effect to these general principles was, however, admitted by the Government of India, and it was suggested that the best way of doing so would be by setting on foot a systematic field survey conjoined with the preparation of a record of rights in all estates in which this is possible. The proposal had already been anticipated in the case of many estates, as, for example, the Chota Nagpur estate, and other estates in that Division, the Darbhanga property, the Kanika estate in Cuttack, and the Chanchal and Chaklajat estates. Measures were subsequently taken to give effect to this policy in other estates, viz., the Nyabasan estate in Midnapore, Burdhankotee estate in Rangpur, Raj Krishna Banerjee and Fazl Ali Khan's estates in Chittagong, the estate of Basharat Ali Chaudhri in Tippera, and the Sasaram endowment estate in Shahabad.

During the year 1887-88 the question of the survey and record of rights in wards' estates under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, or of the corresponding law in districts in which that Act was not in force, was discussed. The principle was then regarded as established that surveys shall only be undertaken in those estates in which funds are available, and which have no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears could be based, and in accordance with the suggestions of the Board, proceedings were to be taken at first only in the estates named in the margin. The Government also was of the opinion that the procedure under the Tenancy Act, which is calculated to produce very beneficial results where disorder prevails, should not be extended to other estates merely because they are large, or solvent, or valuable. The policy of Government has of late somewhat changed, and it is now held that there should be a survey and record of rights in every case as a matter of course except where there are insuperable objections to such a proceeding.

1. Maldwar.
2. Shankarpur.
3. Chooramon (Ijmali estates).
4. Srinagar-Banaili.
5. Kasimbazar (pargana Sarail) in Tippera.
6. Burdwan Raj khas mahals.
7. Ditto (Kujong in Cuttack).
8. Kanika.
9. Dakhin Shahbazpur.
10. Jogearah.

In the first five estates the operations have been completed, and the results are shown in the following table:—

Estate.	Area in—		Number of tenants.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Rental.			Percentage of increase on previous rental.
	Acres.	Square miles.				Previous to settlement.	After settlement.	Increase.	
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maldwar ...	93,082	145	19,276	60,751	0 10 5	91,206	95,714	4,508	4·9
Shankarpur ...	157,802	246	32,607	1,31,729	0 13 4	90,573	1,07,619	17,046	8·8
Chooramon ...	55,134	86	10,481	33,823	0 9 9	44,778	44,899	121	0·2
Srinagar-Banaili	426,652	666	69,561	2,94,328	0 10 6	3,19,998	3,42,018	22,020	6·8
Kasimbazar (Sarail).	177,280	277	84,166	1,50,971	0 13 7	2,11,362	2,67,066	55,704	26·3

The operations have also been completed in the khas mahals, Sujamutha, Hukumapur, Chandnihat, and Panchbaria belonging to the Burdwan Raj. In Kujong, Kanika and Dakhin Shahbazpur the survey has been completed, and the settlement is approaching completion. In the other khas mahals of the Burdwan Raj, the operations are in progress. The survey and settlement of the small estate Jogearah, in Darbhanga, and of all the wards' estates in that district, as well as the districts of Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran, are proceeding in conjunction with the general operations in them. The operations in the Talipabad estate in Dacca were commenced in January 1891, and it has lately been decided to extend them to other estates, the principal among them being the Tikari estate in Gaya, the Malighati estate in Midnapore, and the portions of the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan and Rangpur.

Education.

Besides controlling the management of a ward's property, the Board are required to exercise a close supervision over his education. Some of the wealthier wards were educated at the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, but in 1881 it was decided to abolish the Institute, in view of the improvement that had taken place of late years in the various aided and zilla schools. The wards now mostly attend such of these schools as are in the neighbourhood of their homes. The schools which have been chosen for the wards to attend are unexceptionable, and there is nothing in the reports of local officers which shows that the education of the wards is neglected, either in school-hours by the class-masters, or by the private tutors at home; but the fact remains that the scholastic attainments of the wards generally compare unfavourably with the average boys of their age. The reasons of this are not far to seek. It frequently happens that a ward is sent to a public school for the first time at a much later age than that at which a boy who has to make his way in the world by his own exertions usually begins his education. The influences around him at his home are not such as to develope a taste for study or any work requiring constant and regular application. The house attendants and zamindari amla

combine to pamper and flatter him, and to keep him in ignorance, and even in vice; for it is unfortunately sometimes their interest that when he grows up, instead of being a well-educated and accomplished gentleman, able to manage his own affairs, and to look after the intricate and difficult questions of zamindari business, he should become an inert and listless master, satisfied to leave the affairs of his household and property entirely in the hands of his dependent advisers. With these opposing influences at work, schoolmasters and tutors have to contend with serious difficulties in promoting the education of the boys and youths in their charge, to whom there is generally lacking a proper incentive to study; and every reasonable allowance should therefore be made in estimating the results of the present system of education provided for wards. The practice now is to place the ward in the Manager's office during the last year or two of his minority, and the Manager is instructed to afford him every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of business and an insight into the affairs of the estate; and sometimes the minor is deputed to the mufassal to make local enquiries on the estate, and is invited to give his opinion on questions affecting the managament, for the information of the Collector and higher Revenue Authorities. Of the advantages of this system there can be no question, and it may to some extent supply what is wanting in the educational training which the wards receive at school. Care is taken to see that attention is paid to the physical development of the wards, and with a view to broaden their ideas every encouragement is given, where circumstances permit, to their making tours through different parts of India.

Brief account of certain important estates released from the Court's management. The Darbhanga Raj.

Next to the Burdwan Raj the Darbhanga Raj is the largest property which has been under the charge of the Court of Wards. When the Court took charge in 1860, its condition seemed almost hopelessly bad. The gross annual rental was nominally Rs. 16,39,357, and the Government revenue only Rs. 4,07,484. But the management had for years been left entirely in the hands of underlings. All the villages were leased to farmers, most of them relatives of the Raj servants, who had got their leases on favourable terms. Others were outsiders, men of straw, who had nominally undertaken to pay rents far above the value of the lands, and who made what they could by rack-renting the raiyats and levying illegal cesses, without attempting to satisfy the Raj demand. Security for payment was never taken from the farmers. Pattas and kabuliyats were seldom interchanged. The correct rental of the villages was nowhere recorded. Patwaris' papers were seldom forthcoming. The outstanding arrears of rent, at first unknown, proved to amount to Rs. 56,44,972. There were other debts due to the estate, aggregating Rs. 3,37,775. The debts alleged to be due by the Maharaja to creditors amounted to a crore of rupees, of which the Court of Wards was compelled to admit Rs. 71,88,427. The estates were destitute of roads and bridges. The palace was neglected and in ruins; its courtyards quagmires; its environs a hopeless waste of jungle, pools, and filth. Notoriously all the epidemics of the town took their rise in the Rajbari. There were no refuges for the sick; no resting-places for travellers; not a school in the whole estate. No productive works of any kind had anywhere been attempted.

On the surrender of the estate to the Maharaja in 1879, all this had been changed. The rent-roll had been re-adjusted; and although reductions of rental had been made, amounting to Rs. 5,92,323, the gross rental (including that of a few small properties purchased) was Rs. 21,61,885. The outstanding arrears of rent due to the estate were Rs. 18,51,397 (less than a year's demand), of which Rs. 14,51,664 were good and in process of realization. All debts had been paid off long before. There was a cash balance in hand of Rs. 2,75,733, besides Government securities of the value of Rs. 38,54,500. Over 150 miles of road had been constructed and bridged (in many places with screw-pile viaducts). Upwards of 20,000 trees had been planted along their sides. Feeder and village roads had been made and improved. In Khurrukpore, extensive irrigation works, securing that property against famine, had been made and opened. A large bazar had been built at Darbhanga, including a handsome public serai. The old palace was considerably improved and was made the centre of a pretty garden some 50 acres in extent. In lieu of

the ruinous system of farming leases, the whole estate had been brought under direct management. Collections were made without friction or difficulty. The outlying zerat lands had been equitably settled with indigo planters, while those in the vicinity of villages had been reserved for the raiyats, thus putting an end to the constant disputes between the factories and the cultivators. Hundreds of small embankments, water-channels, tanks, and wells had been constructed from advances made without interest to the tenants. Surveys had been made of the greater part of the property, and a considerable area had been resettled to the advantage both of the estate and of the cultivators. Twenty vernacular schools had been established by the Raj, educating 1,000 children; aid being at the same time given to other educational institutions not belonging to the estate. Three admirable hospitals were kept up for the use of the tenantry, while assistance was also afforded to six charitable dispensaries in various places near. Above all both the Maharaja and his brother had received a thorough English education, were proficient in manly exercises, and free from the vices which are too often the ruin of native magnates. The Maharaja had been trained to manage his own affairs, and to take a lively interest in the welfare of his people, while his brother had been deemed fit for appointment to the Civil Service of the Province. At the present time the Maharaja is a Member of both the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils.

During the incumbency of the Court of Wards, the aggregate demand of rent due to the estate amounted to Rs. 4,26,79,578. Of this, Rs. 3,54,66,458, or 83 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 55,39,610 remitted. The total receipts from all sources during the management were Rs. 4,84,50,669, and the total disbursements Rs. 4,80,86,228, of which Rs. 32,90,934, or only 6 per cent. of the receipts, represent the cost of management. Rupees 80,41,113 were expended in payment of Government revenue, and Rs. 31,98,000, or 6 per cent. of the receipts, in the allowances of the family, including social and religious ceremonies. The collection of rent was on several occasions during the management seriously affected by drought and scarcity. These calamities serve to explain the heavy remissions of rent shown in the accounts. The total expenditure on public works from first to last was Rs. 54,92,245.

The results of the Court's management with regard to other large estates which have come under its management are shown in tabular form on page 116. The figures there given will tend to explain the eagerness shown in some districts, notably Chittagong, to obtain the Court's management.

Subordinate tenures.

At the permanent settlement Government, by abdicating its position as exclusive possessor of the soil, and contenting itself with a permanent rent-charge on the land, escaped thenceforward the labour and risks attendant upon detailed mufassal management. The zamindars of Bengal Proper were not slow to follow the example set them, and immediately began to dispose of their zamindaries in a similar manner. Permanent under-tenures, known as patni tenures, were created in large numbers, and extensive tracts were leased out on long terms. By the year 1819, permanent alienations of the kind described had been so extensively effected, that they were formally legalized by Regulation VIII of that year, and means were afforded to the zamindar of recovering arrears of rent from his patnidars, almost identical with those by which the demands of Government were enforced against himself. The practice of granting such under-tenures has steadily continued, until at the present day, with the patni and subordinate tenures in Bengal Proper and the farming system of Bihar, a large proportion of the whole permanently-settled area has passed from the direct possession of the zamindars. In these alienations the zamindars have made far better terms for themselves than the Government was able to make for itself in 1793. It has rarely happened that a patni, or even a lease for a term of years, has been given otherwise than on payment of a bonus, which has discounted the contingency of many years' increased rents. It is a system by which, in its adoption by the zamindars, their posterity suffers, because it is clear that if the bonus were not exacted, a higher rental could be permanently obtained from the land. This consideration has not, however, had much practical weight with the landholders. If a gradual accession to the wealth and influence of sub-proprietors be a desirable thing in the interest of the community, then the action of the landholding class is not in this instance a subject for regret.

The process of subinfeudation described above has not terminated with the patnidars and ijaradars. Lower gradations of sub-tenures under them, called dar-patnis and dar-ijaras, and even further subordinate tenures, have been created in great numbers. Not unfrequently, especially where particular lands are required for the growth of special crops, such as indigo, superior holders have taken under-tenures from their own tenants. These tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land; but a common practice has been to sublet certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure, the consequence of which is that the tenants in any particular village of an estate now very usually pay their rents to two, or even many more than two, different masters, so many annas in the rupee to each. It must be added that in many cases where an estate or tenure has been sublet, the lessor has reserved certain portions, generally those immediately contiguous to his residence, in his own possession. These he may cultivate through raiyats, or, especially if he be a European indigo-planter, by hired labour.

All the under-tenures in Bengal have not, however, been created since the permanent settlement in the manner above described. Dependant taluks, ganties, howalas, and other similar fixed and transferable under-tenures existed before that event occurred. Their permanent character was practically recognized at the time of the settlement, and has, at any rate, since been confirmed by lapse of time.

In addition to all these tenures, the country is dotted over with small plots of land held revenue-free, the large majority of them having been granted by former Governments, or zamindars under those Governments, as religious endowments—grants which have since been recognized and confirmed by the English Government.

The imperfection of the previous arrangements for securing a complete record of rights in tenures has been to some extent remedied by the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

The provisions of sections 12 to 15 and section 18 (*a*) of this Act now provide a system of *official* registry of the transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, under which the landlord is enabled, but not compelled, to register such transfers and successions.

The working of these sections has been the subject of much complaint. The receipt and transmission of the fees and the serving of the requisite notices have largely increased the work of the officers concerned. On the other hand, the landlords have from the first shown a general disinclination to accept the fees, lest such should be construed into an acknowledgment of the right to transfer, and although there appears to be some improvement in this respect, the percentage of refusals is still very large, the fees, in such cases, being kept in deposit in the treasuries.

The total number of notices of transfers of tenures by sale, gift or mortgage received since the passing of the Act is 333,182; of transfers by sale in execution of decrees, 25,317; and of transfer by succession, 1,866. The extremely small number of notices of transfer by succession is noticeable; and it is clear that the provision requiring the persons succeeding to give notice of such transfers has been practically ignored. The notices of transfer by sale, gift or mortgage were very numerous in 1886-87 and 1887-88, but there has been a considerable decrease since. The explanation is stated to be that in those years the provisions of the Act being imperfectly understood, notices of transfers of occupancy holdings and of shares of tenures and holdings at fixed rates were accepted. As soon as the real meaning of these sections was grasped, a large reduction took place in the number of notices filed, and it is probable that the decrease is also partly attributable to the knowledge since acquired by tenants that the mere service of notice on the landlord and tender of his fee does not furnish proof or create a presumption in favour of the permanent character of the tenure or the fixity of the rents or rent rates.

In view of the complaints of the landlords and the apparent uselessness of the labour imposed on the Registration Department and the Collectorates, since the service of notice on, and tender of the fee to, the landlord do not *per se* render transfers valid, the question of retaining or repealing these provisions has been discussed. Mr. Reynolds, a former Member of the Board, recorded the opinion that the sections should simply be repealed. Mr. Halliday,

his successor, however, took a different view. Having regard to the fact that section 26 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, which provided for the registration of permanent tranferable interests in the landlord's office, has been repealed, and that the enactment for the registration of the owners of permanent tenures which the Government intended to introduce, to supplement these provisions of the Tenancy Act, and which was to contain a provision enabling the landlord to contest the terms of a deed of transfer, has been abandoned, he thought that these sections should be amended and not repealed. He suggested as amendments (1) that it should be declared in the law that the acceptance of the fee by the landlord constitutes no acknowledgment on his part of the character of the tenure transferred, in order that the tenants may be clearly made aware of the futility of fictitious transfers and of attempts to create evidence improperly for permanent titles which they do not possess, and (2) that the landlord should be given by the Act (and not left merely to his general right of going to the Civil Court) the right to dispute the terms of the instrument of transfer, and that he must, within a certain time, subject to penalty, do so, or recognize the validity of the transfer. Sir Steuart Bayley, the then Lieutenant-Governor, recognised the unsatisfactory nature of the clauses as they stand, but was not satisfied that the Government was yet in a position sound enough to enable it to proceed to legislate, and the Board were desired to watch carefully the progress of any litigation before the High Court on this subject, "as the question of legislation will be greatly simplified by decisions of the High Court, which in one direction or another, may be expected to clear away the doubts which at present embarrass the working of the sections referred to," a hope which has so far not been realized.

For those areas, however, with regard to which a survey and record of rights has been made and due arrangements perfected for the maintenance of the records, the existing difficulties will no doubt cease to exist, but for the Province as a whole, it would appear that the law requires amendment.

Rent of under-tenures and raiyats.

The general provisions of the Regulations of 1793 were in favour of the tenant. The theory of the permanent settlement was to give to all under-holders, down to the raiyats, the same security of tenure as against the zamindars which the zamindar had as against the Government. Sub-holders of taluks and other divisions under the zamindars were recognized and protected, subject to the payment of the established dues. As respects the raiyats, the main provisions were these: all extra cesses and exactions were abolished, and the zamindars were required to specify in writing the original rent payable by each raiyat of the pargana at established rates. If any dispute arose regarding the rates to be so entered, the question was to be "determined in the civil court of the zilla in which the lands were situated, according to the rates established in the pargana for lands of the same description and quality as those respecting which the dispute arose." It was further provided that no zamindar should have power to cancel the leases except on the ground that they had been obtained by collusion at rates below the established rates, and that the resident raiyats should always be entitled to renewed pattas at these rates. In fact, fixity of tenure, and perhaps also fixity of rent-rates, were intended to be secured to the raiyats by law. It has already been pointed out that provision was made for kanungos and patwaris, one object of whose appointment was declared to be "to prevent oppression of the persons paying rent." On behalf of the raiyats it was a record-of-rights only that was wanting. The status that was designed for the tenantry was, however, much impaired, and to a large extent destroyed by the great powers subsequently given to the zamindars under the old *haftam* (seventh) and *panjam* (fifth) Regulations with a view to enable them to realize their rents. Under the *haftam* process (Regulation VII of 1799), the person of the raiyat could be seized in default; under the *panjam* process (Regulation V of 1812) his property could be distrained, and in either case the proceedings commenced by what has been described as a strong presumption, equivalent to a knock-down blow, against the raiyat. Although the rights of the raiyat were not defined in the Regulations of 1793, the power of ascertaining and settling them was reserved, and it seems clear that to the raiyats belonged the right to have the proportion of the produce payable by them determined by Government. Between 1793 and 1859 surveys and settlements took place, but no record was made of rights

in the soil. To remedy this state of things the whole rent law was remodelled by Act X of 1859. By this law the cultivators were divided into four classes:—

(1) Those who had held their lands at fixed rates of rent since the time of the permanent settlement.

(2) Those whose rent had not been changed for twenty years.

(3) Those who had held for twelve years.

(4) Those who had held for less than twelve years.

Act X of 1859.

The Act provided that the rent of the first class of tenants should not be raised at all; that the cultivators of the second class should be presumed to have held since the permanent settlement, unless the contrary was proved; on the third class it conferred a right of occupancy, under which the rent could only be enhanced for certain specified reasons and by a certain procedure; while to the fourth class the Act gave no vested rights, but left them (unless they were protected by local custom) in the position of mere tenants-at-will. The Act also abolished the zamindars' power to compel the attendance of raiyats against their will, amended the law of distraint, made provision for the interchange of pattas and kabuliyats between landlord and tenant, the delivery of receipts for rent by the former, and the registration of transfers of tenures, and afforded the remedy of a summary process for the settlement of disputes about rent. Rent suits were at first tried in revenue courts, but were in 1869 transferred to the civil courts. The experience of twenty years having shown that the provisions of the Act were inadequate to accomplish the objects for which it was framed, the Government issued a Commission in 1879 to inquire into the matter.

Bengal Tenancy Act, No. VIII of 1885.

The Rent Law Commission, on the 19th June 1880, submitted their report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which purported not only to amend, but to consolidate, the whole rent law of Bengal. The Bill was, however, not accepted in its entirety by Government. Further discussions ensued, and subsequently a Bill was drafted by the Government of India and introduced into Council on the 2nd March 1883. A further draft was prepared, and finally on the 14th of March 1885 the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, became law, but did not come into force till the 1st of November of the same year. The principal changes in the law are as follows:—

(1) That a raiyat becomes a "settled raiyat" and acquires rights of occupancy in all the lands he holds in a village, provided he has held any land for twelve years in the same village. It is not now necessary that he should have held the same particular land, or that he should have held all the land for twelve years, as was the case before. If he has held any land for twelve years in a village, he acquires occupancy rights in all the land he holds, or may in the future hold, in that village.

(2) In any proceeding between a raiyat and his landlord it is to be presumed that the raiyat is a "settled raiyat" until the contrary is proved or admitted.

(3) The grounds on which a settled raiyat's rent may be enhanced have been modified, and the enhancement of his rent by suit has certainly been facilitated; but, on the other hand, the enhancement of his rent by contract has been restricted, and now there are few important rights conferred on him by this Act out of which a raiyat is competent to contract himself out of.

(4) All notices of enhancement have been abolished by this Act, owing to the difficulty experienced in drawing them up in accordance with the provisions of the former law, as well as of proving their service. The institution of the enhancement suit is now all the notice of enhancement required to be given to the tenant.

(5) If an occupancy raiyat's rent has once been enhanced by contract or suit, no suit for the further enhancement of his rent will lie until after the expiry of fifteen years.

(6) An occupancy raiyat or his landlord is empowered to apply for commutation of rent payable in kind to a money-rent.

(7) A non-occupancy raiyat can now be ejected at the will of his landlord, only if he has been admitted to the occupation of the land under a registered lease, and after the service on him of a six months' notice to quit, and within six months of the expiration of the term of his lease.

(8) A non-occupancy raiyat, who objects to pay an enhanced rent, can now have his rent fixed by the Court. If the raiyat refuses to pay the rent so fixed, he can be ejected. But if he agrees to pay it, he is entitled to remain in occupation of the land at that rent for five years.

(9) A landlord is now bound to retain the counterfoil of every receipt he gives to a tenant, which receipt has to contain certain specified particulars, and every tenant is now entitled, at the end of each year, to a receipt in full or a statement of account up to the close of the year. Further, a receipt which does not contain substantially the particulars required by law will be presumed to be a receipt in full up to date.

(10) Provision has been made for tenants making improvements in their holdings and for their recovering compensation for them in the event of eviction. A system of registering improvements, whether made by the tenant or the landlord, has also now been introduced.

(11) Power has now been given to a landlord, with the sanction of the Collector, to acquire the land of any of his tenants' holdings for building, religious, educational, or charitable purposes.

(12) No tenant can now be ejected except in execution of a decree.

(13) Provision has been made for the appointment of common managers in the case of disputes arising between the co-owners of estates.

(14) Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, the Act under which all settlements of Government and other estates have hitherto been made by Government, is repealed by this Act. Government is consequently placed on the same footing as other proprietors with regard to its tenants, except that it retains the certificate procedure for the speedy recovery of the arrears of rent due to it. Further, as regards the record of the rights and the fixing of the rents of tenants of lands under settlement, such settlements will have ordinarily to be made under the provisions of this Act.

(15) In Chapter X provision is made empowering the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to order that a survey and record-of-rights be prepared in respect of the lands in any local area by a revenue officer, and when any such records-of-rights and settlement of rent is proceeding in any local area, the ordinary Civil Courts are precluded from entertaining any suit for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant.

(16) Power is given to the Local Government, on its own motion, or on the application of a tenant, to survey and define a proprietor's private or demesne land, in which rights of occupancy cannot be acquired. Restriction has also been placed on the conversion of ordinary *raiyati* land into *khamar* land, so as to prevent a proprietor, in future, from putting obstacles in the way of the acquisition of occupancy rights by his tenants.

(17) The landlord's power of distraint has been curtailed. A landlord can now only distrain through the Civil Court, and notwithstanding the distraint, the tenant is entitled to reap, gather, and store the produce, and do anything necessary for its preservation.

(18) A landlord can no longer harass his tenant by instituting successive suits for arrears of rent against him. Three months must elapse between each successive rent-suit.

(19) A decree for arrears of rent can no longer be executed by any one who has not acquired the landlord's interest in the land; but, on the other hand, the holder of a decree for arrears of rent is no longer subject to any restrictions in the execution of his decree. He is not now bound to proceed in the first instance against the moveable property and person of his judgment-debtor, then against the tenure or holding itself on which the arrears have accrued, and finally, against the other immoveable property of the tenant, but is at liberty to execute his decree in any way that is lawful under the Civil Procedure Code, while the tenant's tenure or holding is hypothecated for the rent, and no transfer of it is valid, while the arrears of rent which have accrued on it remain unsatisfied.

(20) The disabilities of minority and lunacy do not now apply to rent-suits.

The Act is not in force in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Certain portions of it have only lately been extended

to the Orissa Division, this measure being deemed desirable in connection with the re-settlement now in progress there.

From the reports received, it appears that the almost unanimous opinion is, that the Act has worked smoothly, and has had no tendency to foster litigation. The great mass of the tenantry are, as might have been anticipated, still unfamiliar with the important changes effected in the law in their interests, while among the landlords also uncertainty, if not distrust, prevails as to many of the provisions of the Act. The relations between the parties have, therefore, not been generally disturbed, and the Courts have not been, on the whole, more largely resorted to than formerly for the settlement of disputes. There are no signs, moreover, that knowledge of the Act, as it extends, will flood the country with litigation or foster ill-feeling. Greater clearness and definiteness in the law is in itself an advantage to both sides; and it is believed that the Act has benefited both landlords and tenants, and, above all, peace-loving and fair-minded landlords and tenants,—the tenants perhaps the most, but still the landlords also to an appreciable extent. The mere existence of its provisions on the Statute Book, especially those relating to the right of occupancy, unquestionably confers greater security on the tenants. That the landlords, on the other hand, are dissatisfied is unquestionable; but so far as their dissatisfaction is with general principles, deliberately adopted by the Legislature after the prolonged and earnest discussions which preceded the passing of the Act, it cannot obviously claim consideration at this date.

Waste lands.

In Assam and Cachar on the Himalayan slopes to the north of Bengal, in the Terai at the foot of the Himalayas, on the uplands behind Chittagong, and in the Sundarbans or jungle tract between the cultivated districts of the Gangetic delta and the Bay of Bengal, there are large uncultivated wastes which belong to Government. So far as they are not to a small extent occupied by aboriginal tribes and scattered settlers, these lands have in past years been leased and sold and granted to settlers in one of two methods, viz., either in accordance with the sale rules known as the fee-simple, or Lord Canning's rules of 1861, or in accordance with the practice sanctioned by Government, which allowed Collectors of certain districts a discretion in giving cultivation leases of certain waste lands.

Lord Canning's Minute of the 17th October 1861 laid down three main principles on which grants of waste lands were to be made in future. These were, *first*, that "in any case of application for such lands they shall be granted in perpetuity as a heritable and transferable property, subject to no enhancement of land revenue assessment;" *second*, that "all prospective land revenue will be redeemable at the grantee's option by a payment in full when the grant is made, or, at the grantee's option, a sum may be paid as earnest at the rate of 10 per cent., leaving the unpaid portion of the price of the grant, which will then be under hypothecation, until the price is paid in full;" and *third*, that "there shall be no condition obliging the grantee to cultivate or clear any specific portion after grant within any specific time." The minimum price for the fee-simple was fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre, so that by paying 10 per cent. of this, or four annas per acre, a title was obtained. Moreover, many large tracts were for a merely nominal payment obtained by speculation in anticipation of measurement. A despatch from the Secretary of State subsequently required in addition to these provisions that grants should be surveyed before sale, and that all sales should be by auction to the highest bidders above a fixed upset price.

In granting waste lands under the above rules, some abuses were unfortunately allowed to occur. There was a great rush for tea-planting; speculators bought upon credit Government wastes wherever they could get them, and Government officers were so far carried away by the mania that they relaxed the rules as to surveying wastes before they were sold and in other particulars. It followed that large areas of waste lands were sold to jobbers, who transferred them at a profit or threw them up if they could not transfer them; while in many cases cultivated lands not regularly settled were sold as "Government waste lands" over the heads of the occupiers. In other cases, lands beyond the British border, in others again valuable forest lands, were sold under the waste land rules. Before Sir George

Campbell came to Bengal attention had been directed to this matter, and, in Chittagong especially, mistakes had been recognized. There had in more than one instance been risk of grave disturbance with frontier tribes on account of ill-judged sales of waste land in the occupation of border people. To prevent complications, the Lieutenant-Governor published *ad interim* rules, which received sanction, and orders were passed that no more land should be sold revenue-free in perpetuity without the previous sanction of the Government of India, excepting such small plots, not exceeding 10 acres in extent, as might be required for buildings or gardens.

In 1874, revised rules for the sale of waste lands superseding all previous rules for the sale and lease of waste lands within the Lower Provinces, were issued. The formation of the Chief Commissionership of Assam had by that time withdrawn the districts in which the chief transactions in waste lands used to occur from the control of the Bengal Government, and, in the districts left to the Lower Provinces in which there are waste lands, these sale rules remained inoperative, the terms having failed to attract applicants, and eventually in May 1879 the sale rules were withdrawn, and the only rules now in force in Bengal are those under which waste lands are leased for certain terms of years.

Waste lands capable of being leased exist in the Sundarbans, the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Chittagong, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, in Palamau, in Lohardaga, and, to a very small extent, in Shahabad. The tea lease rules for the Duars, of 1875, were at first extended to Palamau, but were found inapplicable, and applications for waste land there require to be dealt with on their own merits. For the other districts there are different sets of rules. It may be here observed that one feature in Chittagong and the Sundarbans is that the leases are sold by auction.

There are two classes of lease rules—

1.—Those for larger capitalists wishing to grow special crops, as tea, coffee, or cinchona.

2.—Those for small capitalists for ordinary cultivation.

In consequence of a re-adjustment of the boundary between Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, the issue of orders which have indirectly affected the rules, and the grant of certain concessions on the part of Government, such as extending the term for renewed leases, reducing the fee to be charged on transfers, and permitting partial transfers, the tea lease rules of 1878 and the Duars arable land lease rules of 1875 have been revised, and were published on the 16th May 1888, superseding all those previously passed for these two districts.

The main features of the rules of the first of the two classes above mentioned applicable to both Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are the following:—

Declared forest reserves and land having valuable timber in compact blocks, lands in which other rights exist, lands lying within 60 feet from the centre of any public road, and lands expressly exempted by Government, are not to be granted. Each lot must be compact, and not contain ordinarily more than 800 acres. But on special grounds the Commissioner may sanction grants up to 1,000 acres, the Board of Revenue up to 1,200, while grants in excess of the latter limit require the sanction of Government. In all cases above the 800-acre limit, the applicant must give guarantees that he possesses the requisite capital for working such a large area. The holder of an 800-acre grant can apply for a second grant if he has complied with the clearance and other conditions of the preliminary lease of the first grant, and tea lease-holders may obtain arable grants contiguous to their tea lots. Inquiry and survey at the expense of the applicant must ordinarily precede the grant of a lease. A preliminary five years' lease is granted rent-free for the first year, and at progressive rents for the rest of the term. The rights conveyed are heritable and transferable, provided that the whole lot is transferred, that clearance conditions are observed, that the transfer is registered, and a registration fee paid. The right of Government to minerals and quarries, and to payment for valuable trees on the grant, and the right of the public to fisheries, and a right of way along the banks of navigable streams are reserved, while provision is made for public access to springs of water on the lands leased, when necessary to insure a supply to persons residing in the vicinity, for the construction and maintenance of proper

boundary marks, for the presence of the lessee himself or of a resident manager on the grant, for reports of births and deaths of residents on the area granted, for information as to the progress and outturn of cultivation, for the acquisition by Government of any land required for public purposes free of cost, except by proportionate reduction in the rent and by the payment of the value of any improvements in the land taken up, also for dealing with excess lands found in the possession of the lessee. Grantees can club or amalgamate their grants by transfers, duly registered, on payment of the prescribed fee. If, after inspection during the term of the preliminary lease, 15 per cent. of the total area shall have been brought under cultivation and actually bears tea plants, the lessee is entitled to a renewal for a term of 30 years, and to similar renewals in perpetuity, provided that Government may fix the rent on certain specified conditions on each renewal; that the renewed lease be heritable and transferable in whole or in part with due sanction and after proper registry; and that all the other conditions of the preliminary lease hold good. Failure to comply with any of the conditions renders the lessee liable to forfeit his lease; and failure to comply with the clearance conditions of his preliminary lease reduces him, if he is allowed to continue, to the status of a tenant-at-will, the term of grace being limited to three years, within which, if he clears 15 per cent. of the total area, he may obtain a renewed lease.

The second class of rules for small capitalists, as applicable to the Duars, were published on the 16th May 1888, and correspond in the main with the rules for the grant of leases for tea cultivation. The differences are briefly these. Ordinarily the lot must not be less than ten acres or contain more than 200 acres, but exceptions may be made up to a maximum of 400 acres. The survey fee is to be three annas an acre, and no further sum will be demanded except the actual cost of fixing the boundary, clearing and surveying it and putting up boundary marks, and no refund will be made; while in the case of tea leases the fee is fixed at one rupee an acre, and the applicant is entitled to a refund of any surplus, or, if the expense exceed the deposit, has to make good the deficiency. Grants under these rules are heritable and transferable. Tea may not be cultivated on the area covered by the lease if that area exceeds 200 acres. No clubbing or amalgamation of grants is allowed, and all land bearing tea will be forfeited to Government if more than one grant becomes the property of the same owner except by inheritance. Renewal of the preliminary lease is conditional on one-half of the total area held being occupied by homesteads, or cultivated or left fallow, according to good husbandry, or otherwise fairly turned to account for agricultural purposes. The periods of renewals are to be conterminous with the period of settlement of the district, current at the time of renewal. Subinfeudation in the first degree only is allowable. The sub-tenant is, however, to have from the lessee the same promise of renewal as the lessee himself has from Government, and the sub-tenant's rent is to be determined by the Deputy Commissioner. Failure to apply for a renewal before the expiration of the preliminary lease reduces the lessee to the status of a tenant-at-will till other arrangements are made. Rates of rent on renewal of the lease have been fixed both in the case of tea leases and of leases of arable lands. Where half the area of the grant of the arable land has not been brought under cultivation, the renewed lease shall ordinarily include an area of waste land equal to the extent of land brought under cultivation during the currency of the preliminary lease, but in such cases the Deputy Commissioner has the power, under certain restrictions, of refusing renewal altogether, or of allowing it on special conditions. Each description of land, tea, bastoo, bamboo, rupit, faringhatta and waste, is charged at the rate fixed in the pargana wherein it is situated, provided that in the case of tea leases the total rent payable under the renewed lease shall not be less than 12 annas an acre on the entire area of the land leased, and in the case of arable leases not less than eight annas an acre. Also as regards these latter leases, the rent on each occasion of renewal shall not, without the special orders of Government, exceed double the rent previously paid. In the case of tea leases in the hills of the Darjeeling district, an all-round rate of one rupee an acre will be imposed on renewal of the lease, subsequent to the expiration of the preliminary lease.

Darjeeling. For small capitalists it has been decided that no rules are necessary for Darjeeling.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

A set of rules for the grant of leases for tea cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, based on the tea lease rules then in force for Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, was published by Government on the 30th June 1879. No charge is made for trees on tea grants, though the right to levy tolls on forest produce exported either by land or water is reserved.

Chittagong Regulation District.

There are no rules for leases to large capitalists in this district. Government are averse to granting waste lands in Chittagong proper for any other purpose than ordinary native cultivation. In some places there may be large tracts of waste land better fitted for the cultivation of tea than for anything else, and a special grant may be made of such blocks, if necessary, on special terms.

For small capitalists, the waste lands are to be broken up into compact blocks of 50 acres each, and the lease of each lot sold by public competition. There is no restriction as to the kind of crops that may be grown.

The whole of the waste lands are not to be thrown open at once for sale, but the leases of the surplus waste-land blocks in one village at a time should be put up to auction on a given day on the established terms.

The leases are heritable and transferable. The rates are to be fixed with reference to the quality of the land. A measurement and assessment after 10 years, and another after 15 years, is provided for; and in the case of lands exposed to salt-water inundation, and requiring the protection of embankments, a larger area than 50 acres, up to a maximum of 200 for a single applicant, or 50 acres each to several applicants jointly, may be granted. The other provisions generally follow the rules for the grant of tea leases in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling so far as they are applicable. These rules have, however, proved inoperative.

Sundarbans.

The Sundarbans lease rules of 1853 were virtually superseded by the several sets of sale rules issued since 1862; but as these latter proved inoperative, transactions used now and again to take place under the rules of 1853. A revised set of lease rules for large capitalists was published in 1879.

These differ from the rules of 1853 in providing a rent-free period of only 10 years, and in laying down only one clearance condition, viz., that one-eighth of the entire grant should be rendered fit for cultivation at the end of the fifth year. This condition may be enforced either by forfeiture of the grant or by the issue of a fresh lease, omitting the remainder of the rent-free period, and requiring payment of rent at enhanced rates during the term of the grant. The rules also provide for gradually increasing rates of assessment after the expiration of the rent-free period, and varying rates within different tracts according to the rent-paying capabilities of the land. It is further provided that there shall be constantly recurring renewals of the lease on resettlement. The term of the original lease is fixed at 40 years, and resettlements are to be made after periods of 30 years; maximum rates being laid down for each resettlement.

The limits within which lands may be held for leasing are fixed in consultation with the Forest Department. An accurate definition of boundaries is provided for. The maximum area of grants is restricted to 5,000 bighas, the minimum being 200. Cultivation must not be scattered all over the area of the land, but proceed regularly through the blocks; and leases are to be sold at an upset price when there is only one applicant, and to the highest bidder when there are more than one.

The leases confer an occupancy right, hereditary and transferable. Survey fees are payable by the applicant at the rate of four annas an acre, as also a deposit of Rs. 16 for notices to objectors. Refunds and adjustments of fees deposited are permitted. Rights of way and water and other easements are reserved. The right of using all streams in any way navigable, and the use of a tow-path not less than 25 feet wide on each side of every such stream, are also reserved to the public; while Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals in the land, together with rights of way and other reasonable facilities for working, getting at, and carrying away such minerals. No charge is made for timber on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any cut or burnt to

effect clearances or used on the land; but a duty is levied on any exported for sale.

Amalnamahs for plots of land below 200 bighas are given to small settlers, guaranteeing them a formal lease for 30 years if the lands are brought under cultivation within two years. The 30 years' lease allows a rent-free term of two years, with progressive rates of rent on the cultivated area, fixed with reference to rates paid in the neighbourhood by raiyats to landholders for similar lands.

If available, an area of unreclaimed land equal to the cultivated area is included in the lease, and in addition, the lessee can bring under cultivation any quantity of land adjoining his holding which he may find *bonâ fide* unoccupied. The holding is liable to measurement every five years, and all cultivated land in excess of the area originally assessed can be assessed at the same rate. After 30 years renewed leases can be given for 30-years' periods, and rates of assessment can be adjusted at each renewal with reference to rates then prevailing in the neighbourhood. The tenure is heritable and transferable, provided that notice of transfer is given to the Sundarbans Commissioner within one month, and no holding is to be divided without his permission. No charge is made for wood and timber on the grant, nor for any cut or burnt in making clearances, or used on the land; but a duty is levied on any exported for sale.

These rules did not work well, as, when the time came to grant leases, those who held amalnamahs wished to be recognized as haoladars and refused to take leases as raiyats. Haoladari leases are therefore now granted.

The province of Orissa presents peculiar features of land-tenure, which are explained below:—

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF ORISSA.

Historical and Geographical notice.

Hemmed in between the mountains and the sea, the province of Orissa occupies the south-eastern sea-board of Bengal, and consists of a long belt of country, bounded on the north by the district of Midnapore, on the west by the hilly regions of the semi-independent tributary states, which separate it from Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, on the south-west by the Madras district of Ganjam, and on the south and east by the Bay of Bengal. Its western border is very irregular, but on the side facing the sea its configuration is quadrantal, only broken by the projections of Palmyras and False Point, the head lands which respectively guard the estuaries formed by the Baitarni and Mahanadi rivers. For revenue purposes it is divided into three parts. The Baitarni forms the natural boundary between Balasore and Cuttack the two northernmost divisions. Lower down flows the great river, the Mahanadi, with its network of bifurcations and its vast collection of water brought down from the plains of Central India. Some of its great arms furnish the water-supply of the Puri district and the last of the three fiscal divisions of the Province.

Orissa was conquered by the Mughals about the year 1580, and from that time the long strip of cultivated land which lies between the western mountain tracts and the sea-board marshes, and from which the conquerors derived their revenue, became known as the mughalbandi. The encircling tracts, in which the Orissa chiefs maintained a semi-independence, were called the Rajwara. The Mahrattas subsequently overran the province, and Orissa, as made over to the East India Company in 1765, was confined to the territory now occupied by the Midnapore district and a part of Hooghly. The rest of the province was recovered by the English from the Mahrattas in 1803.

The Mahrattas imposed on the Raja of Khurda and all the "Khundaits," as the subordinate feudal chiefs were called, a quit-rent. This the native Government frequently had to levy at the point of the sword; and one result of the opposition raised to its payment was the complete subjection and assessment at full rates of the estates of nearly all the smaller Khundaits. These estates existed principally in the eastern Rajwara, and when the province was conquered by the British, their number was fifty. They were assessed at full rates and reduced in all respects to the condition of ordinary landholders, though some of them retain to this day their old title of Khundait, and keep

up small guards of retainers. The rights of the Raja of Khurda and of all the principal Khundaits to hold their estates at permanent quit-rents were recognized by our settlement officers and by Government. The remainder were left in the position of semi-independent tributary estates, and a superintendent was appointed to keep himself informed of their proceedings, levy the quit-rents due from them, and put a check upon any revival of their old turbulent and predatory habits. The engagements entered into by Government with the Khundaits of the independent and dependent estates were notified, and the principles upon which the mughalbandi was to be settled were affirmed by Regulation XII, 1805.

In reference to the large estates incorporated in British territory, it is sufficient to say that by sections 33 to 35 of the Regulation alluded to they were permanently settled at fixed rents. The arrangement was, however, immediately upset in respect to the most important of them—Khurda, the Raja of which was dispossessed, and his lands resumed for rebellion. Khurda has ever since been held under direct Government management, the Raja receiving an annual pension of Rs. 25,600.

Settlement.

Excepting these large estates, the permanent settlement was not extended to the remainder of the province. Sections 4 to 7, Regulation XII, 1805, confirmed, with certain modifications, the terms of a proclamation which had been issued in September of the previous year by the Special Commissioners deputed to settle the province. A series of ten short temporary settlements followed the proclamation, the last of which expired in 1837. A 30-years' settlement was then concluded, which, expiring in 1867, was renewed without alteration for a further period of 30 years, and is, therefore, now in force.

The settlement of 1838 was based upon a careful field measurement, and upon an investigation into the individual rights of each landholder and under-tenant. It was a work of great labour, and occupied nearly eight years. The system was to settle the revenue payable by each of the old raiyats and then to grant settlement to a superior landholder, who collected the revenue from them.

As the term of the present settlement will expire in 1896-97, it has become necessary to undertake the survey and the preparation of a record of rights with a view to a resettlement of the Government revenue.

The settlement proceedings in Orissa were begun in 1889-90 under the Regulations. By Government notification of the 10th of September 1891, Chapter X and sections 3 to 5, 19 to 26, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, and 191 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa, and by the notification of the 27th of June 1892, sections 27 to 38 and section 80 of the Tenancy Act were also extended. The extension of the whole of the Tenancy Act to Orissa is under consideration.

The area in the district of Puri, for which field maps have been made and records framed, is about 986 square miles. The survey and record-writing in Puri have been finished, unless it should be necessary to map and record the temple lands. In Cuttack, field maps have been made and records are being framed for an area of about 2,235 square miles. Records for 1,176 square miles, containing 3,210 villages in Cuttack, had been delivered by the Survey officers up to the end of April 1893. In Balasore, the field survey and record-writing only began in December 1892. The whole area in this district, for which a record of rights will be framed, is about 1,697 square miles, of which 914 had been surveyed cadastrally down to the end of the year 1892-93, and records for 689 villages written.

By the end of March 1893 the records made for Puri, except in 17 villages, had been attested. In Cuttack, an area of 860 square miles, comprised in 2,133 villages had been attested, and there remained an area of about 1,375 square miles, contained in 2,846 villages. Attestation work in Balasore did not begin till April 1893.

The total expenditure on survey and settlement has been Rs. 10,27,872 up to the end of 1892-93, while up to the same date 4,105 square miles have been surveyed and 1,512 attested. No rents have yet been settled or assessments of revenue made.

Khurda settlement.

Khurda comprises nearly half the district of Puri. Until 1837 it was settled mahalwari on rough estimates; the persons admitted to engagement were the sarbarahkars. In 1836, a regular raiyatwari settlement was made after measurement and ascertainment of rates for different classes of soil. Each raiyat received a lease, and the sarbarahkars with whom the settlement was made were allowed a commission of about 20 per cent. on the collections, partly in cash and partly in land. They usually entered into a joint engagement for a tract of land. The settlement was for 20 years, but was renewed for a further like period after measurement of new cultivation. Under these settlements the value of land in Khurda greatly increased. Preparations for a revision of settlement began in 1875. A cadastral survey of the estate was undertaken by the Revenue Survey Department. A settlement party was also deputed to enquire into the assessment. Friction and misunderstanding arose between the two parties, which impeded the progress of the work. It was found that the Settlement Officer was competent to do the survey, and in 1879, Mr. Dampier, senior Member of the Board, visited Orissa for the purpose of making more economical arrangements for the conduct of the operations, and at a conference held at Cuttack, it was settled that the Settlement Officer and his party were to do a portion of the cadastral work not yet taken up by the professional party, and the latter were for the future to confine themselves chiefly to the survey of the outer boundaries of villages.

The settlement met with much opposition from the raiyats, and matters were for some time brought to a dead-lock by the state of suspense pending disposal by Government of the raiyats' petition. The Government reduced the land revenue demand from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the gross produce, and limited the period of settlement to 15 years, terminating in 1897. The sarbarahkars still collect the revenue and are allowed a deduction to cover their risk and expenses. The raiyats' holdings are generally small, and their rent is fixed for the term of settlement.

Angul.

Angul was formerly a Tributary State, the chief of which rebelled and was deposed by the British Government in 1847, when the State was confiscated. In 1855 a settlement of rents was made with the raiyats; the village headmen (sarbarahkars) engaging for the payment of the Government revenue and being allowed to appropriate the profits arising from extension of cultivation during the period of the settlement. In 1887-88 the settlement of this State was begun under the Regulations and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, and completed in 1891-92. The total area is 881 square miles. No enhancement has been made in the rates of rent. The area now assessed is 140,992 acres with a gross rental of Rs. 99,933, as against 55,471 acres with a rental of Rs. 45,936 of the previous settlement. With a view to minimize the strain which might arise from the increase in the rental, the settlement has been made on the progressive system and for a period of 15 years with effect from 1892. The collections of rent continue to be made through the sarbarahkars, and the agency to be employed for the maintenance of the records is under consideration.

Banki.

Banki was formerly a Tributary State, the property of the Raja of Banki, who was dethroned and his territory confiscated by Government in 1839 for misconduct. From then to 1882 the estate was under the management of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, but in 1882 it was annexed to the Cuttack district. In 1844 a settlement was made for ten years, on the expiry of which a further settlement for 14 years was effected, but this was extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine of 1866. The new survey and settlement was begun in 1888 and completed in 1891 under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879.

The total area of the estate is 117 square miles, and the operations cost a little more than eight annas an acre. The net revenue was raised from Rs. 21,421 to Rs. 28,820, the increase (Rs. 7,399) being mainly due to the increase which had taken place in the cultivated area.

The sarbarahkars of Banki hold the same position as those of Khurda, *i.e.*, they are farmers and public accountants, and are responsible for the total demand

due to Government whether they collect from the raiyats or not. They have no rights beyond those conferred on them by their engagements, and are liable to dismissal by the Collector for misconduct. In return they receive a commission varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of the demand, and have been allowed to take the profits of new cultivation for the term of the present settlement, which will expire in 1905. An additional remuneration of 5 per cent. on collections may be granted every year to each sarbarahkar who is found to have kept his records in proper order and up to date.

The greater portion of the land in Orissa is temporarily settled, and the revenue demand of the whole province has decreased from Rs. 19,23,911 in 1882-83 to Rs. 19,18,269 in 1892-93. The decrease is chiefly due to the reduction in 1884-85 of the assessment on the rice lands in Khurda. The current settlement of the province will expire in 1897. The people are, on the whole, tolerably prosperous, and have recovered wonderfully from the devastation of the great famine of 1866, which resulted in many important measures for the amelioration of the province. The harbour at False Point has been surveyed and deepened, the channels have been buoyed, and a canal has been opened connecting the port with the interior of the country. Large sums have also been spent on canals, roads, harbours and other means of inter-communication and transport, and a railway passing through the districts of Cuttack and Puri is now under construction.

SECTION II.—SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT.

Amount of temporarily settled revenue.

What has been said hitherto regarding Bengal and Bihar has had reference to their general character as permanently-settled provinces. A certain portion, however, of the total revenue of these provinces is derived from lands under temporary settlement. According to the earlier Regulations on the subject, it was the duty of the officer making or revising a settlement "to unite with the adjustment of the assessment, and the investigation of the extent and produce of the lands, the object of ascertaining and recording the fullest possible information in regard to landed tenures, the rights, interests, and privileges of the various classes of the agricultural community," and for this purpose his proceedings were to embrace "the formation of as accurate a record as possible of all local usages connected with landed tenures, as full as practicable a specification of all persons enjoying the possession and property of the soil, or vested with any heritable or transferable interest in the land or the rents of it, care being taken to distinguish the different modes of possession and property, and the real nature and extent of the interests held, more specially where several persons may hold interests in the same subject-matter of different kinds of degrees."

Section 9, Regulation VII of 1822.

These requirements of the law were never fully carried out, being found beyond the capacity of the agency available for their performance. A remedy was provided by Regulation IX of 1833, which, *inter alia*, repealed so much of Regulation VII of 1822 as prescribed that the amount of jama to be demanded from any mahal should be calculated on an ascertainment of the quantity and value of actual produce, or on a comparison between the cost of production and value of produce. The principle was then adopted that the only safe and practical foundation for the calculation of the public revenue was the rent *actually paid* by the several tenants, of whatever class or description, and that when it was found impossible to obtain this information in the estate under settlement, the rent paid for land of the same quality and under similar circumstances in the adjoining estates was the best criterion.

In 1837 it was directed that the assessment should be according to the value and capabilities of the land and not according to the crops produced. In Lower Bengal, the lands being for the most part permanently settled, the rules duly apply to resumed rent-free lands, estates purchased on account of or escheated or forfeited to Government, islands thrown up in the middle of navigable rivers, alluvial accretions, and to resettlements of temporarily-settled estates, the property of private individuals.

Their number and the revenue demand from them stood as follows at the end of 1892-93:—

Division.		Number of estates.	Revenue demand.
			Rs.
Burdwan	...	944	5,33,950
Presidency	...	976	6,54,162
Rajshahi	...	350	6,17,298
Dacca	...	1,700	8,37,274
Chittagong	...	412	6,96,957
Patna	...	829	4,38,108
Bhagalpur	...	277	3,39,870
Orissa	...	6,045	17,71,545
Chota Nagpur	...	310	2,19,375
Total	...	11,843	61,08,539

This amount represents about 16 per cent. of the total revenue demand in Bengal.

In the case of resettlements, it was thought desirable to avoid detailed enquiries as much as possible. In practice, however, it was found that such enquiries could not always be dispensed with. In alluvial estates, the rapid physical changes have prohibited resettlements on the ascertained data of previous settlements. In estates of a more stable character, the rough measurements and the rougher record of them on which previous settlements were based, the imperfect record of rights, the numerous changes in holdings (making identification impossible), the extensive additions to the cultivated area, the great increase in the profits of land and in its letting value during the currency of the long-term settlements (30 and 40 years), which have been in vogue in Lower Bengal, have made it often impossible to dispense with detailed measurements and settlement enquiries as the basis of the revised assessment of revenue.

It will be borne in mind that the professional survey of the districts of Lower Bengal, which has been made within the last thirty years, surveyed and recorded only the boundaries of mauzas or villages. One of the objects of the survey was to assign to each estate the area which belonged to it. In many cases the boundaries of one mauza contained lands belonging to several different estates. Wherever this was found to be the case internal measurements were made of the lands of the mauza, and each plot of land appertaining to a different estate was separately demarcated and mapped, the area being assigned on the registers to the respective estates. But the professional survey of the province did not involve a cadastral survey. For the purposes of resettlement such surveys went no further than to identify the lands belonging to the estate under settlement. The field-to-field measurements for settlement purposes used therefore to be made by amins and peshkars who had no scientific knowledge. The maps, if any were made, were often mere eye-sketches, inaccurate, untrustworthy, and altogether inadequate to satisfy the requirements of later days.

All classes of Government estates at first were usually, and under present rules are invariably, brought under temporary settlement. A policy was inaugurated thirty-five years ago of settling permanently and then selling all Government estates the rapid development of whose resources did not seem probable, or which were on other grounds undesirable to retain, the object being to get rid of a number of widely scattered small properties requiring at the hands of the officers of Government an amount of attention and supervision inconsistent with the system prevailing. This principle, however, was not accepted, and it is the present policy of Government—a policy the soundness of which is, however, now under discussion—not to alienate its proprietary right in estates, but to keep them under direct management. Settlement operations may be said to have taken a new departure in 1872-73, when the Government of the day took up the subject and insisted upon a careful record of rights being made on every occasion of settlement and resettlement, and also gave a great impetus to improvement in the mode of survey, special classes for land surveying being established in different schools and colleges.

The following are the general rules which have been prescribed for the guidance of the revenue officers in making settlements:—

I.—No estates of any kind (save those described in the next following clause) are to be settled in perpetuity without the express sanction of Government in each case, unless the holders have a statutory right to such settlement.

II.—Very petty estates which though well cultivated, pay less than one rupee land revenue per annum, may be sold revenue-free for ever, being put up at an upset price of ten times the annual jama, or sold by special bargain to the cultivator in possession at not less than the above rate.

III.—Alluvial accretions to private estates should be settled separately for a term of years, each accretion with the estate-holder to whom it may belong.

IV.—No settlement or resettlement should be concluded without first making a survey or revision of survey, and a complete record of rights of the whole estate.

V.—Ordinarily Government estates should, as existing leases or other arrangements fall in, be settled for a long term of years (*a*) with the people on the ground, tenure-holders, or village headmen, or raiyats where this can be done; or (*b*) with a farmer, but this only in very exceptional cases.

VI.—Until the survey and record of rights, necessary to a re-settlement, can be completed, existing leases may be extended from year to year.

Under the system inaugurated in 1872-73, the agency at the disposal of Collectors for such surveys, and with it the character of the surveys themselves, improved. Not only so, but the results of the professional surveys gave settlement officers of late years advantages in the way of identifying the estates and mauzas, and of checking the areas brought out by their settlement surveyors, which their predecessors did not enjoy. But the generally small areas and scattered position of the estates which came under re-settlement, and the fitful character of the demand for surveyors, prevented the organization of anything like a settlement department.

The law for the *settlement of rents* is now contained in the tenth chapter of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and when that Act does not apply, in other Acts. The same principles apply to the adjustment of rents in Government estates, as in those cases in private estates, in which the Tenancy Act contemplates the interference of public authority to settle rents. For all matters connected with the settlement of the land revenue, other than the adjustment of rents, Regulation VII of 1822 (amended in 1825) and Regulation IX of 1833 are still the law except for the scheduled districts, in which there are special laws for the land revenue administration. The districts in which special laws are in force, and the procedure by which settlements are to be carried on there, are mentioned in Chapter I of the Settlement Manual, 1888.

Over the whole of the regulation portion of the Orissa Division, in order to prepare for the re-adjustment of the Government revenue on the expiry of the current settlement; in certain districts of North Bihar, so as to carry out the very long delayed intention of Government to define the rights of the cultivators with a view to their protection from illegal enhancements; and in portions of all other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the Bengal Tenancy Act is not in force, surveys and records of rights under that Act are now in progress. The question of extending portions of the Act to this Division, under the provisions of Act XIV of 1874, for the purpose of a general survey and record of rights, in order to allay agrarian disturbances and to facilitate the commutation of predial services, has long engaged the attention of Government and is now awaiting decision.

In view of the extensive operations which are, or are likely to be, in progress, it was decided that the maximum of economy and efficiency would be secured by placing the operations under the general supervision of an officer experienced in cadastral survey, who would at the same time be under the administrative direction of the Provincial Government and the adviser of the local authorities.

Colonel Sandeman was accordingly appointed to be the Director, Bengal Surveys, from the 1st of April 1892, and is in charge of all these operations where the agency of the Survey Department is employed. In December 1884 in order to advise the Government on matters relating to agriculture and statistics, to undertake preliminary enquiries in connection with the experimental cadastral survey in the Patna Division, and to assist in giving detailed information in regard to the creation of a local agency for the record of rights in Wards' and Government estates, a special officer with the title of Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, was appointed for two years. The experience thus gained proved the need of such an officer not only for improving and extending our knowledge of agricultural facts, but also for supervising settlement operations and land revenue, and consequently the appointment under the title of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture was permanently sanctioned by the Secretary of State since the close of 1886-87. This officer supervises the important *settlements*, and his services are at the Board's discretion available for other settlements. He exercises, in respect of all the settlements, the powers of a Commissioner, save in matters in which such powers are by law vested in the Commissioner himself.

Endeavours have of late been made to draw up a more uniform procedure for conducting survey and settlement operations throughout Bengal. In most of the other provinces of India, the conditions governing settlement work are tolerably constant over the whole area affected; the same village systems prevail, the same agency is available, and consequently there is no great difficulty in laying down a standard procedure from which there can be only occasional departures. This, however, is not the case in Bengal. In different parts of the country very diverse conditions have to be considered and dealt with: the agency available for survey, the nature of the tenures, the extent of subinfeudation, and the character of the people themselves, vary materially in the areas under settlement. For these reasons in the operations undertaken during the last few years, it has been impossible to adhere very closely to the procedure laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manuals, and in practice the standard system has been constantly modified with reference to local peculiarities and the views of the settlement officers in charge. The leading principle is that the officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments should be treated, while engaged in writing the records, as a single staff working with the common object of producing a correct record of the actual facts. With this end in view, rules for the writing of the record in Bihar, Orissa and Tippera have been drawn up by the Directors of Bengal Surveys and Land Records, so as to adapt the general system laid down in the Manuals to the varying local requirements. The great advantage of combining the two establishments for the purpose of making the record is that the revenue officers employed on settlement work proper are constantly checking and supervising the khanapuri work or writing of the khasra (field index), and khatian (tenant-roll) drawn up by the survey officers, and the double test which is thus applied at all stages of the work will, it is believed, result in producing a correct record at the lowest possible cost compatible with the requisite accuracy.

Chittagong settlements.

The operations in Chittagong have been on a scale of importance sufficient to warrant detailed notice. The cultivated lands of the Chittagong district were first measured in 1764. The assessments upon the area thus ascertained were declared permanent by Regulation I of 1793. In 1797 it was discovered that the owners of a large estate had attempted, by a forged deed, to usurp possession of all lands excluded from the original measurement. The upshot of the long correspondence and litigation which followed, extending over no less than 40 years, was a regular temporary settlement of all the cultivated lands of Chittagong not already permanently settled.

The first step was an exact definition of all the lands to which the zamindars were entitled by virtue of the measurement of 1764 and the terms of the permanent settlement; as also of all revenue-free tenures, whether valid or invalid. The remainder was considered as noabad land. The expression noabad properly means newly cultivated land. In Chittagong it means all land not measured in the original measurement of 1764, or, in other words, all land which was lying waste and in nobody's possession at the time of the

measurement. This land is the property of Government. In the settlement of 1848, concluded by Sir Henry Ricketts, every noabad holding was made into a separate tenure or *taluk* and assessed without reference to any permanently-settled land which might be held along with it. The maximum rate of assessment was Rs. 2-4-6 an acre. This rate was adopted as far back as 1801, and had been repeatedly sanctioned by the Government. It was reduced wherever circumstances made a lighter assessment necessary. The average rate on the 460,000 acres assessed (cultivation and waste together) was Rs. 1-11 per acre, giving a total revenue of Rs. 2,00,826.

At the same time lakhiraj or revenue-free tenures were investigated, and lands held on invalid tenures were resumed. Their assessment amounted to only Rs. 75,635. Certain other lakhiraj lands had been compounded for at Rs. 1-1-9 per acre, subsequently reduced to Re. 0-13-9 per acre, and these yielded Rs. 13,708. The area of all lakhiraj lands, resumed and revenue-free, including waste, was 111,223 acres.

Adding together the assessments imposed on noabad and lakhiraj lands, the total increase to the revenue of the district effected by the settlement of Sir Henry Ricketts would appear to be Rs. 2,90,169. But as compared with the average collection from 1830-31 to 1834-35, the financial results of the settlement appear as follows:—

	Rs.
Old assessment (average 1830-35) ...	5,54,082
New assessment	7,65,507
Difference	2,11,425
Percentage	38
Cost	15,23,411

The work lasted from 1841 to 1848. Its heavy cost is explained by the laborious character of the proceedings. No less than 89,389 separate settlements were made, 79,586 of which related to new mahals, lakhiraj or noabad, mostly of minute size, and intermingled with each other and with permanently-settled lands in the most complicated manner.

On the introduction of the settlement, leases were given to "circle farmers," who were to receive a commission on the revenue collected by them from the petty estates of their circles; but this, on the expiry of the terms, was replaced by a system of khas management.

At the time of settlement the Government demand was estimated to be equivalent to 19 per cent. on the value of gross produce. Settlement was made in all cases with actual possessors. The resumed lakhiraj holdings were of course permanently settled. The noabad holdings, in which the proportion of jungle was very small or nil, were settled for 50 years; while those in which the proportion of jungle was considerable were settled for 25 years only.

On the expiry of this term the re-settlement of these taluks was undertaken in 1875. The operations extended over 740 villages, with an area open to settlement (as recorded in the former papers) of 240,000 acres. It was found, however, that lands greatly in excess of the recorded areas were in the occupation of the talukdars, and the area found by actual measurement amounted to 475,000 acres. The former Government revenue of these 25-year taluks had been Rs. 43,898, and this new settlement raised to Rs. 1,41,801. The cost of the operations was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and the proceedings occupied seven years in completion. The total number of settlements concluded was 4,355. The settlement was made with the talukdars on an allowance of 20 per cent. on the rents receivable by them from the actual cultivators; the talukdar also receiving a free grant of waste land equal to one-third of the cultivated area of his taluk. Lands for which the talukdars refused to engage, or which subsequently came into the hands of Government on the sale of the taluk for arrears of revenue, have been let in farm, or held direct by the Government officers. The term of re-settlement of these 25-year taluks was fixed so as to terminate in 1898, that being the year in which the settlement of the 50-year noabad taluks will expire.

The previous settlement having expired, a survey and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act of the lands in Old Thana Ramu in Chittagong was begun in 1888. At first merely Government lands were dealt with, but subsequently all the lands within the thana were included within the scheme. The

completion of the assessment in this area has been pending for a long time, awaiting the decision of the question as to the status to be assigned to a noabad talukdar. Recently it has been held that a taluk of this kind is a tenure, and the proceedings will, therefore, soon be terminated.

With a view to provide for the re-adjustment of the Government revenue on the expiry of the existing settlements, and also to remove the uncertainty regarding boundaries which existed in private estates, notifications under section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act dealing with the rest of the district of Chittagong, thana by thana, with the exception of the permanently-settled lands in the island of Moiscal, were issued on various dates beginning from 1889. The proceedings thereby instituted are still in progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed by 1895.

The estimated area of the entire district (including Old Thana Ramu, the survey of which was completed about three years ago) is 2,498 square miles, of which 1,832 square miles were surveyed cadastrally up to the end of March 1893. The total number of villages is 1,080, of which the records of all save 178 have been prepared for attestation. In 641 villages attestation has been completed, while for 50 the draft record of rights, and for 35 the final record of rights, have been published. Out of 565,443 tenants in the district, the rents of 4,081 have been recorded, and their status determined. The total expenditure on this work so far has been Rs. 2,96,587 for settlement, and for survey Rs. 4,83,707.

The rents paid by raiyats in this district are high, and their further enhancement is not contemplated.

Direct management.

A general option has been allowed to all district Collectors in the case of any estate to the settlement of which no private individual is entitled by law, or the settlement of which may have been declined by a person entitled to it, to take the property into direct management when they consider such a course desirable for the interest of Government or the tenantry. It was formerly the custom to let estates of this kind in farm, but in 1873 the practice was condemned as injurious to the interests of the property and the tenantry, and revenue officers were enjoined to take such estates under their direct charge. A system of management by means of village headmen, who were entrusted with the collection of the rents, was introduced into some estates in Bihar and the Bhagalpur Division, but it did not prove a success financially, and has been abandoned. It is now the wish of Government that as many Government estates as possible should be retained under direct management, so that the officers of Government may be thereby enabled to gain a practical knowledge of the progress of agriculture, of the extent to which the productive powers of the land have been developed, and of the increased money value of the produce. By the introduction of a more liberal and enlightened system of management, it may be hoped that the form of management of Government estates will become a model for imitation by zamindars throughout the Province. There are 2,281 estates, with an annual revenue of Rs. 33,97,627, under the direct management of the revenue officers throughout the Lower Provinces. But the sale of several of these owing to their petty areas is under contemplation.

The estates are of two kinds, those which are the exclusive property of Government and those belonging to private individuals, but managed by Government owing to recusancy of proprietors. The Dacca Division contains the largest number of estates and Orissa the smallest. But, from a revenue point of view, the Chittagong Division, with a demand of over six lakhs, is the most important, next coming the Rajshahi Division, with a revenue demand of more than 5½ lakhs.

The modes of management are—

(1) By officers of Government, such as Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors, kanungos, and nazirs, as part of their ordinary work, without extra remuneration.

(2) By special Managers, with the assistance of suitable collecting establishments.

(3) By ordinary tahsildari establishments working under the Collector, Deputy Collector, or Sub-Deputy Collector, as the case may be.

(4) By special tahsildari establishments under the direct supervision of the Collector.

Of these, the system adopted in Chittagong, corresponding to the tahsildari system of the North-Western Provinces, is the most deserving of notice. The chief features of the scheme, which was devised after much consideration and discussion by Government and the Board, and which eventually received the approval of the Secretary of State, are as follow:—The noabad taluks, numbering about 45,000, and jots which are scattered all over the district, are parcelled out into five circles. The division is adopted with reference to geographical limits, and facility of communication by land and water. The circles are therefore necessarily of unequal proportions. Each circle is in the charge of a khas tahsildar. These officers have lately been brought on to the general list as Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors. At present they are employed in the collection of rent, disposal of certificate and Noabad taluk land registration cases, and general management work. Their services can also be utilized for general administrative work in this district. Management under a system of this kind results not merely in strengthening the hold of Government over the district, but also in effecting a large saving of expenditure, since no outsider would consent to manage these estates for what it now costs Government.

The tahsildari system has lately been introduced in the Backergunge and Noakhali districts, the tahsildar in each being a gazetted officer.

Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement.

Agricultural Public Works Grant.

Two distinct funds have been provided for the management, improvement, and protection of estates under the management of Government. These are—

I.—A fund of 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from the following classes of estates:—

(*a*) Government estates of all descriptions, whether held khas or farmed.

(*b*) Private estates managed direct by Government or let on farming lease.

Of the 12 per cent. set aside under the orders of the Government of India, 1 per cent. is devoted to purposes of education, 1½ per cent. to communications, and 2 per cent. to exclusively sanitary improvements. The remaining 7½ per cent. on the collections is intended for the management proper and miscellaneous improvements in the estates. The rule is that only works of improvement which will benefit the estates, but cannot be expected to yield a direct return to Government as proprietor, should be charged against this fund.

II.—A separate fund, known as the Agricultural Public Works Grant, of which the amount is sanctioned yearly by Government on the estimates of the local officers submitted through the Board of Revenue. This grant is intended for such works as irrigation, drainage, or embankments, necessary for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue of Government or temporarily-settled estates.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Demarcation survey.

Almost the whole of these Provinces has now been surveyed so as to show the boundaries of each village and estate; but till recently there has been no field measurement except in a few limited tracts. There was a demarcation department, whose business it was to define the boundaries of villages and estates, and to make a compass-and-chain survey of them. The ordinary scale of the maps prepared from this survey is 16 inches to the mile. All disputes regarding boundaries used to be decided by the demarcation officers.

Where the whole of a village belongs to one estate, nothing but the outer boundary of the village has to be defined and surveyed; but, in a very large proportion of cases, there are lands of more than one estate in the village, and the lands of each estate are frequently scattered about the village and not situated in one compact block. Thus, the lands of ten estates may be in a

village, and these may be contained in forty, fifty, or even double that number of separate plots. Each of these plots had to be separately defined and surveyed by the demarcation surveyor. It is the extent to which plots of land belonging to different estates are thus intermixed that renders the demarcation of a Bengal district such a lengthy operation. To take Hooghly as an example, there were in round numbers 4,000 village circuits demarcated; in about 1,000 of these the whole of the village belonged to one estate, and no interior measurements were necessary. In the remaining 3,000, no less than 80,000 plots had to be surveyed, owing to the intermixture of lands of different estates.

The professional or village survey.

The demarcation was followed by a professional surveyor, whose business it was to make a scientific survey of the village boundaries, and also a map (usually on the scale of four inches to the mile), showing the geographical and topographical features of the country. The whole of the work, both of the demarcation and the professional survey, has been carried out at the expense of Government, although the Government derives no additional revenue and no direct advantage from the process. The surveyors, in making the survey of the village boundaries, were guided by the marks put up at time of demarcation at every bend and turn of the boundary. Unfortunately, there were no permanent marks round the boundaries of villages or estates in Bengal, and no provision then existed for compelling landholders to set them up and keep them in order. The consequence was that the marks have been obliterated and the use of the survey for practical purposes has been greatly impaired.

The subjoined statement shows how far all Bengal has been surveyed up to date, when the survey of each district was commenced and completed, the scale and nature of survey, and the total area as far as it can be ascertained:—

Division or Commissionership.	Districts.	Date of survey.		Area in sq. miles.	Scale of survey.	Character of survey.
		From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bengal.					
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan Division.	1. Burdwan	1855	1857	2,689	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	2. Birbhum	1848	1852	1,752	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	3. Bankura	1854	1856	2,621	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	4. Midnapore ...	...	...	5,186	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	5. Hooghly with Howrah.	1869	1872	1,701	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Central Districts.					
Presy. Dvn.	6. 24-Parganas ...	1846	1852	2,112	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	7. Nadia	1849	1855	2,793	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	8. Murshidabad ...	1848	1853	2,141	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	9. Jessore	1855	1859	2,925	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sunderbuns ...	Unsurveyed.				
Rajshahi Division.	10. Rajshahi ...	1848	1853	2,329	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
		1857	1861			
	11. Dinajpur ...	1858	1859	4,177	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	12. Jalpaiguri ...	1864	1868	2,962	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	13. Darjeeling ...	1851	1852	1,164	2 inches=1 mile	Ditto and partly topographical.
		1862	1867		4 inches=1 mile	
	14. Rangpur ...	1855	1859	3,488	Ditto ...	Professional village survey.
	15. Bogra	1852	1856	1,452	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	16. Pabna	1853	1855	1,839	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Kuch Bihar State	1868	1870	1,292	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division.	17. Dacca ...	1857	1860	2,796	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	18. Mymensingh ...	1850	1857	6,332	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	19. Faridpur ...	1858	1870	2,267	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	20. Backergunge ...	1859	1863	3,648	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Division or Commissionership.	Districts.	Date of survey. From	Date of survey. To	Area in sq. miles.	Scale of survey.	Character of survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Eastern Districts—concld.					
Chittagong Division.	21. Tippera ...	1861	1864	2,491	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	Hill Tippera (portion of).	1863	1864	2,879	1 inch=1 mile...	Topographically surveyed by the Revenue Survey.
	22. Noakhali ...	1863	1865	1,641	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	23. Chittagong ...	1835	1841	2,567	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Chittagong Hills	1861	1865	5,419	1 inch=1 mile...	Topographically surveyed by the Revenue Survey.
	Bihar.					
Patna Division.	24. Patna ...	1841	1844	2,075	4 inches=1 mile 8 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	25. Gaya ...	1838	1844	4,712	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	26. Shahabad ...	1844	1846	4,366	4 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
	27. Saran ...	1843	1847	2,656	8 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
	28. Champaran ...	1843	1847	3,531	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	29. Tirhut ...	1842-43 1846	1845-46 1850	6,343	4 inches=1 mile 8 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
Bhagalpur Division.	30. Monghyr ...	1836 1845	1839 1847	3,922	8 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	31. Bhagalpur ...	1839 1846	1842 1850	4,226	4 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
	32. Purnea ...	1844	1848	4,994	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	33. Malda ...	1840-42 1847	1844-45 1849	1,901	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	34. Sonthal Parganas	Surveyed with Bhagalpur and Birbhum.		5,470	Ditto ... 1 and 2 inches =1 mile.	Ditto and topographical.
	Orissa.					
Orissa Divn.	35. Cuttack ...	1838	1842	3,632	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	36. Balasore ...	1838	1842	2,056	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	37. Puri ...	1838	1841	2,472	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Chota Nagpur.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpur Division.	38. Hazaribagh ...	1858 1868	1863 1872	7,021	4 inches=1 mile 1 inch=1 mile.	Professional village survey and topographical.
	39. Palamau & Pargana Toree in Lohardaga.	1863	1869	4,923	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	40. Manbhum ...	1861	1867	4,147	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.

The main object of the Mahalwar survey of Bengal was to secure the Government revenue by determining the boundaries of estates, each of which is hypothecated for a certain amount of revenue. The Mahalwar survey has practically been completed.

Professional surveys in Bengal.

The professional village survey of the district of Midnapore was commenced in December 1874 and finished at the close of 1877, the scale adopted being 4 inches = 1 mile.

In 1875 a cadastral survey of the lands irrigable from the Sone Canal and its distributaries was undertaken on a scale of 32 inches = 1 mile and brought to a close in 1878. A small area of irrigable lands in Cuttack was similarly surveyed.

The Dhanwar estate in Hazaribagh and the Barkagurh estate in Lohardaga were cadastrally surveyed on the 16 inches = 1 mile scale in 1881-82 and 1879-80 respectively.

The survey was extended in 1879-80 to the Government estate Khurda in Puri, when great difficulty was experienced in demarcating the outer boundary, the boundary line running through dense jungle, and land-marks in many instances disappearing.

A survey party organized in 1879-80 for the purpose of relaying on the ground the boundaries of villages on the banks of the Ganges from Kushtia to Dakhin Shahbazpur, which were subject to fluvial action since the last survey, broke ground in the northern part of the Faridpur district between the Chanda river and Goalundo, and extended its operations down to Bunderkhola, 25 miles below Faridpur. Simultaneously operations were carried on along the left bank from Dowlatpur, on the Mymensingh boundary, to a point some miles below Bunderkhola. In 1880-81 a survey was also made of the Jamuna river from Goalundo to the great trigonometrical station Bangaon, a distance of 20 miles. The party was further employed in making necessary measurement for showing alterations in the boundaries of some waste land grant in Darjeeling and checking the areas thereof for the purpose of recovering excess lands which had been taken possession of by the grantees.

Surveys of settlements of new alluvial lands.

The surveys of Ganges alluvion and diluvion, in accordance with the provisions of Act IX of 1847, were commenced in the Patna Division about 1863, and brought to a close in the Rajshahi Division in 1871-72. The operations were afterwards continued in the Dacca Division. The object of the law was to obviate the effects of the changes constantly going on in the banks of rivers and adjacent lands. By these changes large portions of land are often washed away—sometimes suddenly, sometimes by slow degrees—from one side of a river, while an accession of land takes place on the other side. It was thought advisable, for the security of the land revenue, that some provision should be made for allowing to a proprietor whose estate had suffered diluvion an abatement of revenue corresponding to the extent of his loss, and, on the other hand, for assessing the proprietor whose estate had gained land with an additional revenue, proportionate to the amount of his gain. The law accordingly enacts that in districts of which a revenue survey has already been made Government may, whenever ten years may have elapsed from the date of approval of such survey, have a new survey made of lands on the banks of rivers with a view to ascertain the extent of the changes since the last survey. Having ascertained, by inspection of the new survey map, which estates have lost and which gained land, a corresponding abatement from, and addition to, the revenue assessed on the estates respectively losing and gaining is to be made.

The settlements made were formerly permanent, except when the proprietors of some of them refused to take the engagement, in which case the lands were let in farm for periods of from three to ten years; but latterly, orders have been issued by Government prohibiting further permanent settlements, and temporary settlements are made.

In 1875, Babu Parbati Churn Roy, Deputy Collector, was selected to conduct the diara survey work. The duties on which he was then employed were the demarcation of the base line and the building of the base line pillars in the Faridpur and Dacca districts. During the years 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1876-77, the diara survey of the banks of the lower Ganges from Pangsha, in the Faridpur district, downwards was done by the professional Survey Department, but as that Department failed to re-lay on the alluvial land the boundary lines of mauzas as shewn in the old maps, their work was practically valueless to the Revenue Department. This was represented to Government, and a scheme submitted by the Deputy Collector for doing both survey and settlement work through a non-professional party was tentatively sanctioned; and in 1877-78 he was entrusted with the carrying out of that scheme.

In the course of the six years, 1877-78 to 1882-83, the banks of the chief rivers of Eastern Bengal, namely, the Ganges and Meghna, with their principal branches down to the Bay of Bengal, the Dhaleshwari, the Brahmaputra, and the southern portion of the Jamuna, were surveyed. The total area of the tracts of country thus surveyed in Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, and Mymensingh, was 5,682·74 square miles, at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,59,430. The cost per square mile of country surveyed was therefore Rs. 28-6-10. This survey has been made in the same scientific manner as the survey conducted by the Revenue Survey Department, and the accuracy of the work has been tested by connections made with 18 Tower stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The total area of the land added to estates since the survey of the districts, ascertained by a comparison of the new maps with those of the previous survey, was nearly 479 square miles. Out of this area, 597 estates, measuring 237 square miles, were assessed and settled under the provisions of section 6, Act IX of 1847, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,18,905, including malikana. In 113 cases, 57 square miles, with a rental of Rs. 45,084, were left unassessed under orders passed in appeal by the Commissioner or the Board; 184 square miles have been left unassessed as being (1) less than 10 acres, (2) accretions to temporarily-settled estates which are not liable to assessment until the settlements of the estates expire, (3) washed away between survey and settlement, and (4) included in estates sold or permanently settled by Government on a revised assessment since the first survey of the districts, and therefore not liable to reassessment.

Ten atlases, containing 487 maps, have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. A second set, containing the same number of maps, has been prepared for the Collectors of districts, while a third set has been prepared for the use of the Survey Office.

Five hundred and thirty-one boundary pillars have been built after the survey, at a cost of Rs. 6,616-3-9, which has been realized from the zamindars under the provisions of the Bengal Survey Act, V of 1875.

An experimental survey of thana Chakarea in Chittagong was made in 1878-79 to ascertain to what extent the old noabad settlement operations fell short of covering the whole area of the thana, and whether on looking to the results of that survey it would appear advisable on financial or administrative grounds to undertake a general survey of the whole district.

A survey of a narrow strip of land on both sides of the Hooghly river, from the northern boundary of the 24-Parganas to the mouth of the river, was made in 1881-82.

A revenue survey under Act V (B.C.) of 1875, of the estates bordering on the Ganges and Gogra, in Shahabad and Saran, so far as those rivers form the boundary between Bengal and North-Western Provinces, was carried out in 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Ghatwali survey of Manbhum.

In 1877-78 the inefficiency of the village police in Manbhum called attention to the system, under which it was organized and remunerated with the result that under the Bengal Survey Act, V of 1875, it was determined to have a survey and record of rights of all the ghatwali lands and of the rights of the zamindar and minor ghatwals respectively, so that disputes might be at an end and proper service demanded in return for the holdings allowed. The work was commenced on the 1st of April 1880 and lasted for three years, ending in a compromise, the number of tenures surveyed being 591 covering an area of 408 square miles.

Ghatwali survey of Bankura.

At the end of 1884 it was found that the Bankura ghatwali survey had cost an enormous sum of money and produced nothing but a long list of civil suits, in all of which Government was bound to fail. Mr. Risley, C.S., was ordered to compromise the suits and bring the survey to a close as quickly as possible, both of which objects he effected. The total area demarcated was 155,603 acres. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight boundary disputes were settled by compromise, the total cost of the proceedings amounting to Rs. 63,380.

Ghatwali survey of Singhbhum.

The survey and demarcation of ghatwali tenures in pargana Dhalbhum, in Singhbhum, were commenced in June 1883 and finished in 1884-85, 257 tenures being demarcated.

The revision of the survey in Midnapore, consisting of the remeasurement of six entire parganas and the demarcation of 7,430 estates in 14,425 villages, was completed in 1886, the total cost of the operations amounting to Rs. 52,035.

The survey of the town of Calcutta.

A survey of the town of Calcutta is being carried on in the interests of both Government and the Municipality. The existing survey law not being considered suited to the survey of such a place as the town of Calcutta, a special Act [Act I (B.C.) of 1887] was accordingly passed by the Bengal Council. Of the cost estimated to amount to about Rs. 14,000 a mile, the Corporation pays five-sevenths, the balance being divided between the Imperial and the Provincial

Funds in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively. The survey began in November 1886, and the whole work is likely to be finished by April 1894. Non-attendance of proprietors of holdings has been a fertile source of delay.

Western Duars.

The Western Duars of Jalpaiguri were obtained by conquest in 1864, and the first settlement of them was made for seven years in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 42,822, resulting in a net increase of revenue of Rs. 33,196 on a total area, including forests, &c., of about 1,636 square miles. In the course of an enquiry in 1874, during the settlement of South Maynaguri, it was found that the maps were inaccurate, the records untrustworthy, and that nothing save a revision of the whole settlement would suffice. A re-survey and settlement was therefore ordered at the close of 1875 and carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,16,520. The total area of the Duars was found to be 1,913 square miles, and the total rental was then fixed at Rs. 1,51,862. This sum was, however, subsequently reduced by Rs. 17,800, owing to certain errors in assessment. In 1885 it was decided that at the next settlement a more detailed examination of all the facts relating to each holding should be made.

In 1888, owing to the approaching expiry in 1890 of the then current settlement, a re-survey and settlement of the Duars was ordered by the Government of India. The settlement, which is being conducted under Act XVI of 1869, the Bhutan Duars Act, is not under the control of the Board. The preliminary demarcation of jots was commenced in November 1888, and the settlement work at the end of November 1890. With the publication of the settlement jamabandis in March 1893, the settlement of the Maynaguri and Bhalka tahsils may be said to have been practically completed. The revenue of the Maynaguri tahsil has been increased by the new settlement from Rs. 1,28,354 to Rs. 2,08,610 with effect from the kist of October 1892, and of the Bhalka tahsil from Rs. 8,077 to Rs. 10,184. In February 1893 the Commissioner forwarded proposals for the assessment of pargana Ambari Falakata, of certain parganas in the Alipore tahsil, and of those jots of the Falakata tahsil for which rate reports had not before been submitted.

In the Alipore tahsil 1,680 leases have been distributed, and the same number of kabuliyats taken. One hundred and twenty-five leases remain to be distributed, and the jamabandis will then have to be published in accordance with the orders which have been passed by Government. In Falakata and Ambari Falakata leases for all the 2,636 and 45 jots under settlement remained to be distributed at the end of 1892-93. Orders on the Ambari Falakata rate report, which was the last of the series of rate reports, did not reach the Settlement Officer till the beginning of May 1893.

The whole cost of survey work and record-writing for 9,080 jots and 1,483 khas blocks and revenue-free jots (which make up an area of 782 square miles, as shown by the Director of Bengal Surveys) has been Rs. 3,75,105. This represents Rs. 480 per square mile, or 12 annas an acre. The difficulties arising from the unhealthiness of the climate made the operations unusually expensive. The cost of the settlement operations from the beginning to the end of April 1893 has been Rs. 1,20,117.

Experimental survey in Muzaffarpur.

Sir Rivers Thompson, following the oft-announced policy of Government, entertained the opinion that, for the adequate protection of the several interests of those connected with land in these Provinces, whether as owners, as the holders of intermediate tenures, or as cultivators, legislative measures are by themselves insufficient and should be supplemented by the preparation and preservation of a full record of rights founded on an accurate survey. Such a record ensures the punctual collection of rents really due, and at the same time prevents the illegal and irregular exactions which have long impeded agricultural progress in Bengal. In accordance with these views, provision was made in the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, enabling the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that a survey be made, and a record of rights prepared in respect of any local area, and an order of the kind contemplated by the law was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th of November 1885, directing the survey of all lands included within the external boundaries of pargana Guddesswar

and tappas Chakla Nye and Butsaleh in the district of Muzaffarpur. Such operations were specially required in Bihar, where the condition of the cultivators had long been admitted to be unsatisfactory. It was recognized that the depressed condition of the Bihar raiyat arose not from any unfavourable conditions of soil or climate, but chiefly from the want of fixity of tenure and his constant liability to arbitrary enhancement of rent. The district of Muzaffarpur has for long been considered one of the least prosperous of Bihar, and one in which the relations of the people to the land are least satisfactory. The operations undertaken were of an experimental nature to be subsequently extended to a wider area, if found to be successful.

The cadastral survey was conducted by a professional party who took the field in December 1885, under the superintendence of Colonel Barron of the Survey Department, and the record of rights and settlement of fair rents were carried out by Mr. Collin, C.S., under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, Bengal.

These operations were terminated in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State for India in 1886, on the abandonment of the Bill for the re-organization of Patwaris in Bengal, except only as regards 235 villages of which the draft record of rights had been published.

The Settlement Department attested and completed the record of 356 villages (155 square miles), the operation involving a record of the rents of 43,778 holdings, and of these villages the records of 235, with an area of 88½ square miles, had been finally framed and published as required by the Tenancy Act, when the orders were issued closing operations. The following are the details of the classification of the holdings of the raiyats whose rights and rents had been ascertained :—

Raiyats at fixed rates ...	... 2,033
Settled raiyats	... 36,250
Occupancy but not settled raiyats	... 340
Non-occupancy raiyats ...	... 2,691
Under-raiyats	... 2,430

Besides 356 villages in which the attestation of holdings had been completed, the preliminary attestation of the entries in the khatians had been carried out in about 150 more villages. There were 1,045 petitions of objections registered, of which 678 being contested, had to be tried as civil suits.

From the statistics of the 235 villages of which the final record has been published, it appears that of the whole area 78 per cent. is cultivated, the area under groves is a little over 5 per cent., the rent-paying area is 79 per cent., and the land held by proprietors as nij-jot or cultivated by them but other than nij-jot, is 16 per cent. The lands recorded in the proprietor's possession, but not nij-jot or *sir*, exceed that recorded as really nij-jot, *sir* or zerat, in the proportion of about 5 to 3. In these 235 villages it appears that there are 26,066 holdings, which are divided as follows:—

		Per cent.
Raiyats at fixed rents—		
Resident	... 1,551	5·95
Non-resident	... 376	1·44
Settled raiyats—		
Resident	... 17,052	65·41
Non-resident	... 5,187	19·89
Occupancy but not settled raiyats—		
Resident	... 75	·28
Non-resident	... 93	·35
Non-occupancy raiyats—		
Resident	... 995	5·81
Non-resident	... 737	2·82

It was always known that a very large proportion of raiyats in Bihar were, as a fact, possessed of occupancy rights, but without the help of the Tenancy Act it would not have been possible for them to prove their rights. The average area of a holding is small, being approximately 1½ acres; but this does not represent the average area of land held by each individual, for raiyats cultivate in more than one estate, or in more than one village. Thus while the total number of holdings is 26,066, the total number of raiyats is 19,495. Again, this is the number of raiyats arrived at by totalling the numbers in

each village, but many raiyats hold in more than one village, as will be seen from the large number of non-resident raiyats, amounting to about 33 per cent. of the whole number. Making allowance for these facts, the average holding of a raiyat appears to be, as nearly as possible, 3 acres. The area of holdings of settled raiyats is larger than that of non-occupancy raiyati holdings, which on an average is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The average rental per acre is found to be a fraction over Rs. 3, or Rs. 2-10 per local bigha. These rents, though they may not appear to be high in themselves, gauged by the standard of other countries, were evidently considerably lower in recent years, and they came into existence, not by any legal process, nor on any legal principle, but in many instances by the exercise of proprietary power, by unscrupulous references to the Civil Courts, and abuse of the rights of contract.

In only about 33 per cent. of the holdings were fair rents settled on the application of the parties under section 104 of the Act. This settlement was generally effected on the verbal application of the raiyats, and took the form of an uncontested suit, the landlords admitting the existing rent to be fair. In no case was formal application made for an enhancement or reduction of rent. The reason for this forbearance on the part of the landlords was their apprehension lest by attempting to have rents enhanced they should drive the raiyats to under-state their existing rentals, the amounts of which the landlords were doubtful of their ability to prove. The survey and settlement were carried on without any friction or serious difficulty. Some of the proprietors and landlords, especially the managers of factories, gave great assistance, and bore all the trouble, which the inauguration of a new work of survey and settlement must cause, with patience and good-will. The absence of friction was shown by the facts that in only two or three petty cases did the operations lead to a breach of the peace; only one application objecting to the proceedings (and that anonymous) was made to the Board of Revenue in its executive capacity; no appeals in regard to boundary disputes went beyond the Settlement Office to the Commissioner; of 498 cases decided as contested civil suits up to the 31st of March, in only 42 were appeals made to the Special Judge, and in these the judgment of the Settlement Officer was upheld in 11 and reversed in only 3 cases.

The raiyats eagerly attended at the attestation of the records, and took great interest in having their fields and rents correctly recorded. They also came freely into the Settlement Office to receive copies of their khatians (abstracts of their holdings), and objected when the entries in these khatians were not correct. They appreciated the value of abstracts of holdings given to them, and the Settlement Officer does not believe that they will allow more rent to be illegally exacted from them hereafter than is therein recorded. The effect of these records in enhancing the value of raiyats' property is, he adds, already visible in the sales of holdings which are reported to be taking place in settled villages. The raiyats, so it was reported, were disappointed at the closing of the settlement in villages where operations had commenced, and in a few cases they petitioned for its continuance and offered to pay the costs.

The expenditure incurred on these operations amounted to Rs. 1,92,784, of which Rs. 1,29,116 was for survey and Rs. 63,668 for settlement. Besides the cost of a large number of surplus stone pillars for marking trijunction points, these sums include the heavy initial outlay unavoidable in organising new establishments and a system more or less experimental. They furnish, therefore, no accurate indication of the rate of expenditure to which similar operations might be reduced in future, if undertaken on a more permanent and extended scale. Moreover, owing to the work having been closed in various stages, no general average rates can be deduced. The cadastral survey is estimated to have cost Rs. 225 per square mile, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre.

The work was ably and successfully executed. It is of permanent value, both as a monument of local rights, and as a proof that the Province generally may be protected by an accurate survey and a record of rights with little trouble, and at a cost moderate in proportion to the area dealt with.

Bihar.—The survey and settlement operations in North Bihar, which were begun experimentally in Muzaffarpur in 1885-87, were resumed at the end of 1891 with the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The objects and intentions of Government in carrying out this undertaking

were explained in Resolution No. 1243L.R., of the Bengal Government, dated the 9th of November 1891. In a notification dated the 17th of November 1891, under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, a survey of the whole of the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran and Champaran districts was ordered. The traverse survey was accordingly started in November 1891 in Muzaffarpur, as it was decided that work should be resumed there in continuation of that abandoned in 1886. Subsequently traverse work was begun in the Bettiah subdivision of the Champaran district. This latter area was selected for early operations with the object of using the patwaris of the Bettiah Raj for the field survey and record-writing, the late Maharaja having given his consent to his patwaris being trained and utilized for these purposes. In January 1893 the traverse party commenced work in the district of Saran. Field survey and record-writing did not begin till the end of October 1892. The following table gives in a condensed form a summary of the work done up to the close of the year 1892-93:—

		Villages.		Fields.	Square miles.
Traverse survey ...	Muzaffarpur ...	1,234		...	997
	Champaran ...	865		...	1,100
	Total ...	2,099		...	2,097
Cadastrally surveyed	Muzaffarpur ...	774	containing	396,152 or	283
	Champaran ...	122	ditto	221,959 or	252
	Total ...	896		618,111	535
Khanapuri, *i.e.*, record written for ...	Muzaffarpur ...	468	ditto	282,257	
	Champaran ...	63	ditto	59,520	
	Total ...	531		341,777	
Records despatched to Settlement Officer to end of March 1893 for	Muzaffarpur ...	275		81,078	43·85
	Champaran ...	21			
	Total ...	296			

In Muzaffarpur till the 20th of February 1893, when attestation began, the settlement staff was engaged in supervising the record-writing and disposing of boundary disputes, and from the 20th of February till the end of March 1893 with attestation chiefly:—

Down to the 31st March 1893.	Villages.		Fields.	Square miles.
Records had been attested for ...	116	containing	32,576 or	18 nearly
And draft records had been published for	25	ditto	5,529 or	9 do.

Applications for settlement of fair rents had been received and 110 boundary disputes disposed of.

In Champaran the survey and record-writing have been done nominally by the village patwaris, but really for the most part by patwaris' relatives and substitutes and others who had been trained in the district.

The slow progress in this district is attributable to the fact that the village patwaris and other local men who have been employed were inexperienced, and were remunerated at the beginning of the work at a daily rate. The field survey done by the locally trained men in Champaran has been found to be of good quality though the outturn was insufficient. Attestation began from the 27th March 1893, and nine villages had been attested by the end of the month.

The whole system under which patwaris and others employed on the survey were paid by the zamindars appearing to be open to serious objection, has recently been abandoned in pursuance of the arrangements decided upon at the late conferences held at Muzaffarpur. Nobody is in future to be employed in preparing or maintaining the record who is not entirely independent of the landlords and tenants concerned.

Statement showing the result of the management of the Court of Wards of important wards' estates.

Name of Estate.	Period of management.	Annual rent demand—		Aggregate collections.	Aggregate remissions.	Aggregate demand.	Outstanding balance.	Cost of management.	Amount of debts—		Amount spent on—		Amount of investments in—		Cash balance on date of release.	Whether surveyed and settled or not.	Remarks.
		At commencement of management.	At close of management.						Due by estate.	Paid off during management.	Improvements.	Schools and dispensaries.	Landed property.	Government securities.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Years.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Goberdanga ...	10	1,77,914	1,79,027	15,96,963	1,12,831	18,16,335	1,06,541	1,24,062	1,04,181	1,04,181	66,606	13,665	16,819	47,000	6,834	Measurement was effected in Dihi Arpara.	(*a*) Excluding Rs. 2,484 reduced by compromise.
2. Naldanga ...	9	1,15,743	1,15,902	10,83,896	54,554	12,41,623	1,03,183	80,920	70,348	(*a*) 67,844	3,167	19,357	7,346	1,48,185	27,887	.....	(*b*) Excluding Rs. 915 reduced by compromise.
3. Chakdighi* ...	6	1,58,830	1,54,117	9,73,257	1,23,936	12,09,224	1,12,031	86,138	69,018	64,946	500	22,514	10,691	...	51,057	.....	(*c*) Excluding Rs. 49 reduced by compromise.
		29,271	28,941	1,90,778	8,991	2,06,923	7,154	5,292	620	616	300	13,347	300				
4. Mysadul ...	6	4,32,737	4,92,446	27,53,222	1,21,136	33,10,621	4,36,322	2,71,945	39,752	(*b*) 38,335	75,834	37,024	82,819	4,21,158	78,834	Rs. 5,413 spent in survey, &c.	(*d*) Excluding Rs. 14,612 reduced by compromise.
5. Chaklajat ...	12	2,66,136	3,05,440	32,67,359	3,19,514	38,56,216	2,69,343	7,72,924	421	(*c*) 372	58,369	63,261	3,600	2,74,472	71,162	Yes; at a cost of Rs. 2,60,398.	(*e*) Excluding Rs. 7,198 reduced by compromise.
6. Surjapore ...	9	1,83,593	2,01,051	18,32,861	1,15,399	19,64,695	16,435	1,12,137	12,67,948	(*d*) 12,53,336	2,198	849	...	49,792	26,421	.....	(*f*) Excluding Rs. 64,927 reduced by compromise.
7. Jagat Kishore Acharjya.	9	2,00,965	1,82,596	16,46,440	1,15,871	18,71,660	1,09,349	1,00,160	12,22,458	(*e*) 9,07,367	878	1,850	...	...	17,645	... ..	(*g*) Of this balance Rs. 2,76,433 were made over to the ijaradars of the ijmali estate under the terms of the ijara lease.
8. Chota Nagpur	18	75,753	1,42,766	27,73,004	1,96,537	31,62,662	1,76,048	5,72,177	5,88,757	(*f*) 5,23,830	41,271	3,952	4,140	3,11,881	32,849	Yes; at a cost of Rs. 2,32,483, out of which Rs. 29,791 were recovered from the ward's brother.	
9. Narail ...	17	1,57,336	1,56,841	24,13,576	5,85,529	34,42,122	(*g*) 4,43,017	2,51,840	1,46,397	(*h*) 1,38,696	3,280	27,040	4,113	84,835	6,850	.....	(*h*) Excluding Rs. 83 reduced by compromise.
10. Sultangacha...	6	1,50,060	1,52,990	7,53,191	4,68,497	13,81,116	1,59,428	87,180	2,09,886	1,36,234	7,952	5,755	87	...	9,338	.....	(*i*) Excluding Rs. 143 reduced by compromise.
11. Basharat Ali Chaudhri.	21	46,636	77,305	13,36,180	62,145	14,60,848	62,523	1,72,491	7,643	(*i*) 7,500	11,024	12,942	27,045	2,29,904	36,832	A field-by-field survey was made of portion of the estate at a cost of Rs. 468 and a chain survey of the rest at Rs. 8,297.	(*j*) Including Rs. 33,627 paid in advance.
12. Chanchal ...	19	1,44,691	1,84,758	(*j*) 31,77,686	1,06,273	32,60,840	10,508	4,90,035	61,330	61,330	78,027	36,178	9,242	4,45,302	88,215	By far the greater portion was surveyed, and the whole estate was resettled.	(*k*) Excluding Rs. 303 reduced by compromise.
13. Nadia	18	1,47,057	1,51,685	28,91,219	58,341	30,23,620	74,060	1,74,620	90,207	(*k*) 89,904	78,076	19,769	...	2,27,642	25,500	Chain and compass survey at Rs. 23,972.	(*l*) Excluding Rs. 3,097 reduced by compromise.
14. Chooramon ...	12	1,07,411	1,15,845	13,44,854	83,467	14,70,075	41,754	1,88,742	57,557	(*l*) 42,960	14,815	13,774	696	30,000	3,342	Yes; Rs. 94,860 were spent.	(*m*) Excluding Rs. 284 reduced by compromise.
15. Nashipur (mal)	25	2,66,160	2,66,634	70,62,096	1,04,408	71,97,839	36,045	1,60,376	6,32,970	(*m*) 6,32,686	4,262	550	1,500	...	39,963	.....	(*n*) Excluding Rs. 3,192 reduced by compromise.
16. Nashipur (debottar).	13	1,07,235	1,07,060	15,64,627	691	15,85,310	20,277	35,954	2,22,544	1,16,022	...	...	...	...	21,293	.....	(*o*) Excluding Rs. 4,015 reduced by compromise.
17. Srinagar ...	9	2,61,831	3,03,886	21,79,812	14,34,089	41,60,377	5,46,476	3,77,904	1,13,987	(*n*) 1,10,796	7,107	4,975	6,750	1,38,026	25,505	Yes; the cost was Rs. 3,05,731.	
18. Dhankura ...	9	1,25,980	1,30,097	10,10,055	97,424	14,02,156	2,94,676	1,97,793	2,36,802	(*o*) 1,57,712	5,074	5,037	...	...	59,525	.....	

* The accounts of the main estate and the trust estate were kept separate, and are given in two lines against this estate.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Commissionerships.

THE territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is portioned off into nine large tracts, officially called divisions, each of which is superintended by a Commissioner. Six districts of Bengal Proper west of the Bhagirathi or Hooghly constitute the Burdwan Division, and are known as Western Bengal. Central Bengal includes the Presidency Division, the district of Malda in the Bhagalpur Division, and the greater part of the Rajshahi Division. Eastern Bengal comprises the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The province of Bihar contains the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of the district of Malda. Each of the provinces of Orissa and Chota Nagpur constitutes a separate division.

Districts and Subdivisions.

Regulation Districts.

These divisions are divided into 37 Regulation and 10 Non-Regulation Districts. The Regulation Districts comprise 78 subdivisions, besides the head-quarters division of each district. The subjoined table shows the divisions, districts, and outlying subdivisions of the Regulation Districts as they stood on the 31st March 1893. The Bangaon subdivision was transferred from the Nadia to the Jessore district in the year 1883. The Chuadanga subdivision of the Nadia district was amalgamated with the Meherpur subdivision of the same district in 1892; while in the same year the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district was amalgamated with the Sadar subdivision. In 1890 the head-quarters of the Tajpur subdivision of the Darbhanga district were removed to Samastipur, a more convenient railway centre. In April 1889 the name of the Atia subdivision of Mymensingh was changed to Tangail, after the name of the head-quarters station of the subdivision. The head-quarters of the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district were moved to Garhbeta in October 1892 owing to certain local disturbances at the time. Since the close of the year, however, the head-quarters have been retransferred to Ghatal, while the subdivisions of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum have been amalgamated with the Baraset subdivision. Certain thanas of Patna City and Bankipore have also been constituted a subdivision under section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Katwa.
		Kalna.
		Raniganj.
	Birbhum	Rampur Hát.
	Bankura	Vishnupur.
	Midnapore	Tamluk.
		Garhbeta.
		Contai.
	Hooghly	Serampore.
		Jahanabad.
	Howrah	Ulubaria.
Presidency	24-Parganas	Basirhat.
		Barasat.
		Diamond Harbour.
		Barrackpore.
		Dum-Dum.
	Nadia	Meherpur.
		Kushtia.
		Ranaghat.
	Murshidabad	Kandi.
		Jangipur.
	Jessore	Narail.
		Bangaon.
		Jhenidah.
		Magura.
	Khulna	Satkhira.
		Bagerhat.

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Naugaon.
		Nator.
	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon.
	Rangpur	Nilphamari.
		Kurigaon.
		Gaibanda.
	Bogra	*Nil.*
	Pabna	Sirajganj.
Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj.
		Munshiganj.
		Manikganj.
	Mymensingh	Jamalpur.
		Tangail.
		Netrakona.
		Kishorganj.
	Faridpur	Goalundo.
		Madaripur.
	Backergunge	Pirojpur.
		Patuakhali.
		Dakhin Shahbazpur.
Chittagong	Tippera	Brahmanbaria.
		Chandpur.
	Noakhali	Fenny.
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar.
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Patna	Patna	Bihar.
		Barh.
		Dinapore.
	Gaya	Aurangabad.
		Jahanabad.
		Nawada.
	Shahabad	Sasaram.
		Buxar.
		Bhabhua.
	Saran	Gopalganj.
		Siwan.
	Champaran	Bettiah.
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi.
		Hajipur.
	Darbhanga	Samastipur.
		Madhubani.
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai.
		Jamui.
	Bhagalpur	Supaul.
		Banka.
		Madhipura.
	Purnea	Kishanganj.
		Araria.
	Malda	*Nil.*
Orissa	Cuttack	Jajpur.
		Kendrapara.
	Balasore	Bhadrak.
	Puri	Khurda.

Non-Regulation Districts.

The Non-Regulation Districts, as shown below, include one entire Commissionership and portions of the Rajshahi, the Bhagalpur, the Orissa, and the Chittagong Divisions. They contain eight subdivisions, besides the head-quarters division of each district:—

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	Alipore.
	Darjeeling	*Nil.*
Chittagong	South Lushai Hills.	*Nil.*
Bhagalpur	Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal.
		Deoghur.
		Godda.
		Jamtara.
		Pakaur.
Orissa	Angul and Khondmals.	*Nil.*
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Giridih.
	Lohardaga	*Nil.*
	Palamau	*Nil.*
	Manbhum	Gobindpur.
	Singhbhum	*Nil.*

The area and population of these tracts is given in detail in the chapter on the census. By far the most populous division in the Province is that of Patna, and the least populous is Chittagong, the mean population of the nine divisions being 7,851,714 souls. The districts vary in size from 476 to 7,140 square miles, while their population varies from 170,058 to 3,472,186. The average population of a subdivision is 438,900.

Parganas.

For the purposes of revenue administration the country was divided by the Mogul Government into parganas, each pargana comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. This arrangement still forms the basis of our own revenue system; but from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been

found extremely inconvenient, and in Bengal it has fallen into such decay, that in some districts the pargana boundaries can hardly be ascertained. Detached villages belonging to the same pargana may now be found all over the district, and in some cases in other districts altogether. Practically the pargana divisions of districts have died out, except for purposes of land revenue payments, in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangements adopted for purposes of police. This arrangement had its origin in Regulation XXII of 1813, by which the Magistrates were directed to divide their districts into police jurisdictions, to be named after the places at which the chief police officers were stationed. And in this way the term *thana*, which originally meant only the police station, came to be applied to the jurisdiction subordinate to that station. The thana divisions have been for years growing into greater importance, and are now utilized to a large extent for other than police purposes. The thana is now the unit of which a subdivision is composed, as the subdivision is of the district. The total number of thanas, including independent outposts, in Bengal is 593, and the average area of each is 255 square miles. The average population of a thana is 119,166: some of the large thanas are divided again for police purposes into outposts.

Thanas.

Outposts.

The tahsildari system, which obtains in other parts of India for the collection of revenue, and the tahsil division of territory is not generally known in these Provinces. It prevails only in the district of Chittagong and the Khorda estate in the district of Puri. In Chittagong five circles have been formed for the management of the enormous number of petty estates scattered all over the district. Three of these are in charge of special tahsildars, while the remainder, with their head-quarters at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar respectively, are entrusted to a Deputy Collector and the Subdivisional Officer. In Khorda the chief control of the arrangements is vested in the Subdivisional Officer, who is assisted by a tahsildar. The actual collecting agency consists of the sarbarahkars, or head village officers, their work being supervised by the tahsildars.

Tahsildari divisions.

The Municipal system in Bengal has undergone a material change during the last decade. The enactment which regulated the constitution, powers and proceedings of municipal bodies in these Provinces (except Calcutta) after the year 1876, was amended by Bengal Act III of 1884, which, while it supplies a practical and workable scheme of Municipal Administration on the basis of self-government by the people through their elected representatives, has by the withdrawal of direct official control secured to the representatives themselves greater independence in the fulfilment of their allotted functions and in administering the funds at their disposal. The new Act, adapted as it is to suit the requirements of all the various stages of development and prosperity existing in the municipal towns of Bengal, removed the distinction between first and second class municipalities and extinguished the other corporate bodies known under the old Act as "Unions" and "Stations." Of the 129 Municipalities in existence in 1882-83, the system of election of Commissioners was in force only in three towns, whilst with a single exception the Magistrate of the district or of the subdivision was the *ex-officio* Chairman of every municipality. Under the provisions of the law now in force, the rate-payers of 118 Municipalities, out of 146 now in existence, have been granted the privilege of electing two-thirds of the number of Commissioners fixed in each case, whilst in 122 cases the Commissioners exercise the privilege of electing their own Chairman. In the few remaining towns Government has reserved to itself the power of appointing the Commissioners or the Chairman, as the case may be, owing either to the backwardness of the place, or for the safe protection of the clashing interests of parties, where strong party feelings exist. It is only in the case of 15 Municipalities that Government exercises complete control in the appointment of both Commissioners and Chairman. The municipal law has been introduced into all places of any importance in these Provinces where it can be satisfactorily worked, and it is now the settled policy of Government not to extend it further to mere conglomerations of rural villages. The Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions are those in

Municipalities.

which the municipal system has been most developed, no less than 88 Municipalities being situated within these Divisions, whilst the remaining six Divisions contain only 58 such institutions. Another important feature deserving of notice in the extension of local self-government in municipal towns is that the Municipal funds have, excepting in the town of Howrah, been relieved of all charges on account of the local police force. Formerly the Commissioners practically exercised no control over the police, and could not therefore be expected to look with sympathy on a provision of the law by which they were merely a machine for raising taxes to be expended on a department over which they were allowed no control and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they had but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. Municipalities were relieved of all charges on this account on the distinct understanding that the funds thus set free were still to be levied for expenditure on works of general municipal utility, and were on no account to be devoted to the reduction of existing taxation. On the other hand, the charges hitherto borne by Government on account of Municipal dispensaries and hospitals were simultaneously transferred to these bodies.

The law under which the Calcutta Municipality was formerly administered has also undergone material change. Bengal Act IV of 1876 was repealed by Act II of 1888, under which the urban portion of the suburbs adjoining the city has been included in the Calcutta Municipality under one system of Municipal Government. The necessity of extending the boundaries of the town so as to embrace the more populous and important portion of the suburbs, and also place the fiscal and sanitary concerns of the entire area under one authority, was pressed upon the attention of Government from various quarters. Experience also showed that no sanitary improvements and reforms in the city could have any permanently good effect, whilst the suburbs immediately adjoining, which were under separate administration, remained in an insanitary condition; and that all large schemes of municipal improvement in the suburbs, including the extension of the Calcutta sewer system and of the filtered water-supply, were seriously retarded in consequence of the extreme difficulty encountered in arriving at an equitable and satisfactory agreement between two independent Corporations. These difficulties were removed on the passing of Bengal Act I of 1888, by the abolition of the Suburban Municipality and by the inclusion of the most important portions of that Municipality within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation.

Villages.

As might be expected from the universal fertility of the country, the agricultural habits of the people, and their long freedom from war and rapine, Bengal has, comparatively speaking, fewer large towns than the other great provinces of the Empire, and judged by the relative proportions of the urban and rural population, viz., 4·8 and 95·2 per cent. respectively, it remains as much as ever an agricultural country of small villages and hamlets. It is a remarkable fact that even in municipal towns a large proportion of the inhabitants are in some way connected with the land, whilst among rural occupations the first place is naturally taken by agriculture, which supplies the means of subsistence to nearly 45 millions of people, or rather more than 65 per cent. of the entire rural population. Without that modern tendency to congregate in great cities, which is so prominent a feature of European countries, the vast rural population of these Provinces live in villages very much among themselves and clinging tenaciously to their homes. A village may be anything, from a petty group of houses inhabited by half-a-dozen families, to a *quasi*-town, counting its residents by thousands, with streets of shops and a weekly or even a daily market. The table in the margin, based on the figures of the last census, shows how far the people inhabit villages belonging to the former, absolutely rural, or to the latter, *quasi*-urban, category.

	Number.
Villages with less than 200 inhabitants ...	134,511
„ „ from 200 to 500 „ ...	73,420
„ „ „ 500 to 1,000 „ ...	25,835
„ „ „ 1,000 to 2,000 „ ...	8,612
„ „ „ 2,000 to 3,000 „ ...	1,499
„ „ „ 3,000 to 5,000 „ ...	563
„ „ „ 5,000 to 10,000 „ ...	81

In the two mountain districts of Darjeeling and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong much more than half the population reside in the pettiest hamlets formed by a few families in each case. There is but small advance on this patriarchal condition in the Tributary States of Orissa and the Sonthal Parganas. The

first beginnings of village life appear in Chota Nagpur and in Jalpaiguri, where there is no village of more than one thousand inhabitants. The small village prevails in Northern Bengal and the large village in North Bihar, the other sub-provinces holding intermediate positions. Large villages predominate also in Kuch Bihar and are comparatively absent in Eastern Bengal, the thoroughly rural character of the latter area being very marked. The villages in Bengal are not apt to coalesce into clumps or associations, but each remains with its own houses and adheres to its own communal servants. In some places the Muhammadans live a good deal by themselves, or have their own villages apart, and the different castes of Hindus congregate together in their own quarters; whilst in others the different religions and castes are very much mixed together. This is all a trace of the past, but the old communal institutions by which the village was governed have almost wholly disappeared under the influence of British rule and the zamindari system. The chaukidar or watchman yet lingers as almost the only vestige of the old municipal commune. The other traces that remain are but scanty. In some villages certain matters are still regulated by village *punchayets* or headmen of some sort, but the zamindar's agent has steadily supplanted the village *mandal* or headman, and the landlord has taken the place of the indigenous self-rule. The vitality of the ancient system is now extinct. Such remnants as are still to be found are confined in their application to social and religious questions, and do not affect the government of the village in the modern acceptance of the term. No useful purpose can be served by a revival of the traditions of the village communal system, which has died a natural death after serving its purpose, and it will therefore gradually, as time advances, be supplanted by institutions more in harmony with the instincts of the age.

District and Local Boards.

The Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, was passed in order to secure to the people some measure of local self-government in matters appertaining to rural areas in these Provinces. The main feature of the system inaugurated by the Act consists in the concentration of all local administration, other than that of municipal areas, in the hands of one Committee for each district, called the District Board, with ancillary Committees in each subdivision of the district, which are designated Local Boards. The Act also contemplates the formation of Union Committees, subordinate to Local Boards, with smaller areas of operation, viz., one village, or a group of villages. The provisions of the Act, so far as the constitution of District and Local Boards is concerned, are in force in 38 districts; the extension of them to the remaining districts, including those of the Chota Nagpur Division, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, have been postponed for the present owing either to the backwardness of these tracts or their unsuitability to the operation of the Act. Owing to certain administrative difficulties, the creation of Union Committees has not yet been carried out. Steps are now being taken to form a few of these in selected areas in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions.

There are 38 District Boards and 102 Local Boards in Bengal. The District Boards are constituted on the mixed system of election and nomination, one-half of the number of members being elected by the Local Boards in those districts where they exist, and the other half being appointed by Government with the object of securing the representation of influential minorities, of balancing rival factions, and of ensuring the appointment on the Boards of a due proportion of men of business habits. The Magistrate of the district is appointed to be the Chairman in every case, as this is considered necessary for the successful initiation of this great reform. The Local Boards in the sixteen districts contained in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Patna, where the Act was put in force in the first instance, are constituted on a mixed system, two-thirds of the members being elected by qualified voters resident within the jurisdiction of each Board, and the remainder being appointed by Government. The Local Boards in all other districts, with a few exceptions, consist solely of members appointed by Government. These bodies are in all cases authorized to elect their Chairmen. Besides stepping into the place of the late District Road Committees under Bengal Act IX of 1880, the District Boards have assumed the functions of the late District Committees of Public Instruction, in that they

have been empowered to take charge of all primary schools and middle schools, both English and vernacular, excepting those that fall within municipal limits. They have taken over the entire management and maintenance of Government middle schools, and have been entrusted with the administration of the grant-in-aid allotment in respect of aided, middle and of primary schools. To meet the charges thrown upon them by these arrangements, the receipts from all pounds and from certain selected ferries within the area under their operation have been transferred to the District Boards, and in those cases in which the revenue transferred fell short of the charges imposed, grants-in-aid from the provincial revenues were sanctioned to establish equilibrium. A few dispensaries also have been made over to the management of District Boards, and others have been established by them. Local Boards are entirely subject to the control of District Boards, and merely administer those funds which are placed at their disposal by the latter.

Census of Bengal.

AT the close of the 18th century the British territories in Northern India consisted of the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar. The area of those territories included the present regulation districts of these Provinces and the greater part of the Division of Chota Nagpur, but it did not include Assam and Cachar, nor Darjeeling and the Bhutan Duars, nor until later were Orissa and the adjacent hill tracts annexed by the British Government. The original area was approximately estimated by Mr. James Grant in 1786, in his *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal*, at 97,200 square miles.

Previous estimates of the population.

The first published estimate of the population of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa (including only under the term Orissa what is now comprised in the Midnapore district and part of Hooghly) fixed it at about ten millions. This estimate was formed soon after the Company's accession to the Dewani, and is that adopted throughout by Mr. Grant in his *Analysis of the Finances and View of the Revenues of Bengal*. In the meantime, however, it was found out that this estimate was too low. Sir William Jones, in 1787, forming his judgment from materials to which we have now no access, thought that the population of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, *and Benares*, amounted to twenty-four millions. In the first year of the present century the Bengal Government called for information from the Collectors and Judges stationed in the districts of the four Provinces; but the returns were so imperfect, and, where they were made by both classes of officers, so contradictory, that no general conclusion could be drawn from them. Mr. Colebrooke, in 1802, computed the population to be thirty millions. The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, after consideration of these data, recorded in 1812 that "if any opinion were now to be offered on a point which has not been subjected to strict investigation, perhaps there would be no danger of exceeding the truth in adopting a medium between the calculations of Sir W. Jones and Mr. Colebrooke, and supposing the population of the four Provinces to be not less than twenty-seven millions." Dr. Buchanan had, however, about this period made an estimate of the population of several districts, which he put very much higher than other authorities.

The semi-official estimate of Mr. Adams in 1835 assumes the population to be thirty-six millions. In 1844, when the territories under the Bengal Government were nearly the same as those now under the Lieutenant-Governor, their population was estimated by Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police in Bengal, at 31,200,000. For some years before the census of 1871-72, however, the population of Bengal had been generally taken to be about forty to forty-one millions, and that total had been the recognized basis for legislation and finance. This has always been the accepted estimate since the publication of the Parliamentary Blue Book "on the area and population of India" on the 27th July 1857. The total population of all India is there recorded at 180,884,297; the total population under the administration of the Government of Bengal at 40,852,397. In the Administration Report of this Government for the year 1870-71, the population is put down after revision at something over forty-two millions.

After much discussion instructions were issued by the Government of India that arrangements should be made for a general census of the population in the year 1871, and preparations having been duly made, the work was undertaken in that year. The results of the census and a full account of the plan on which it was carried out were given in the Administration Report for the year 1872-73. The total

Census of 1872.

population was ascertained to be 64,649,406, of whom 32,332,374* were males and 32,281,770* females.

Census of 1881.

The second complete census of the Province of Bengal was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881, rather more than nine years after the first census of 1872; when the population was found to have increased to 69,536,861, of whom the males numbered 34,625,591 and the females 34,911,270.

Census of 1891.

The third complete census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891 with entire success, and shows the population of the Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, including the Feudatory States, to have been on that date 74,643,366 persons, of whom 37,236,485 were males and 37,406,881 females.

Preliminary operations.

In December 1889 a Census Conference sat at Agra, to which were deputed as delegates from the various provinces of India most of the officers who had conducted the Census of 1881, and as soon as the conclusions and recommendations of that Conference had been published, the preliminary arrangements for the enumeration to take place a year later were set on foot. The first step to be taken was the correction of the two great Registers, A and B, which were originally devised by Mr. Beverley in 1871, and were rightly designated by him as the basis of the whole Census fabric. Of these, the first is a register of the survey areas or *mauzas* into which the whole Province is mapped out, and contains lists of the residential villages in each *mauza:* register B, on the other hand, is the converse of Register A, and is a register of inhabited villages, with a column to show the survey *mauzas* in which each is situate. The work of completing and correcting these registers occupied the hot weather and rains of 1890, and was carried out almost entirely by police agency. Meanwhile district officers were busy preparing lists of fitting persons to take up the work of enumerator and supervisor. Each district was divided into a number of charges, usually conterminous with the thanas, each of which was again broken up into circles under supervisors, and these again into blocks, each of which was as far as possible made over to one enumerator. The number of supervisors and enumerators in 1891 was much greater than in 1881, the numbers in the former year being 26,507 and 324,645 as against 13,942 and 207,683 in the latter year. The policy of the Census Superintendent was to work with small blocks and small circles, and this was rendered possible on the present occasion by the permission accorded by Government to utilize the services of police officers—a concession which was almost entirely withheld in 1881. As a matter of fact, the average number of houses in a block was 36 only. Simultaneously with the organisation of the machinery in the mufassal, the translation and preparation of the census schedules, the "instructions to enumerators," and other forms was going on in Calcutta. These forms were printed in six different languages, viz., English, Bengali, Kaithi-Hindi, Uriya, Nepali-Hindi, and the Nagri-Hindi of Chota Nagpur. The total number of schedules printed was 22,779,507, and of other forms 2,649,198, or a grand total of 25,428,705. In addition to the arrangements for the ordinary house-to-house census, it also became the duty of the Superintendent to make special arrangements for the enumeration of cantonments, cooly-lines and jails, to organise the counting of the moving population on boats and sea-going ships, in railway trains and on roads, besides such special gatherings as fairs and wedding parties, and these were all accomplished with success.

The actual enumeration.

As in 1881, the enumeration of the people consisted of two processes, viz., the preliminary record and the final checking. The former operation was carried out by the enumerators at leisure between the 15th January and the 15th February, and thus ample time was allowed for the examination of their work by supervisors and other superior officers; but, as a matter of fact, the first fortnight was chiefly occupied by experiments, and few entries were made in the schedules till after the first of February. The final checking took place on the night of the 26th February. One great step in advance was taken at this census, which had not before been

* The details according to sex for Hill Tippera are not available.

generally attempted in Bengal, and which in fact formed a third or final process in the completion of the actual enumeration. This was the rough totalling of their enumeration books on the morning of the 27th February by the enumerators, who were for that purpose collected in a central spot under the superintendence of their supervisor. Careful arrangements were made for the addition of the block, circle and charge totals so obtained, and in many districts the organisation was so good that the district totals were in the hands of the Magistrate within 48 hours of the actual enumeration. Moreover, the general accuracy of the work was so great that between the preliminary provincial total so arrived at and that which was ascertained at the close of the detailed abstraction, there was only a deficiency of 305,716, or 4 per mille.

The compilation of the tables.

An entirely new departure was also taken in the establishment of offices at district head-quarters for the abstraction of the figures from the schedules and their subsequent tabulation. In 1881 there were three offices—at Calcutta, at Dinapore, and at Cuttack. The Agra Conference recommended the establishment of an office at the head-quarters of each Division, but for the census of 1891 offices were opened at the head-quarters of each district. The process of abstraction, or the transfer of figures from the actual enumeration books to twelve abstracting sheets in which the block was the unit, was commenced everywhere about the 8th April 1891, and was concluded almost without exception by the 31st July. Tabulation, that is, the transfer of the block totals from the abstraction sheets into twenty-six totalling registers, was the second stage of the operations, and commenced on different dates in different offices, according to the accuracy of the antecedent abstraction or the rapidity with which errors in it were corrected.

The cost of the census.

The total allotment made by the Government of India was eight lakhs of rupees, of which a lakh and-a-half were intended to cover the cost of actual enumeration and six and-a-half lakhs that of compiling the resulting statistics. The saving effected on the allotment for enumeration was as much as Rs. 68,871. Very large savings were made under the heads of "Establishment" and "Paper and printing;" the first being secured by the refusal to entertain census clerks before the census, so that nearly all preliminary work was done by the ordinary district staff and by the wholesale employment of the police, whose assistance was invaluable. The second was effected by the most rigorous scrutiny of indents for forms and by the diminished cost of paper, while the employment of larger machinery enabled the press to turn out its work more cheaply. Excluding Calcutta, the cost of enumeration in 1891 was only Rs. 1,096 per million of population as against Rs. 2,525 in 1881. Great variations in the cost of the census were observed in different districts, the expenditure on enumeration per 100,000 of the population ranging from Rs. 278 in Darjeeling and Rs. 198 in Jalpaiguri to Rs. 41 in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 45 in Champaran, and Rs. 49 in Dinajpur, the provincial average being Rs. 69. The second and largest branch of expenditure was connected with the abstraction and tabulation of the census schedules in the district offices. Excluding Calcutta, as well as Kuch Bihar and Hill Tippera, the Administration of which States bore the entire cost of compilation, and making allowance for the municipal contributions and other recoveries, the census statistics of a population of 73,245,496 persons were abstracted and tabulated at a cost of Rs. 6,20,000, so that the saving on the allotment made by the Census Commissioner on this account was Rs. 30,000.

Attitude of the people.

The feeling of suspicion which was noticed at the time of the census of 1881 and of that of 1872 appears to have died out, and no opposition was offered to the taking of the 1891 census. The greater part of the district of the Sonthal Parganas was censused during the day, though the Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that a night census would have caused no disturbance.

General results of the census.

For the purpose of examining the general results of the census, it will be more convenient for geographical and ethnological reasons to consider the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as they were arranged by the Superintendent of Census in the following groups, viz., Northern Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Western Bengal, North Bihar, South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The following table shows the area, population, and density of population of each of these groups:—

	Area.	Population.	Density.
Northern Bengal	21,836	10,002,671	456·6
Eastern „	34,238	16,007,257	467·1
Western „	22,994	14,388,337	622·7
Total Bengal Proper ...	79,068	40,398,265	510·3
North Bihar	19,118	12,901,025	674·8
South „	16,421	8,364,125	509·3
Total Bihar ...	35,539	21,265,150	595·8
Orissa	24,240	5,744,062	232·8
Chota Nagpur	48,489	7,266,347	149·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	187,336	74,673,824	398·3

The above figures show that the Bengali population proper amounts to 54·09 per cent. of the total, and that it covers an area of 42·2 per cent. of the province; that the Biharis amount to 28·47 per cent. of the population and inhabit 18·9 per cent. of the area of the province; that the Uriyas, with a country covering 12·9 per cent. of the area of Bengal, are 7·69 per cent. of the population. Finally, the inhabitants of Chota Nagpur, who are mostly aboriginals living in a thinly-populated tract, are 9·73 per cent. of the whole, and are scattered over an area which is equivalent to 25·9 per cent. of the whole country.

The variation in the net population of the above groups during the last ten years was as follows:—

	Variation in net population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—Northern Bengal—			
Plains districts ...	+ 2·9	+ 1·7	+ 2·3
Hills and Terai ...	+ 7·6	+ 5·8	+ 6·76
II.—Eastern Bengal—			
Inland districts ...	+ 10·7	+ 11·9	+ 12·3
Littoral „ ...	+ 18·9	+ 16·4	+ 17·7
Hilly tracts	Not available.		
III.—Western Bengal—			
Presidency districts	Not available.		
Burdwan „ ...	+ 4·3	+ 2·4	+ 3·3
Calcutta ...	+ 16·4	+ 12·4	+ 14·4
IV.—North Bihar ...	+ 6·4	+ 8·0	+ 7·2
V.—South Bihar ...	— 1·8	+ 3·1	+ ·6
VI.—Orissa ...	+ 9·2	+ 11·3	+ 10·2
VII.—Chota Nagpur ...	+ 14·9	+ 14·3	+ 14·6

The most populous district is Mymensingh, with a population of 3,472,186; Darbhanga comes next, with 2,801,955; while eight other districts—Muzaffarpur, Midnapore, Saran, Dacca, Backergunge, Gaya, Rangpur, and Shahabad—each contain a population exceeding two millions. The density of the population in North Bihar is phenomenal. This tract contains no great cities, except Patna (165,192) and Gaya (80,383), and is in all respects a purely rural country; yet

it carries a population of 674·8 to the square mile, and some of its districts show such wonderful figures as 930 (Saran), 902 (Muzaffarpur), and 840 (Darbhanga). Saran, which is the most densely-populated rural district in the province, and which was described after the census of 1872 as incapable of sustaining any further burden on the soil, shows an advance in its net population of 13·3 per cent. as compared with the census of 1881; while the census of 1881 showed an advance of 12·14 per cent. on the figures of 1872. In only seven districts has the population actually decreased since the last census, viz. Kuch Bihar (3·9), Birbhum (3·8), Jessore (2·5), Rangpur (1·6), Rajshahi (1·2), Nadia (1·1), and Burdwan (0·1).

Focussing all the provinces in one general view, it seems that only in one large tract, viz., Eastern Bengal, has there been a general and marked advance of the gross population, viz., 13·5 per cent. Orissa and Chota Nagpur, it is true, yield an increase of 10·2 and 12·2 per cent. respectively; but this is due, to an indefinite but large extent, to better enumeration. Bihar, thanks to the development of the sub-Himalayan tract and to the advance in the marvellous district of Saran, has been able to withstand the loss of population in its southern zone from fever and the heavy drain of emigration, and shows a gross increase of 4·7 per cent. On the other hand, in Northern Bengal, excluding the hilly tracts, every district but Malda and Bogra has either retrograded or remained stationary, and the general advance is only 2·5 per cent. Lastly, Western and Metropolitan Bengal, owing to the persistent fever which throughout the decade has clung to the districts of that sub-province, has a percentage of increase, excluding the metropolitan towns, of only 3 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration.

Since 1881 the habit of emigration, chiefly of a temporary character only, has increased to some extent among the people of these provinces. The pressure on the soil in some districts, the facilities of railway communication, and the increased cost of living everywhere, have induced an emigration which was unknown ten years ago. Excluding those who had passed out of India and could not be traced, the balance of migration to and from other provinces against Bengal in 1881 was 147,001, whereas in 1891 as many as 821,998 persons had left Bengal as against 506,423 who had come in, leaving a balance against the Lower Provinces of 315,575 persons, or more than double the loss of population ten years before. For this great drain Assam is mainly responsible, that province containing at the time of the census 418,360 persons born in Bengal, of whom 190,774 were emigrants from Chota Nagpur. The distribution of the emigrants from Bengal is given below—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	206,018	Madras	10,923
Assam	418,360	Punjab	7,654
Central Provinces ...	55,741	Bombay and Sindh ...	11,218
		Burma	112,084

Urban population.

Bengal, as judged by the relative proportions of its urban and rural population, remains as much as ever an agricultural country of small villages and hamlets. The total figures of urban population in 1881 and 1891 unfortunately cannot be fairly compared, since the meaning of the term was differently construed in the two years. In 1881 every municipality, whatever its population, was reckoned as a town, as was every village or group of villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants, provided that it was really urban in character, while in 1891 that term only included those places to which Government has seen fit to extend municipal legislation. There is, therefore, an apparent decrease in the urban population of 203,811; but comparing the population of existing municipal areas with the population of the same places in 1881, there has been an increase of 304,236 persons, or 9·36 per cent., in the decade. This increase is far from universal, so that Bengal as yet knows nothing of that indraught to the great cities which is so prominent a feature of European sociology. Where the urban population has increased, there has always been a specific cause, such as the development of railway communications, increase of trade, attractions of climate, or the temporary influx of pilgrims.

Europeans and Eurasians.

The numbers and distribution of the European and Eurasian population are matters of interest not only to the Administration, but to the general public. The numbers at the present census and the last appear to have been as follows :—

	British-born subjects.	Other Europeans.	Eurasians.	Total.
1881	10,583	13,638	14,705	38,926
1891	9,198	13,575	15,162	37,935
Difference ...	—1,385	—63	+457	—991

The decrease among the Europeans has been entirely in Calcutta, where the numbers of the English-born fell from 5,923 in 1881 to 4,225 in 1891—a result so unexpected that the Superintendent hazards the conjecture that some of the forms for Europeans in Calcutta have been mislaid and their contents omitted from calculation. Rather more than half of the 22,773 Europeans, viz., 11,914, are found in Calcutta, the only other districts which have more than 1,000 Europeans being the 24-Parganas (2,010), Patna (1,662), and Darjeeling (1,049), their prominence being due to the cantonments they contain. Howrah, with 826, is not far behind.

The figures for the Eurasian population show an increase during the decade of only 3·1 per cent., which goes to show that, contrary to the general opinion, they are not prolific. The poverty and the habits of those who form a large percentage of the community are no doubt inimical to health and longevity.

The religions of the people.

The statistics of religious belief have at each preceding census afforded information of great interest, and the enumeration of 1891 is no exception to the rule. In 1872 it was demonstrated, for the first time, that the stronghold of Muhammadanism was not, as had till then been supposed, the great and ancient city of Patna and the old Moghul province of Bihar, but the swamps and rice-fields of Eastern Bengal; in 1881 a considerable advance of Hindus was displayed, which was attributed to the inclusion in that category of many members of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes, while the figures of 1891 give good ground for the conclusion that the feature of the past ten years has been the great developement of Islam. The statistics clearly show that throughout the province during the past decade the Muhammadans have gained steadily on the Hindus, while in Bengal Proper, during the nineteen years which have elapsed since the census of 1872, the deficiency of half a million of Muhammadans has been wiped out, and has been replaced by an excess of one million and-a-half.

The actual figures for the different religions in 1881 and 1891, their ratio in 10,000 of the population, and their variation during the decade, are shown in the statement below:—

Religions.	1891.		1881.		Variation.	
	Number.	Ratio in 10,000.	Number.	Ratio in 10,000.	Number.	Ratio.
Hindus	47,821,468	6,407	45,462,826	6,536	+ 2,368,662	— 129
Jains	7,270	1	1,609	·2	+ 5,661	+ ·8
Brahmos	2,546	0·3	788	·1	+ 1,758	+ ·2
Musalmans	23,658,347	3,170	21,704,724	3,121	+ 1,953,623	+ 49
Buddhists	194,717	26	155,809	22	+ 38,908	+ 4
Sikhs	417	·05	549	·07	— 132	— ·02
Christians	192,484	26	128,135	18	+ 64,349	+ 8
Jews	1,448	·1	1,059	·1	+ 389	...
Parsis	179	·02	156	·02	+ 23	...
Animistic	2,753,061	369	2,055,822	297	+ 697,239	+ 72
Minor	32	·004	...	...	...	...
Not returned	11,397	1	35,404	6	— 24,007	— 5
Total ...	74,643,366	10,000	69,536,861	10,000	+5,106,505	...

The census figures of 1872 first showed how strictly localised the religions of the province were, and the localisation of religion is as distinct as ever. In

every district of Orissa more than 90 per cent. of the population are Hindus, while Bihar is only slightly less Hindu, since in every district of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, except Purnea, they number 85 per cent. or more. No district is so exclusively populated by Muhammadans as these are by Hindus, the highest proportion of Muhammadans being reached in Bogra (80·62), while in Rajshahi (78·72), Noakhali (75·30), Pabna (73·31), and Chittagong (71·69) they exceed 70 per cent., and the other districts of Eastern Bengal without exception have a Muhammadan population of more than 60 per cent. Animistic religions are of course most largely represented in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions and in the districts bordering on them.

The Chota Nagpur Division is also conspicuous for the great increase of Christians which it shows. Christianity, though the number of its adherents is still comparatively small, being 128,135 in all, or 26 in every 10,000 of the general population, has throughout the Lower Provinces made greater progress, relatively speaking, during the last decade than any other religion, the advance being 50·21 per cent.; but in the Chota Nagpur Division the increase has been 122·6 per cent., the numbers having advanced from 40,373 in 1881 to 89,654 in 1891.

The ages of the people.

The vast majority of the population of Bengal are so illiterate, and their inaccuracy as regards their age so universal, that the collection of trustworthy age statistics is for the present a hopeless task. The errors which were observed in the figures of the census of 1881 have been repeated in that of 1891, with very slight variations, and it is only by a process of arguing from conclusions deducted from the results of a small number of accurately-recorded life statistics that the figures of 1891 can be made to cast any light on the subject. These show that probably the true birth-rate is 47·9 per thousand (49·7 for males and 46·0 for females), and the death-rate 39·9 per thousand, being 41·7 for males and 38·0 for females. The actual census figures are quite worthless, as is apparent from the fact that they show more children alive between the ages of 5 to 9 than between 0 and 4, and a quite disproportionate number of ages are returned at round numbers, multiples of 5 and 10.

Sex and conjugal condition.

The proportion of the sexes varies greatly in different parts of Bengal, and in different religions. The census of 1881 showed that there were 1,011 females to every 1,000 males; in 1891 the proportion had risen to 1,032. It appears, however, that the excess of females is found only in the western moiety of the Lower Provinces, that is, west of a line drawn north and south from Darjeeling to Calcutta, and that it is most marked in Bihar, which touches on the North-Western Provinces, a locality where women generally, and particularly those of marriageable age, viz., from five to twenty years of age, are singularly few. On the other hand, both in Northern and Eastern Bengal there is a deficit of females, there being only 966 persons of that sex to 1,000 males in each of these sub-provinces.

The proportion of single, married, and widowed of either sex in 10,000 of the population at each census is shown in the following table for the different provinces :—

Province.	Single.				Married.				Widowed.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Bengal Proper	5,068	5,010	3,113	2,912	4,556	4,600	4,571	4,604	376	388	2,316	2,483
Bihar	4,102	3,988	2,865	2,757	5,392	5,551	5,328	5,444	506	460	1,807	1,796
Orissa	5,214	5,024	3,489	3,378	4,432	4,658	4,476	4,571	354	317	2,035	2,050
Chota Nagpur	5,095	4,866	3,935	3,727	4,535	4,851	4,553	4,860	370	281	1,512	1,412
Feudatory States ...	5,339	5,154	4,125	3,860	4,282	4,537	4,279	4,576	379	308	1,596	1,563
Total ...	4,755	4,671	3,105	2,971	4,827	4,930	4,829	4,900	418	398	2,066	2,127

The figures for males yield no very remarkable results, but it is a significant fact that since 1881 the general age of males at marriage has increased considerably, and that there is now a larger portion of them unmarried, both bachelors and widowers, than formerly. The facts elicited as regards female marriage are full of interest, and they show that custom in regard to the marriage of females is much more influential and much more divergent than is the

case with males. If infant-marriage be, in regard to females, defined as the marriage of children under twelve years of age, then infant-marriage is almost universal in these Provinces, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. But if the ten years' age-limit be taken, then infant-marriage, although far more common among girls than among boys, is less prevalent among females than some have believed—in fact, like the predominance of females noticed above, it is practically speaking only found in the western half of the Province. Musalmans do not follow the practice, for in no part of Bengal is the percentage of the married among Muhammadan girls under ten years of age higher than 8·66, and the general average is much less. The percentages for Hindus in different parts of the Province are marginally stated. It is urged further by the Superintendent, that with some exceptions, the earliness of female marriage varies inversely with the respectability of the caste or tribe, the lowest castes, who do not seclude their females, marrying off their daughters at the earliest age, while the better classes, by whom seclusion is practised, are able on that account to delay till a later period without loss of reputation what is often found to be the difficult task of finding a husband. In the next place, the local rather than the religious or social variation in the age at marriage of females is more strongly marked than in the case of males. Girls married under ten years of age hardly exist except in North Bihar. The average age of marriage for girls all over the province is eleven years, but the Hindu girl of Orissa is married at thirteen years and four months, while the Dravidian girl in Chota Nagpur marries at fourteen, and in Orissa at fourteen and-a-half years of age.

North Bihar	17·73
Western Bengal	11·54
South Bihar	10·84
Chota Nagpur	8·29
Eastern Bengal	6·92
Northern „	6·78
Orissa	1·93

One of the most interesting results of the more extended information obtained at the 1891 census is that it has now been statistically established that widow-marriage is extensively practised among the Hindu population. Young widows are very few except among the Hindus of Bengal Proper. Everywhere else the Hindu widow remarries as freely as the Musulmani, in fact as freely as the non-Hindu tribes of the Western Hill districts. The synoptical table given in the margin shows how very widespread is this custom. It is in fact condemned only by the priestly, writer and soldier castes, and by some traders in all sub-provinces, by the Nabusakhs or pure Sudras in Bengal Proper, and in a less degree by a few Hinduized tribes, such as the Chandal, Kochh, and Kaiburtta, who are trying to raise themselves in the Hindu scale by a more exact observance of Hindu ordinances.

THE AREAS IN WHICH WIDOW-MARRIAGE PREVAILS.

Widow-marriage universal.		Percentage of widows amongst women aged 15 to 39 years.
Orissa ...	... The Animistic ...	5·61
Chota Nagpur	... „ „ ...	7·07
Widow-marriage practised by all classes except a few of the highest Hindu castes.		
North Bihar	... Hindus ...	9·08
Orissa ...	... „ ...	9·85
Eastern Bengal	... Musalmans ...	9·86
North Bihar	... „ ...	10·06
South „	... Hindus ...	10·33
„ „	... Musalmans ...	10·54
Northern Bengal	... „ ...	11·96
Chota Nagpur	... Hindus ...	12·14
Western Bengal	... Musalmans ...	15·75
Widow-marriage forbidden except by Musalmans and the lowest Hindu castes.		
Northern Bengal	... Hindus ...	23·04
Eastern „	... „ ...	23·45
Western „	... „ ...	24·12

The truth is that the practice of widow-remarriage is more prevalent in Bengal than is generally supposed, and—a most important consideration—the practice has apparently spread considerably since 1881. The statement in the margin compares the proportion of widows in every 10,000 Hindu females in four age-groups of the child-bearing period at each census. The great decrease in the proportion of widows is very striking, and, as might be expected, the decrease is most marked at the most

Ages.	Number of widows in 10,000 Hindu females of each age.		
	1881.	1891.	Difference.
15—19 ...	791	654	—137
20—24 ...	1,136	1,032	—104
25—29 ...	1,661	1,583	— 78
30—39 ...	2,828	2,796	— 32
Total four periods	2,040	1,718	—322

marriageable ages, though it exists at all child-bearing ages. These results must be due to one or more of three causes—*first*, there must have been a decrease in the comparative number of infant-marriages of girls, as the widows in the first period are so much fewer than in 1881; *secondly*, there may have been a general increase in the practice of widow-marriage; and, *lastly*, there may have been a great addition to Hinduism from those tribes and castes who do not practise infant-marriage and allow the marriage of widows.

Education.

The following statement gives an abstract of the statistics for every 10,000 of each of the two principal religions:—

Hindus.						Musulmans.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
295	1,004	8,701	10	36	9,954	178	553	9,269	4	9	9,987

These figures afford ample food for reflection. As regards males, they show that 60 per cent. more Hindus are "learning" than Musalmans, and that the Hindus who can read and write are proportionately nearly twice as numerous as the Muhammadans. Among females ten Hindus are learning to every four Musalmanis, and the proportion of Hindus who can read and write is just four times as high as that of Musalmanis. The totals of illiterates are unnecessarily swollen by the inclusion of children and infants.

The statistics of literacy are of the most satisfactory description. The number of men in British territory who can read and write has increased from 1,955,177 to 2,948,794, or exactly 50 per cent., while for women the progress has been still larger, viz. from 60,567 to 109,684, or 80·9 per cent. For males the increase appears in every district without exception, and the same is the case with females, except in those districts where it is almost certain that there was an excess in the returns of 1881. The largest increase appears in Bihar, the Patna Division having an advance of 85·4 per cent., and that of Bhagalpur an increase of 87·7 per cent.

The statistics of knowledge of English now collected for the first time yield some interesting results, but before they can be turned to any practical use, the figures of the next census must be awaited. Excluding students, who number 160,643, there are 158,414 males in the Lower Provinces able to read and write English, of whom 141,842 are other than Europeans, Eurasians, or Native Christians. Of these, 80,108, or rather more than half, come from the metropolitan area. The number of women who can speak English, subject to the same limitations as above, is only 2,927. Assuming these figures to be correct, it would seem to follow that the number of natives of Bengal directly accessible to the influences of Western thought communicated through the medium of English is less than one-half per cent. of the population.

Language.

The figures show that Bengali is the parent-tongue of more than half the population, and Hindi that of more than one-third, Uriya being spoken by rather more than 6 per cent. of them, and the minor languages by about three millions, or nearly 4 per cent.

Infirmities.

As in 1881, those infirmities of the people, which were deemed of sufficient importance to be recorded in the census schedule, were insanity, total blindness, deaf-mutism and leprosy, and the following table gives succinctly the principal results of the census in regard to them:—

Infirmities.	Numbers.				Proportion in 10,000 of the population.						Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Both sexes.			
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Insane	18,336	15,274	12,339	10,354	5	4	3	2	4	3	67·62	67·78
Blind	47,086	37,366	50,264	36,114	13	10	14	10	14	10	107·51	96·64
Deaf-mute	52,833	43,455	32,662	26,710	15	11	9	7	12	9	61·82	61·46
Lepers	42,283	34,716	14,240	11,674	12	9	4	3	8	6	33·67	33·62
Total afflicted ...	160,538	130,811	109,565	84,852	45	34	30	22	38	28	68·24	64·10

There has been a large decrease in all infirmities since 1881, but the extreme similarity in the proportion of females to males among the afflicted in both years (except in the case of blindness) seems to prove the accuracy of the returns on either occasion: moreover, every other province in the Empire shows a similar decrease in 1891, except in regard to blindness in the Punjab, and deaf-mutism in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Insanity is now most prevalent in Bengal, which takes the place held by the Punjab in 1881. Mental disease seems to be phenomenally rare in the North-Western Provinces, but the records of both censuses appear to establish the accuracy of the figures. It is a noticeable fact in this connection, as appears later on, that in Bihar, whose inhabitants nearly resemble those of the North-Western Provinces in physique and social characteristics, the same practical absence of insanity exists. As in 1881, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, although their relative position is reversed, suffer most from blindness, a fact due probably to the dust-storms that prevail during the hot season, and consequent ophthalmia. In Bihar, especially in the torrid area south of the Ganges, the same frequency of blindness is observed. In 1881 there were twice as many deaf and dumb in the Lower Provinces in proportion to population as in any other province except Bombay. In 1891 the Punjab takes the first place, but this affliction is still comparatively prevalent in Bengal. In regard to the dreaded disease of leprosy, Bengal, although it shows a large diminution, still holds the first place by a long interval. Taking all infirmities together, Bengal, which nearly approached the highest Indian average (in Bombay) in 1881, is now low in the scale of the afflicted, being more exempt than any other province except Madras.

Occupations.

Owing to a change in the method of recording the occupation of women, it is not possible to compare the figures of 1891 with those of 1881. The following table gives the totals of the seven great classes by sex :—

Occupations.	British Territory.				Feudatory States.	
	Urban.		Rural.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Class A—Government	73,657	37,677	319,247	281,276	21,646	17,786
Class B—Pasture and agriculture	328,016	255,295	22,408,157	22,546,455	1,122,119	1,094,644
Class C—Personal services	238,752	184,306	1,070,878	1,007,815	35,095	31,707
Class D—Preparation and supply of material substances	565,695	392,234	4,000,632	4,220,405	161,336	162,499
Class E—Commerce, transport, and storage	225,031	139,754	898,557	764,848	19,979	14,797
Class F—Professions	127,110	96,954	580,644	584,992	21,311	17,751
Class G—Indefinite and independent	346,963	331,432	4,379,960	4,839,245	220,104	18,113
Total	1,905,224	1,538,652	33,658,075	34,245,036	1,601,590	1,556,347

The pursuits of the inhabitants of Bengal are shown to be as largely agricultural as before. Among the rural population as many as 65·61 per cent. are employed in agriculture, and even in towns the percentage is as high as 16·77. In villages the indefinite class comes next with 12 01 per cent., followed by those engaged in preparing food and drink, who amount to 4·54 per cent. of the total. In the towns naturally the disproportion is not so marked; pressing closely on the 16·77 per cent. employed in agriculture follow 15·556 per cent. in the indefinite class, 12·54 per cent. employed in personal, household and sanitary service, and 10·19 per cent. who supply food and drink. Manufactures, commerce, transport and the liberal professions all return a proportion of more than 5 per cent.

In order to show the general results of the census, an abstract statement and the following general statements are appended to the present chapter of this Report, showing for each district the following details:—

I.—Area and population of the several Provinces of Bengal.
II.—The area, number of towns and villages, number of houses and total population.
III.—The variation in the population since last census.
IV.—The religions of the people.
V.—The ages of the people.
VI.—The civil condition and age of the people.
VII.—The education and age of the people.
VIII.—The occupations of the people.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1891.

TABLE I.—*Area and Population of the several Provinces of Bengal.*

PROVINCES.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.			NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of occupied houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
		Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
The entire territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	187,377	244,472	148	*244,324*	13,754,524	659,653	*13,094,871*	74,643,366	3,460,418	*71,182,948*	398·35	1·30	73·40	5·42
Bengal	70,538	115,822	96	*115,726*	7,332,107	391,963	*6,940,144*	38,277,339	2,191,654	*36,085,685*	542·64	1·64	103·94	5·22
Bihar	44,186	66,490	36	*66,454*	4,200,251	217,095	*3,983,156*	24,393,504	1,035,680	*23,357,824*	552·06	1·50	95·05	5·80
Orissa	9,853	18,183	5	*18,178*	758,268	28,846	*729,422*	4,047,352	126,394	*3,920,958*	410·77	1·84	76·95	5·33
Chota Nagpur	26,966	26,760	9	*26,751*	842,670	18,226	*824,444*	4,628,792	90,148	*4,538,644*	171·65	·99	31·24	5·49
Feudatory States	35,834	17,217	2	*17,215*	621,228	3,523	*617,705*	3,296,379	16,542	*3,279,837*	91·99	·48	17·33	5·30

NOTE.—This table does not include the population of Sikkim and the British subjects in French Chandernagore. These are 30,458 and 4,913 respectively.

TABLE II.—*The area, number of towns and villages, number of houses and total population.*

TABLE II.—*The area, number of towns and villages,*

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.			OCCUPIED HOUSES.		
		Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BURDWAN DIVISION.							
Burdwan	2,697	3,560	5	*3,555*	327,219	16,598	*310,621*
Birbhum	1,753	3,193	1	*3,192*	187,956	1,716	*186,240*
Bankura	2,621	5,497	3	*5,494*	215,007	9,662	*205,345*
Midnapore	5,186	14,934	7	*14,927*	535,482	21,628	*513,854*
Hooghly	1,223	2,582	8	*2,574*	284,590	32,868	*251,722*
Howrah	476	1,335	2	*1,333*	146,135	29,470	*116,665*
Total ...	13,956	31,101	26	*31,075*	1,696,389	111,942	*1,584,447*
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
24-Parganas	2,108	5,765	17	*5,748*	330,934	66,350	*264,584*
Calcutta	20	1	1	.....	67,528	67,528	.....
Nadia	2,794	2,982	9	*2,973*	332,107	26,151	*305,956*
Murshidabad	2,144	3,627	4	*3,623*	282,122	19,332	*262,790*
Jessore	2,925	4,851	3	*4,848*	351,944	5,010	*346,934*
Khulna	2,077	3,209	4	*3,205*	206,738	5,352	*201,386*
Total ...	12,068	20,435	38	*20,397*	1,571,373	189,723	*1,381,650*
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.							
Rajshahi	2,330	5,219	2	*5,217*	248,392	6,151	*242,241*
Dinajpur	4,118	7,676	1	*7,675*	275,615	2,032	*273,583*
Jalpaiguri	2,962	3,331	1	*3,330*	125,573	1,433	*124,140*
Darjeeling	1,164	1,319	2	*1,317*	45,126	4,214	*40,912*
Rangpur	3,486	3,537	1	*3,536*	365,078	3,103	*361,975*
Bogra	1,452	4,223	2	*4,221*	143,233	2,402	*140,831*
Pabna	1,839	3,892	2	*3,890*	245,726	8,076	*237,650*
Total ...	17,351	29,197	11	*29,186*	1,448,743	27,411	*1,421,332*
DACCA DIVISION.							
Dacca	2,797	6,813	2	*6,811*	439,736	18,913	*420,823*
Mymensingh	6,332	7,959	8	*7,951*	618,795	18,019	*600,776*
Faridpur	2,267	4,403	2	*4,401*	339,417	5,021	*334,396*
Backergunge	3,649	4,708	4	*4,704*	436,443	7,186	*429,257*
Total ...	15,045	23,883	16	*23,867*	1,834,391	49,139	*1,785,252*
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
Tippera	2,491	6,318	2	*6,316*	312,482	6,375	*306,107*
Noakhali	1,645	2,625	1	*2,624*	188,055	1,228	*186,827*
Chittagong	2,563	1,234	2	*1,232*	259,260	6,145	*253,815*
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,419	1,029	...	*1,029*	20,714	.....	*20,714*
Total ...	12,118	11,206	5	*11,201*	781,211	13,748	*767,463*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER ...	70,538	115,822	96	115,726	7,332,107	391,963	6,940,144
PATNA DIVISION.							
Patna	2,076	4,663	4	*4,659*	290,246	67,765	*222,481*
Gaya	4,712	10,095	3	*10,092*	382,655	18,781	*363,874*
Shahabad	4,365	4,883	6	*4,877*	360,178	24,127	*336,051*
Saran	2,653	4,296	3	*4,293*	446,268	18,281	*427,987*
Champaran	3,531	5,117	2	*5,115*	297,559	7,451	*290,108*
Muzaffarpur	3,003	4,104	4	*4,100*	460,701	17,439	*443,262*
Darbhanga	3,335	3,890	3	*3,887*	458,212	24,566	*433,646*
Total ...	23,675	37,048	25	*37,023*	2,695,819	178,410	*2,517,409*

number of houses and total population.

POPULATION.									Number of persons per square mile.
TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			
Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,391,880	69,772	*1,322,108*	682,872	36,853	*646,019*	709,008	32,919	*676,089*	516·08
797,833	7,481	*790,352*	389,639	3,837	*385,802*	408,194	3,644	*404,550*	455·12
1,069,668	50,395	*1,019,273*	525,941	24,361	*501,580*	543,727	26,034	*517,693*	408·11
2,631,516	89,895	*2,541,621*	1,308,100	45,037	*1,263,063*	1,323,416	44,858	*1,278,558*	507·42
1,076,710	123,793	*952,917*	529,139	66,332	*462,807*	547,571	57,461	*490,110*	880·38
721,211	133,306	*587,905*	364,890	79,992	*284,898*	356,321	53,314	*303,007*	1,515·14
7,688,818	474,642	*7,214,176*	3,800,581	256,412	*3,544,169*	3,888,237	218,230	*3,670,007*	550·93
1,892,033	343,630	*1,548,403*	989,278	188,708	*800,570*	902,755	154,922	*747,833*	897·54
681,560	681,560	.....	446,746	446,746	.....	234,814	234,814	.....	34,078·00
1,644,108	113,000	*1,531,108*	802,147	54,407	*747,740*	841,961	58,593	*783,368*	588·44
1,250,946	80,016	*1,170,930*	605,665	40,495	*565,170*	645,281	39,521	*605,760*	585·46
1,888,827	22,255	*1,866,572*	941,334	12,333	*929,001*	947,493	9,922	*937,571*	645·75
1,177,652	25,194	*1,152,458*	617,981	13,347	*604,634*	559,671	11,847	*547,824*	566·99
8,535,126	1,265,655	*7,269,471*	4,403,151	756,036	*3,647,115*	4,131,975	509,619	*3,622,356*	707·25
1,313,336	30,592	*1,282,744*	654,338	16,447	*637,891*	658,998	14,145	*644,853*	563·66
1,555,835	12,204	*1,543,631*	812,047	7,228	*804,819*	743,788	4,976	*738,812*	377·81
681,352	9,682	*671,670*	364,659	6,409	*358,250*	316,693	3,273	*313,420*	230·03
223,314	17,667	*205,647*	123,046	11,070	*111,976*	100,268	6,597	*93,671*	191·85
2,065,464	14,216	*2,051,248*	1,061,812	8,720	*1,053,092*	1,003,652	5,496	*998,156*	592·50
817,494	10,521	*806,973*	418,916	5,855	*413,061*	398,578	4,666	*393,912*	563·01
1,362,392	39,753	*1,322,639*	677,911	21,324	*656,587*	684,481	18,429	*666,052*	740·83
8,019,187	134,635	*7,884,552*	4,112,729	77,053	*4,035,676*	3,906,458	57,582	*3,848,876*	462·17
2,420,656	100,036	*2,320,620*	1,200,583	57,315	*1,143,268*	1,220,073	42,721	*1,177,352*	865·44
3,472,186	93,791	*3,378,395*	1,788,616	53,621	*1,734,995*	1,683,570	40,170	*1,643,400*	548·35
1,797,320	24,546	*1,772,774*	893,091	13,154	*879,937*	904,229	11,392	*892,837*	792·81
2,153,965	31,763	*2,122,197*	1,104,443	20,029	*1,084,414*	1,049,522	11,739	*1,037,783*	590·28
9,844,127	250,141	*9,593,986*	4,986,733	144,119	*4,842,614*	4,857,394	106,022	*4,751,372*	654·31
1,782,935	32,686	*1,750,249*	911,799	17,804	*893,995*	871,136	14,882	*856,254*	715·75
1,009,693	5,479	*1,004,214*	508,727	3,559	*505,168*	500,966	1,920	*499,046*	613·79
1,290,167	28,416	*1,261,751*	615,868	16,281	*599,587*	674,299	12,135	*662,164*	503·38
107,286	.....	*107,286*	59,566	.....	*59,566*	47,720	.....	*47,720*	19·79
4,190,081	66,581	*4,123,500*	2,095,960	37,644	*2,058,316*	2,094,121	28,937	*2,065,184*	345·77
38,277,339	2,19 ,654	36,085,685	19,399,154	1,271,264	18,127,890	18,878,185	920,390	17,957,795	542·64
1,769,004	269,697	*1,499,307*	865,732	133,229	*732,503*	903,272	136,468	*766,804*	852·12
2,138,331	101,766	*2,036,565*	1,045,011	51,081	*993,930*	1,093,320	50,685	*1,042,635*	453·80
2,063,337	126,199	*1,937,138*	990,799	61,133	*929,666*	1,072,538	65,066	*1,007,472*	472·70
2,467,477	88,534	*2,378,943*	1,133,926	43,443	*1,090,483*	1,333,551	45,091	*1,288,460*	930·07
1,859,465	35,888	*1,823,577*	956,135	19,623	*916,512*	923,330	16,265	*907,065*	526·61
2,711,445	91,887	*2,619,558*	1,305,374	47,740	*1,257,634*	1,406,071	44,147	*1,361,924*	902·91
2,801,955	101,992	*2,699,963*	1,370,985	52,270	*1,318,715*	1,430,970	49,722	*1,381,248*	840·16
15,811,014	815,963	*14,995,051*	7,647,962	408,519	*7,239,443*	8,163,052	407,444	*7,755,608*	667·83

TABLE II.—*The area, number of towns and villages,*

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.			OCCUPIED HOUSES.		
		Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BHÁGALPUR DIVISION.							
Monghyr	3,921	3,867	3	*3,864*	357,095	16,665	*340,430*
Bhágalpur	4,226	5,067	2	*5,065*	350,707	12,774	*337,933*
Purnea	4,993	5,994	2	*5,992*	361,031	1,811	*359,220*
Malda	1,902	3,248	2	*3,246*	149,297	4,010	*145,287*
Santhal Parganas	5,469	11,266	2	*11,264*	286,302	3,425	*282,877*
Total ...	20,511	29,442	11	*29,431*	1,504,432	38,685	*1,465,747*
TOTAL, BIHAR	44,186	66,490	36	66,454	4,200,251	217,095	3,983,156
ORISSA DIVISION.							
Cuttack	3,633	5,429	3	*5,426*	377,989	18,058	*359,931*
Balasore	2,066	6,311	1	*6,310*	183,736	4,262	*179,474*
Angul and Kandh Mahals ...	1,681	1,443	...	*1,443*	18,840	.....	*18,840*
Puri	2,473	5,000	1	*4,999*	177,703	6,526	*171,177*
TOTAL, ORISSA	9,853	18,183	5	18,178	758,268	28,846	729,422
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.							
Hazáribagh	7,021	8,087	2	*8,085*	194,727	5,351	*189,376*
Lohardaga	7,140	3,578	2	*3,576*	225,505	5,946	*219,559*
Palamau	4,905	3,901	1	*3,900*	101,387	1,072	*100,315*
Manbhum	4,147	8,317	3	*8,314*	218,912	4,679	*214,233*
Singhbhum	3,753	2,877	1	*2,876*	102,139	1,178	*100,961*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR ...	26,966	26,760	9	26,751	842,670	18,226	824,444
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	151,543	227,255	146	227,109	13,133,296	656,130	12,477,166
Kuch Bihar	1,307	1,154	1	*1,153*	117,815	2,311	*115,504*
Orissa Tributary States ...	14,387	11,385	1	*11,384*	338,710	1,212	*337,498*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	16,054	4,678	...	*4,678*	164,703	.....	*164,703*
Hill Tippera	4,086	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	35,834	17,217	2	17,215	621,228	3,523	617,705
Sikkim	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...
British subjects in French Chandernagore	.....	1	1	...	1 971	1,971	...

number of houses and total population—concluded.

POPULATION.									Number of person per square mile.
Total.			Males.			Females.			
Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,036,021	84,485	*1,951,536*	987,072	41,453	*945,619*	1,048,949	43,032	*1,005,917*	519·26
2,032,696	74,251	*1,958,445*	1,004,865	37,308	*967,557*	1,027,831	36,943	*990,888*	480·99
1,944,658	23,021	*1,921,637*	993,496	13,472	*980,024*	951,162	9,549	*941,613*	389·47
814,919	17,996	*796,923*	399,917	9,493	*390,424*	415,002	8,503	*406,499*	428·45
1,754,196	19,964	*1,734,232*	870,567	11,208	*859,359*	883,629	8,756	*874,873*	320·75
8,582,490	219,717	*8,362,773*	4,255,917	112,934	*4,142,983*	4,326,573	106,783	*4,219,790*	418·43
24,393,504	1,035,680	23,357,824	11,903,879	521,453	11,382,426	12,489,625	514,227	11,975,398	552·06
1,937,671	76,825	*1,860,846*	940,557	39,628	*900,929*	997,114	37,197	*959,917*	533·35
994,625	20,775	*973,850*	481,638	10,550	*471,088*	512,987	10,225	*502,762*	481·42
170,058	.....	*170,058*	85,768	.....	*85,768*	84,290	.....	*84,290*	101·16
944,998	28,794	*916,204*	474,530	15,930	*458,600*	470,468	12,864	*457,604*	382·12
4,047,352	126,394	3,920,958	1,982,493	66,108	1,916,385	2,064,859	60,286	2,004,573	410·77
1,164,321	27,455	*1,136,866*	566,964	13,285	*553,679*	597,357	14,170	*583,187*	165·83
1,128,885	27,416	*1,101,469*	551,873	14,386	*537,487*	577,012	13,030	*563,982*	158·10
596,770	5,193	*591,577*	294,320	2,901	*291,419*	302,450	2,292	*300,158*	121·66
1,193,328	23,234	*1,170,094*	593,199	12,274	*580,925*	600,129	10,960	*589,169*	287·75
545,488	6,850	*538,638*	271,417	3,553	*267,864*	274,071	3,297	*270,774*	145·34
4,628,792	90,148	4,538,644	2,277,773	46,399	2,231,374	2,351,019	43,749	2,307,270	171·65
71,346,987	3,443,876	67,903,111	35,563,299	1,905,224	33,658,075	35,783,688	1,538,652	34,245,036	470·80
578,868	11,491	*567,377*	302,457	7,417	*295,040*	276,411	4,074	*272,337*	442·89
1,696,710	5,051	*1,691,659*	849,450	2,354	*847,096*	847,260	2,697	*844,563*	117·93
883,359	.....	*883,359*	449,683	.....	*449,683*	433,676	.....	*433,676*	55·02
137,442	.....	*137,442*	71,596	.....	*71,596*	65,846	.....	*65,846*	33·63
3,296,379	16,542	3,279,837	1,673,186	9,771	1,663,415	1,623,193	6,771	1,616,422	91·99
*30,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
-4,913	4,913	.....	2,922	2,922	.....	1,991	1,991	.....	...

* Men 11,589
Women 10,563
Children 8,306

TABLE III.—*The variation in the population since last census.*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BURDWAN DIVISION.									
Burdwan	1,391,880	1,394,220	— *2,340*	682,872	669,455	+ *13,417*	709,008	724,765	— *15,757*
Birbhum	797,833	792,031	+ *5,802*	389,639	380,403	+ *9,236*	408,194	411,628	— *3,434*
Bankura	1,069,668	1,041,752	+ *27,916*	525,941	507,136	+ *18,805*	543,727	534,616	+ *9,111*
Midnapore	2,631,516	2,515,565	+ *115,951*	1,308,100	1,243,195	+ *64,905*	1,323,416	1,272,370	+ *51,046*
Hooghly	1,076,710	1,015,005	+ *61,705*	529,139	490,031	+ *39,108*	547,571	524,974	+ *22,597*
Howrah	721,211	635,381	+ *85,830*	364,890	316,479	+ *48,411*	356,321	318,902	+ *37,419*
Total ...	7,688,818	7,393,954	+ *294,864*	3,800,581	3,606,699	+ *193,882*	3,888,237	3,787,255	+ *100,982*
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
24-Parganas	1,892,033	2,303,078	+ *270,515*	989,278	1,264,247	+ *171,777*	902,755	1,038,831	+ *98,738*
Calcutta	681,560			446,746			234,814		
Nadia	1,644,108	1,662,795	— *18,687*	802,147	809,392	— *7,245*	841,961	853,403	— *11,442*
Murshidabad	1,250,946	1,226,790	+ *24,156*	605,665	586,483	+ *19,182*	645,281	640,307	+ *4,974*
Jessore	1,888,827	1,939,375	— *50,548*	941,334	959,271	— *17,937*	947,493	980,104	— *32,611*
Khulna	1,177,652	1,079,948	+ *97,704*	617,981	568,402	+ *49,579*	559,671	511,546	+ *48,125*
Total ...	8,535,126	8,211,986	+ *323,140*	4,403,151	4,187,795	+ *215,356*	4,131,975	4,024,191	+ *107,784*
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.									
Rajshahi	1,313,336	1,331,171	— *17,835*	654,338	656,427	— *2,089*	658,998	674,744	— *15,746*
Dinajpur	1,555,835	1,514,346	+ *41,489*	812,047	782,292	+ *29,755*	743,788	732,054	+ *11,734*
Jalpaiguri	681,352	581,096	+ *100,256*	364,659	305,152	+ *59,507*	316,693	275,944	+ *40,749*
Darjeeling	223,314	155,645	+ *67,669*	123,046	89,351	+ *33,695*	100,268	66,294	+ *33,974*
Rangpur	2,065,464	2,097,964	— *32,500*	1,061,812	1,067,701	— *5,889*	1,003,652	1,030,263	— *26,611*
Bogra	817,494	734,751	+ *82,743*	418,916	372,863	+ *46,053*	398,578	361,888	+ *36,690*
Pabna	1,362,392	1,311,728	+ *50,664*	677,911	648,311	+ *29,600*	684,481	663,417	+ *21,064*
Total ...	8,019,187	7,726,701	+ *292,486*	4,112,729	3,922,097	+ *190,632*	3,906,458	3,804,604	+ *101,854*
DACCA DIVISION.									
Dacca	2,420,656	2,113,005	+ *307,651*	1,200,583	1,032,118	+ *168,465*	1,220,073	1,080,887	+ *139,186*
Mymensingh	3,472,186	3,055,237	+ *416,949*	1,788,616	1,555,005	+ *233,611*	1,683,570	1,500,232	+ *183,338*
Faridpur	1,797,320	1,636,785	+ *160,535*	893,091	808,569	+ *84,522*	904,229	828,216	+ *76,013*
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,900,889	+ *253,076*	1,104,443	973,479	+ *130,964*	1,049,522	927,410	+ *122,112*
Total ...	9,844,127	8,705,916	+ *1,138,211*	4,986,733	4,369,171	+ *617,562*	4,857,394	4,336,745	+ *520,649*
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
Tippera	1,782,935	1,514,361	+ *268,574*	911,799	768,450	+ *143,349*	871,136	745,911	+ *125,225*
Noakhali	1,009,693	820,772	+ *188,921*	508,727	415,248	+ *93,479*	500,966	405,524	+ *95,442*
Chittagong	1,290,167	1,132,341	+ *157,826*	615,868	531,649	+ *84,219*	674,299	600,692	+ *73,607*
Chittagong Hill Tracts	107,286	101,597	+ *5,689*	59,566	56,546	+ *3,020*	47,720	45,051	+ *2,669*
Total ...	4,190,081	3,569,071	+ *621,010*	2,095,960	1,771,893	+ *324,067*	2,094,121	1,797,178	+ *296,943*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	38,277,339	35,607,628	+ 2,669,711	19,399,154	17,857,655	+ 1,541,499	18,878,185	17,749,973	+ 1,128,212
PATNA DIVISION.									
Patna	1,769,004	1,751,834	+ *17,170*	865,732	856,620	+ *9,112*	903,272	895,214	+ *8,058*
Gaya	2,138,331	2,124,682	+ *13,649*	1,045,011	1,043,441	+ *1,570*	1,093,320	1,081,241	+ *12,079*
Shahabad	2,063,337	1,952,647	+ *110,690*	990,799	944,456	+ *46,343*	1,072,538	1,008,191	+ *64,347*
Saran	2,467,477	2,297,666	+ *169,811*	1,133,926	1,091,522	+ *42,404*	1,333,551	1,206,144	+ *127,407*
Champaran	1,859,465	1,721,608	+ *137,857*	936,135	870,627	+ *65,508*	923,330	850,981	+ *72,349*
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	2,582,060	+ *129,385*	1,305,374	1,265,731	+ *39,643*	1,406,071	1,316,329	+ *89,742*
Darbhanga	2,801,955	2,630,496	+ *171,459*	1,370,985	1,294,329	+ *76,656*	1,430,970	1,336,167	+ *94,803*
Total ...	15,811,014	15,060,993	+ *75,021*	7,647,962	7,366,726	+ *281,236*	8,163,052	7,694,267	+ *468,785*

TABLE III.—*The variation in the population since last census*—concluded.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.									
Monghyr	2,036,021	1,969,950	+ *66,071*	987,072	969,238	+ *17,834*	1,048,949	1,000,712	+ *48,237*
Bhágalpur	2,032,696	1,967,635	+ *65,061*	1,004,865	979,705	+ *25,160*	1,027,831	987,930	+ *39,901*
Purnea	1,944,658	1,849,073	+ *95,585*	993,496	937,420	+ *56,076*	951,162	911,653	+ *39,509*
Malda	814,919	711,487	+ *103,432*	399,917	347,508	+ *52,409*	415,002	363,979	+ *51,023*
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	1,567,966	+ *186,230*	870,567	785,239	+ *85,328*	883,629	782,727	+ *100,902*
Total ...	8,582,490	8,066,111	+ *516,379*	4,255,917	4,019,110	+ *236,807*	4,326,573	4,047,001	+ *279,572*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	24,393,504	23,127,104	+ 1,266,400	11,903,879	11,385,836	+ 518,043	12,489,625	11,741,268	+ 748,357
ORISSA DIVISION.									
Cuttack	1,937,671	1,795,065	+ *142,606*	940,557	877,702	+ *62,855*	997,114	917,363	+ *79,751*
Balasore	994,625	945,280	+ *49,345*	481,638	461,461	+ *20,177*	512,987	483,819	+ *29,168*
Angul and Kandh Mahals	170,058	160,862	+ *9,196*	85,768	81,850	+ *3,918*	84,290	79,012	+ *5,278*
Puri	944,998	888,592	+ *56,406*	474,530	446,660	+ *27,870*	470,468	441,932	+ *28,536*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	4,047,352	3,789,799	+ 257,553	1,982,493	1,867,673	+ 114,820	2,064,859	1,922,126	+ 142,733
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.									
Házáribagh	1,164,321	1,104,742	+ *59,579*	566,964	544,903	+ *22,061*	597,357	559,839	+ *37,518*
Lohardaga	1,128,885	1,058,169	+ *70,716*	551,873	523,346	+ *28,527*	577,012	534,823	+ *42,189*
Pálamau	596,770	551,075	+ *45,695*	294,320	273,311	+ *21,009*	302,450	277,764	+ *24,686*
Manbhum	1,193,328	1,058,228	+ *135,100*	593,199	525,328	+ *67,871*	600,129	532,900	+ *67,229*
Singhbhum	545,488	453,775	+ *91,713*	271,417	226,681	+ *44,736*	274,071	227,094	+ *46,977*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	4,628,792	4,225,989	+ 402,803	2,277,773	2,093,569	+ 184,204	2,351,019	2,132,420	+ 218,599
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	71,346,987	66,750,520	+4,596,467	35,563,299	33,204,733	+ 2,358,566	35,783,688	33,545,787	+2,237,901
Kuch Bihar	578,868	602,624	— *23,756*	302,457	311,678	— *9,221*	276,411	290,946	— *14,535*
Orissa Tributary States	1,696,710	1,410,183	+ *286,527*	849,450	712,535	+ *136,915*	847,260	697,648	+ *149,612*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States.	883,359	678,002	+ *205,357*	449,683	345,238	+ *104,445*	433,676	332,764	+ *100,912*
Hill Tippera	137,442	95,637	+ *41,805*	71,596	51,458	+ *20,138*	65,846	44,179	+ *21,667*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES ...	3,296,379	2,786,446	+ 509,933	1,673,186	1,420,909	+ 252,277	1,623,193	1,365,537	+ 257,656
Sikkim	30,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British subjects in French Chandernagore	4,913	853	+ *4,060*	2,922	670	+ *2,252*	1,991	183	+ *1,808*

TABLE IV.—*The Religion*

BURDWAN

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			HINDUS.			BRAHMOS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan	*1,391,880*	682,872	709,008	*1,117,743*	546,739	571,004	*2*	2	...
Birbhum	*797,833*	389,639	408,194	*593,181*	289,094	304,087	*18*	8	10
Bankura	*1,069,668*	525,941	543,727	*920,373*	452,150	468,223	*16*	13	3
Midnapore	*2,631,516*	1,308,100	1,323,416	*2,321,424*	1,155,769	1,165,655	*109*	47	62
Hooghly	*1,076,710*	529,139	547,571	*881,275*	436,307	444,968	*44*	32	12
Howrah	*721,211*	364,390	356,321	*565,973*	287,363	278,610	*80*	44	36
Total ...	*7,688,818*	*3,800,581*	*3,888,237*	*6,399,969*	*3,167,422*	*3,232,547*	*269*	*146*	*123*

PRESIDENCY

24-Parganas	*1,892,033*	989,278	902,755	*1,187,667*	619,871	567,796	*137*	83	54
Calcutta	*681,560*	446,746	234,814	*444,137*	287,623	156,514	*708*	393	315
Nadia	*1,644,108*	802,147	841,961	*689,224*	334,149	355,075	*53*	29	24
Murshidabad	*1,250,946*	605,665	645,281	*620,163*	303,440	316,723	*29*	21	8
Jessore	*1,888,827*	941,334	947,493	*737,601*	362,492	375,109	*127*	69	58
Khulna	*1,177,652*	617,981	559,671	*572,665*	300,045	272,620	*16*	11	5
Total ...	*8,535,126*	*4,403,151*	*4,131,975*	*4,251,457*	*2,207,620*	*2,043,837*	*1,070*	*606*	*464*

RAJSHAHI

Rajshahi	*1,313,336*	654,338	658,998	*278,938*	143,367	135,571	*12*	7	5
Dinajpur	*1,555,835*	812,047	743,788	*740,442*	388,623	351,819	*41*	30	11
Jalpaiguri	*681,352*	364,659	316,693	*449,538*	241,957	207,581	*22*	18	4
Darjeeling	*223,314*	123,046	100,268	*171,171*	94,876	76,295	...	...	...
Rangpur	*2,065,464*	1,061,812	1,003,652	*768,233*	396,671	371,562	*42*	23	19
Bogra	*817,494*	418,916	398,578	*154,296*	83,822	70,474	*16*	11	5
Pabna	*1,362,392*	677,911	684,481	*362,093*	179,668	182,425	*30*	17	13
Total ...	*8,019,187*	*4,112,729*	*3,906,458*	*2,924,711*	*1,528,984*	*1,395,727*	*163*	*106*	*57*

DACCA

Dacca	*2,420,656*	1,200,583	1,220,073	*935,565*	460,544	475,021	*258*	140	118
Mymensingh	*3,472,186*	1,788,616	1,683,570	*1,045,566*	548,473	497,093	*150*	102	48
Faridpur	*1,797,320*	893,091	904,229	*697,669*	338,319	359,350	*70*	41	29
Backergunge	*2,153,965*	1,104,443	1,049,522	*680,381*	349,074	331,307	*133*	78	55
Total ...	*9,844,127*	*4,986,733*	*4,857,394*	*3,359,181*	*1,696,410*	*1,662,771*	*611*	*361*	*250*

CHITTAGONG

Tippera	*1,782,935*	911,799	871,136	*557,079*	284,058	273,021	*111*	69	42
Noakhali	*1,009,693*	508,727	500,966	*248,123*	126,105	122,018	*23*	19	4
Chittagong	*1,290,167*	615,868	674,299	*302,333*	145,673	156,660	*18*	18	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*107,286*	59,566	47,720	*25,802*	14,709	11,093	...	...	...
Total ..	*4,190,081*	*2,095,960*	*2,094,121*	*1,133,337*	*570,545*	*562,792*	*152*	*106*	*46*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER.	*38,277,339*	*19,399,154*	*18,878,185*	*18,068,655*	*9,170,981*	*8,897,674*	*2,265*	*1,325*	*940*

of the people.

DIVISION.

MUSALMANS.			BUDDHISTS.			JAINS.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
267,224	132,622	134,602	*6*	6	.....	*17*	9	8	*Burdwan.*
169,752	82,975	86,777	*5*	5	.....	*66*	46	20	*Birbhum.*
45,312	22,499	22,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Bankura.*
171,412	83,980	87,432	*22*	22	.....	*9*	8	1	*Midnapore.*
192,685	91,030	101,655	*3*	1	2	*16*	10	6	*Hooghly.*
152,806	76,154	76,652	*35*	33	2	*12*	10	2	*Howrah.*
999,191	*489,260*	*509,931*	*71*	*67*	*4*	*120*	*83*	*37*	*Total.*

DIVISION.

690,815	361,528	329,287	*77*	73	4	*15*	11	4	*24-Parganas.*
203,173	139,488	63,685	*2,199*	1,789	410	*494*	312	182	*Calcutta.*
947,390	464,081	483,309	*4*	4	.....	*139*	73	66	*Nadia.*
618,653	296,119	322,534	.....	.....	.....	*2,257*	1,147	1,110	*Murshidabad.*
1,150,135	578,275	571,860	*1*	1	.....	*15*	9	6	*Jessore.*
603,995	317,378	286,617	*2*	2	.....	*3*	3	.....	*Khulna.*
4,214,161	*2,156,869*	*2,057,292*	*2,283*	*1,869*	*414*	*2,923*	*1,555*	*1,368*	*Total.*

DIVISION.

1,033,927	510,688	523,239	*14*	14	.....	*32*	21	11	*Rajshahi.*
802,597	416,670	385,927	*1*	1	.....	*103*	82	21	*Dinajpur.*
222,475	117,595	104,880	*2,509*	1,384	1,125	*156*	145	11	*Jalpaiguri.*
10,011	6,582	3,429	*40,520*	20,610	19,910	*80*	74	6	*Darjeeling.*
1,295,411	663,897	631,514	*71*	71	.....	*708*	621	87	*Rangpur.*
661,100	334,004	327,096	.....	.....	.....	*66*	60	6	*Bogra.*
999,809	497,856	501,953	*1*	1	.....	*297*	267	30	*Pabna.*
5,025,330	*2,547,292*	*2,478,038*	*43,116*	*22,081*	*21,035*	*1,442*	*1,270*	*172*	*Total.*

DIVISION.

1,473,799	734,663	739,136	*76*	75	1	*13*	13	.....	*Dacca.*
2,396,476	1,224,694	1,171,782	.....	.....	.....	*166*	166	.....	*Mymensingh.*
1,096,030	552,918	543,112	*4*	3	1	*8*	7	1	*Faridpur.*
1,462,712	749,690	713,022	*6,080*	3,205	2,875	.....	.....	.....	*Backergunge.*
6,429,017	*3,261,965*	*3,167,052*	*6,160*	*3,283*	*2,877*	*187*	*186*	*1*	*Total.*

DIVISION.

1,224,336	626,945	597,391	*1,217*	611	606	*10*	10	.....	*Tippera.*
760,597	382,076	378,521	*309*	191	118	.....	.....	.....	*Noakhali.*
924,849	440,893	483,956	*61,615*	28,535	33,080	.....	.....	.....	*Chittagong.*
4,868	4,577	291	*74,128*	38,901	35,227	.....	.....	.....	*Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
2,914,650	*1,454,491*	*1,460,159*	*137,269*	*68,238*	*69,031*	*10*	*10*	.....	*Total.*
19,582,349	*9,909,877*	*9,672,472*	*188,899*	*95,538*	*93,361*	*4,682*	*3,104*	*1,578*	TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER.

TABLE IV.—*The Religion*

BURDWAN DIVISION

DISTRICT.	SIKHS.			CHRISTIANS.			JEWS.			PARSIS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Burdwan	...	...	...	*1,408*	739	669	*1*	1	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	*522*	281	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	...	...	...	*132*	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	*66*	30	36	*1,545*	786	759	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	*633*	370	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	*2,072*	1,109	963	*10*	3	7	*5*	3	2
Total ...	*66*	*30*	*36*	*6,312*	*3,351*	*2,961*	*11*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*2*

PRESIDENCY DIVISION

24-Parganas	*24*	21	3	*12,982*	7,517	5,465	*1*	1	...	*3*	3	...
Calcutta	*287*	260	27	*28,997*	16,066	12,931	*1,399*	692	707	*166*	123	43
Nadia	...	...	...	*7,297*	3,810	3,487	*1*	1	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	*540*	270	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	*840*	434	406	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	..	*963*	538	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	*311*	*281*	*30*	*51,619*	*28,635*	*22,984*	*1,401*	*694*	*707*	*169*	*126*	*43*

RAJSHAHI DIVISION

Rajshahi	...	...	...	*105*	57	48	...	...	...	*1*	1	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	*511*	261	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	*357*	259	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	*27*	27	...	*1,502*	874	628	...	...	...	*3*	3	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	*343*	190	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	*15*	11	4	*1*	...	1	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	...	*162*	102	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	*27*	*27*	...	*2,995*	*1,754*	*1,241*	*1*	...	*1*	*4*	*4*	...

DACCA DIVISION

Dacca	*1*	1	...	*10,476*	4,900	5,576	*1*	...	1	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	*211*	108	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	*3,539*	1,803	1,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	*4,659*	2,396	2,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	*1*	*1*	...	*18,885*	*9,207*	*9,678*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...

CHITTAGONG DIVISION

Tippera	...	...	...	*182*	106	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	*641*	336	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	*1,191*	661	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	*18*	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	*2,032*	1,116	916	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER.	*405*	*339*	*66*	*81,843*	*44,063*	*37,780*	*1,414*	*698*	*716*	*178*	*133*	*45*

of the people—continued.

—*concluded.*

ANIMISTIC.			MINOR.			NOT RETURNED.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
5,459	2,471	2,718	*1*	1	.....	*19*	12	7	*Burdwan.*
34,289	17,230	17,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Birbhum.*
103,747	51,170	52,577	.....	.....	.....	*88*	43	45	*Bankura.*
136,929	67,458	69,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Midnapore.*
2,053	1,388	665	*1*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Hooghly.*
194	161	33	.....	.....	.....	*24*	10	14	*Howrah.*
282,671	*140,148*	*142,523*	*2*	*2*	.....	*131*	*65*	*66*	*Total.*

—*concluded.*

308	166	142	*4*	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24-Parganas.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Calcutta.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Nadia.*
9,304	4,668	4,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Murshidabad.*
108	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Jessore.*
.....	.....	.....	*8*	4	4	.....	.....	.....	*Khulna.*
9,720	*4,888*	*4,832*	*12*	*8*	*4*	.....	.....	.....	*Total.*

—*concluded.*

298	174	124	.....	.....	.....	*9*	9	.....	*Rajshahi.*
10,604	5,597	5,097	.....	.....	.....	*1,446*	783	663	*Dinajpur.*
6,295	3,301	2,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Jalpaiguri.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Darjeeling.*
437	219	218	.....	.....	.....	*219*	120	99	*Rangpur.*
2,000	1,008	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Bogra.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Pabna.*
19,724	*10,299*	*9,425*	.....	.....	.....	*1,674*	*912*	*762*	*Total.*

—*concluded.*

401	213	188	*1*	1	.....	*65*	33	32	*Dacca.*
29,609	15,070	14,539	.....	.....	.....	*8*	3	5	*Mymensingh.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Faridpur.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Backergunge.*
30,010	*15,283*	*14,727*	*1*	*1*	.....	*73*	*36*	*37*	*Total.*

—*concluded.*

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Tippera.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Noakhali.*
161	88	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Chittagong.*
489	381	108	.....	.....	.....	*1,981*	985	996	*Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
650	*469*	*181*	.....	.....	.....	*1,981*	*985*	*996*	*Total.*
342,775	*171,087*	*171,688*	*15*	*11*	*4*	*3,859*	*1,998*	*1,861*	TOTAL BENGAL PROPER.

TABLE IV.—*The Religion*

PATNA

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			HINDUS.			BRAHMOS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	*1,769,004*	865,732	903,272	*1,564,803*	772,623	792,180	*6*	3	3
Gaya	*2,138,331*	1,045,011	1,093,320	*1,911,254*	944,964	966,290	...	...	...
Shahabad	*2,063,337*	990,799	1,072,538	*1,914,110*	923,221	990,889	*17*	15	2
Saran	*2,467,477*	1,133,926	1,333,551	*2,176,113*	1,003,144	1,172,969	...	...	...
Champaran	*1,859,465*	936,135	923,330	*1,590,044*	802,375	787,669	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	*2,711,445*	1,305,374	1,406,071	*2,377,901*	1,148,733	1,229,168	*5*	4	1
Darbhanga	*2,801,955*	1,370,985	1,430,970	*2,462,308*	1,207,352	1,254,956	...	...	...
Total ...	*15,811,014*	*7,647,962*	*8,163,052*	*13,996,533*	*6,802,412*	*7,194,121*	*28*	*22*	*6*

BHAGALPUR

Monghyr	*2,036,021*	987,072	1,048,949	*1,839,159*	896,067	943,092	*6*	4	2
Bhagalpur	*2,032,696*	1,004,865	1,027,831	*1,811,359*	895,831	915,528	*50*	33	17
Purnea	*1,944,658*	993,496	951,162	*1,138,738*	583,845	554,893	...	...	...
Malda	*814,919*	399,917	415,002	*409,136*	204,300	204,836	*17*	7	10
Sonthal Parganas ...	*1,754,196*	870,567	883,629	*900,820*	445,089	455,731	...	...	...
Total ...	*8,582,490*	*4,255,917*	*4,326,573*	*6,099,212*	*3,025,132*	*3,074,080*	*73*	*44*	*29*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	*24,393,504*	*11,903,879*	*12,489,625*	*20,095,745*	*9,827,544*	*10,268,201*	*101*	*66*	*35*

ORISSA

Cuttack	*1,937,671*	940,557	997,114	*1,881,913*	914,498	967,415	*43*	24	19
Balasore	*994,625*	481,638	512,987	*969,211*	468,798	500,413	*86*	56	30
Angul and Kandh Mahals.	*170,058*	85,768	84,290	*169,501*	85,445	84,056	...	...	...
Puri	*944,998*	474,530	470,468	*927,514*	465,799	461,715	*4*	3	1
TOTAL, ORISSA.	*4,047,352*	*1,982,493*	*2,064,859*	*3,948,139*	*1,934,540*	*2,013,599*	*133*	*83*	*50*

CHOTA NAGPUR

Hazaribagh	*1,164,321*	566,964	597,357	*960,187*	466,411	493,776	*6*	3	3
Lohardaga	*1,128,885*	551,873	577,012	*444,966*	222,215	222,751	...	...	...
Palamau	*596,770*	294,320	302,450	*496,418*	244,482	251,936	...	...	...
Manbhum	*1,193,328*	593,199	600,129	*972,509*	482,238	490,271	*1*	1	...
Singhbhum	*545,488*	271,417	274,071	*230,999*	115,958	15,041	...	...	...
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR.	*4,628,792*	*2,277,773*	*2,351,019*	*3,105,079*	*1,531,304*	*1,573,775*	*7*	*4*	*3*
GRAND TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY.	*71,346,987*	*35,563,299*	*35,783,688*	*45,217,618*	*22,464,369*	*22,753,249*	*2,506*	*1,478*	*1,028*

of the people—continued.

DIVISION.

MUSALMANS.			BUDDHISTS.			JAINS.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
201,086	91,231	109,855	*19*	14	5	*245*	123	122	*Patna.*
226,705	99,857	126,848	.....	.....	.....	*198*	112	86	*Gaya.*
148,459	67,197	81,262	*21*	21	.....	*453*	195	258	*Shahabad.*
291,013	130,573	160,440	*4*	2	2	*68*	33	35	*Saran.*
267,319	132,790	134,529	*2*	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Champaran.*
332,873	156,284	176,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Muzaffarpur.*
338,667	163,136	175,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Darbhanga.*
1,806,122	*841,068*	*965,054*	*46*	39	*7*	*964*	*463*	*501*	*Total.*

DIVISION.

191,770	88,411	103,359	*4*	4	.....	*52*	23	29	*Monghyr.*
195,591	96,152	99,439	*25*	25	.....	*378*	247	131	*Bhagalpur.*
805,267	409,212	396,055	.....	.....	.....	*249*	222	27	*Purnea.*
384,651	184,718	199,933	.....	.....	.....	*4*	4	.....	*Malda.*
121,086	60,372	60,714	.....	.....	.....	*63*	38	25	*Sonthal Parganas.*
1,698,365	*838,865*	*859,500*	*29*	29	.....	*746*	*534*	*212*	*Total.*
3,504,487	*1,679,933*	*1,824,554*	*75*	*68*	*7*	*1,710*	*997*	*713*	TOTAL, BIHAR.

DIVISION.

52,895	24,649	28,246	*29*	16	13	*56*	24	32	*Cuttack.*
24,250	12,232	12,018	*3*	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Balasore.*
204	130	74	*2*	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Angul and Kandh Mahals.*
15,597	7,822	7,775	*97*	48	49	*1*	1	.....	*Puri.*
92,946	*44,833*	*48,113*	*131*	*69*	*62*	*57*	*25*	*32*	TOTAL, ORISSA.

DIVISION.

114,773	56,168	58,605	*9*	4	5	*591*	336	255	*Hazaribagh.*
36,121	18,513	17,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Lohardaga.*
50,445	25,337	25,108	*8*	5	3	.....	.....	.....	*Palamau.*
53,255	27,658	25,597	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	*Manbhum.*
3,215	1,853	1,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Singhbhum.*
257,809	*129,529*	*128,280*	*17*	*9*	*8*	*593*	*338*	*255*	TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR.
23,437,591	*11,764,172*	*11,673,419*	*189,122*	*95,684*	*93,438*	*7,042*	*4,464*	*2,578*	GRAND TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY.

TABLE IV.—*The Religion*

PATNA DIVISION

DISTRICT.	SIKHS.			CHRISTIANS.			JEWS.			PARSIS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna	...	...	...	*2,833*	1,738	1,095	*12*	...	12	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	*174*	78	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	...	...	*277*	150	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	*278*	173	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	...	...	...	*2,100*	968	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	*371*	206	165	*3*	3	...	*1*	1	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	*380*	222	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	*6,413*	*3,535*	*2,878*	*15*	*3*	*12*	*1*	*1*	...

BHAGALPUR DIVISION

Monghyr	...	...	...	*1,324*	723	601	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	*2*	1	1	*536*	300	236	*15*	5	10	...	...	...
Purnea	...	...	...	*387*	210	177	*4*	2	2	...	...	...
Malda	*5*	4	1	*72*	42	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas ...	...	...	...	*5,943*	2,979	2,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	*7*	*5*	*2*	*8,262*	*4,254*	*4,008*	*19*	*7*	*12*	...	...	...
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	*7*	*5*	*2*	*14,675*	*7,789*	*6,886*	*34*	*10*	*24*	*1*	*1*	...

ORISSA DIVISION

Cuttack	...	...	...	*2,723*	1,339	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	*1,075*	549	526	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angul and Kandh Mahals.	...	...	...	*19*	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	...	...	*840*	392	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	...	...	...	*4,657*	*2,295*	*2,362*	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHOTA NAGPUR

Hazaribagh	...	...	...	*889*	449	440	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	...	...	...	*75,693*	37,682	38,011	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau	...	...	...	*6,676*	3,337	3,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	...	...	...	*1,532*	783	749	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	...	...	...	*4,864*	2,491	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR.	...	...	...	*89,654*	*44,742*	*44,912*	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY.	*412*	*344*	*68*	*190,829*	*98,889*	*91,940*	*1,448*	*708*	*740*	*179*	*134*	*45*

of the people—continued.

—*concluded.*

ANIMISTIC.			MINOR.			NOT RETURNED.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Patna.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Gaya.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Shahabad.*
.....	.....	.....	*1*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Saran.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Champaran.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*291*	143	148	*Muzaffarpur.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*600*	275	325	*Darbhanga.*
.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*891*	*418*	*473*	*Total.*

—*concluded.*

3,706	1,840	1,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Monghyr.*
24,740	12,271	12,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Bhagalpur.*
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	*11*	5	6	*Purnea.*
21,034	10,842	10,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Malda.*
726,284	362,089	364,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Sonthal Parganas.*
775,766	*387,042*	*388,724*	.....	.....	.....	*11*	*5*	*6*	*Total.*
775,766	*387,042*	*388,724*	*1*	*1*	.....	*902*	*423*	*479*	TOTAL, BIHAR.

—*concluded.*

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12*	7	5	*Cuttack.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Balasore.*
332	176	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Angul and Kandh Mahals.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*945*	465	480	*Puri.*
332	*176*	*156*	.....	.....	.....	*957*	*472*	*485*	TOTAL, ORISSA.

DIVISION—*concluded.*

87,866	43,593	44,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Hazaribagh.*
572,105	273,463	298,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Lohardaga.*
43,223	21,159	22,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Palamau.*
166,029	82,517	83,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Manbhum.*
306,410	151,115	155,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Singhbhum.*
1,175,633	*571,847*	*603,786*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR.
2,294,506	*1,130,152*	*1,164,354*	*16*	*12*	*4*	*5,718*	*2,893*	*2,825*	GRAND TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY.

TABLE IV.—*The Religion*

FEUDATORY

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			HINDUS.			BRAHMOS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kuch Bihar	*578,868*	302,457	276,411	*406,528*	212,035	194,493	*34*	22	12
Orissa Tributary States	*1,696,710*	849,450	847,260	*1,531,809*	766,992	764,817	*6*	5	1
Chota Nagpur Tributary States.	*883,359*	449,683	433,676	*573,848*	293,240	280,608	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	*137,442*	71,596	65,846	*91,665*	47,657	44,008	...	...	...
TOTAL, FEUDATORY STATES.	*3,296,379*	*1,673,186*	*1,623,193*	*2,603,850*	*1,319,924*	*1,283,926*	*40*	*27*	*13*
British Subjects in French Chandernagore.	*4,913*	*2,922*	*1,991*	*4,143*	*2,405*	*1,738*	...	...	...

FEUDATORY

DISTRICT.	SIKHS.			CHRISTIANS.			JEWS.			PARSIS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kuch Bihar	*4*	1	3	*291*	158	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary States	*1*	1	...	*703*	366	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Tributary States.	...	...	...	*528*	260	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	...	...	...	*133*	69	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, FEUDATORY STATES.	*5*	*2*	*3*	*1,655*	*853*	*802*	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Subjects in French Chandernagore.	...	...	...	*152*	*58*	*94*	...	...	...	...	...	...

of the people—concluded.

STATES.

MUSALMANS.			BUDDHISTS.			JAINS.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
170,746	89,471	81,275	*12*	11	1	*226*	213	13	*Kuch Bihar.*
6,191	3,367	2,824	*849*	428	421	*2*	2	.....	*Orissa Tributary States.*
6,733	3,505	3,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Chota Nagpur Tributary States.*
37,086	19,423	17,663	*4,734*	2,566	2,168	.....	.....	.....	*Hill Tippera.*
220,756	*115,766*	*104,990*	*5,595*	*3,005*	*2,590*	*228*	*215*	*13*	TOTAL, FEUDATORY STATES.
618	*459*	*159*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*British Subjects in French Chandernagore.*

STATES—*concluded.*

ANIMISTIC.			MINOR.			NOT RETURNED.			DISTRICT.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1,011	530	481	*16*	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Kuch Bihar.*
155,294	77,376	77,918	.....	.....	.....	*1,855*	913	942	*Orissa Tributary States.*
302,350	152,678	149,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Chota Nagpur Tributary States.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,824*	1,881	1,943	*Hill Tippera.*
458,555	*230,584*	*227,971*	*16*	*16*	.....	*5,679*	*2,794*	*2,885*	TOTAL, FEUDATORY STATES.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*British Subjects in French Chandernagore.*

TABLE V.—*The Ages*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			AGE					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	1,391,880	682,872	*709,008*	19,459	*21,221*	8,672	*9,144*	17,252	*18,938*
Birbhum	797,833	389,639	*408,194*	11,211	*12,750*	5,829	*6,560*	11,191	*12,099*
Bankura	1,069,668	525,941	*543,727*	14,640	*15,893*	7,035	*7,917*	15,077	*17,016*
Midnapore	2,631,516	1,308,100	*1,323,416*	32,047	*33,366*	17,082	*18,996*	36,245	*40,059*
Hooghly	1,076,710	529,139	*547,571*	14,518	*15,575*	7,026	*7,532*	14,487	*15,465*
Howrah	721,211	364,890	*356,321*	8,161	*8,961*	7,224	*7,785*	10,527	*11,815*
Total ...	7,688,818	3,800,581	*3,888,237*	100,036	*107,766*	52,868	*57,934*	104,779	*115,392*
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	1,892,033	989,278	*902,755*	34,559	*37,089*	15,023	*16,846*	26,444	*30,388*
Calcutta	681,560	446,746	*234,814*	5,287	*4,506*	4,077	*3,403*	5,284	*5,117*
Nadia	1,644,108	802,147	*841,961*	33,358	*35,469*	14,041	*15,196*	27,745	*29,075*
Murshidabad	1,250,946	605,665	*645,281*	24,864	*28,021*	8,844	*9,452*	19,393	*20,743*
Jessore	1,888,827	941,334	*947,493*	36,387	*40,477*	12,806	*14,306*	28,954	*31,333*
Khulna	1,177,652	617,981	*559,671*	23,912	*26,386*	8,082	*9,209*	17,796	*19,184*
Total ...	8,535,126	4,403,151	*4,131,975*	158,367	*171,948*	62,873	*68,412*	125,616	*135,840*
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	1,313,336	654,338	*658,998*	20,949	*23,116*	11,436	*12,623*	23,478	*25,820*
Dinajpur	1,555,835	812,047	*743,788*	21,935	*22,878*	13,525	*14,139*	23,491	*25,489*
Jalpaiguri	681,352	364,659	*316,693*	10,425	*10,607*	6,122	*6,767*	9,904	*10,812*
Darjeeling	223,314	123,046	*100,268*	2,481	*2,497*	2,480	*2,499*	3,288	*3,291*
Rangpur	2,065,464	1,061,812	*1,003,652*	30,261	*32,394*	17,970	*19,739*	31,207	*34,672*
Bogra	817,494	418,916	*398,578*	12,194	*13,293*	7,612	*8,508*	13,852	*15,872*
Pabna	1,362,392	677,911	*684,481*	20,986	*22,108*	14,122	*15,842*	26,441	*29,454*
Total ...	8,019,187	4,112,729	*3,906,458*	119,231	*126,893*	73,267	*80,117*	131,631	*145,410*
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	2,420,656	1,200,583	*1,220,073*	44,464	*47,187*	19,921	*21,227*	42,983	*46,636*
Mymensingh	3,472,186	1,788,616	*1,683,570*	64,891	*69,513*	23,773	*25,879*	55,367	*60,956*
Faridpur	1,797,320	893,091	*904,229*	37,017	*40,047*	12,751	*13,797*	34,104	*36,090*
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,104,443	*1,049,522*	38,387	*40,469*	17,319	*18,885*	37,279	*39,442*
Total ...	9,844,127	4,986,733	*4,857,394*	184,759	*197,216*	73,764	*79,788*	169,733	*183,124*
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	1,782,935	911,799	*871,136*	30,302	*32,084*	12,618	*13,271*	29,798	*32,666*
Noakhali	1,009,693	503,727	*500,966*	18,428	*18,337*	7,910	*8,276*	19,781	*20,697*
Chittagong	1,290,167	615,868	*674,299*	18,348	*18,008*	16,621	*16,650*	24,414	*24,671*
Total ...	4,082,995	2,036,394	*2,046,401*	67,078	*68,429*	37,149	*38,197*	73,993	*78,034*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	38,170,053	19,339,588	18,830,465	629,471	672,252	299,921	324,448	605,752	657,800

of the people.

PERIODS.

3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		TOTAL 0—4.		5—9.		10—14.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,632	*21,360*	18,353	*17,407*	83,308	*88,070*	88,699	*83,158*	74,736	*60,127*
11,978	*13,500*	10,502	*10,242*	50,771	*55,151*	53,823	*50,780*	41,287	*33,255*
17,630	*20,056*	16,186	*16,254*	70,568	*77,136*	81,770	*77,481*	66,890	*49,307*
40,100	*45,394*	33,944	*33,587*	159,418	*171,402*	196,687	*183,255*	163,748	*120,826*
14,347	*15,673*	14,031	*13,557*	64,409	*67,802*	68,359	*64,284*	58,968	*47,951*
10,941	*12,040*	10,914	*10,462*	47,767	*51,063*	51,893	*48,955*	42,998	*32,313*
114,628	*128,023*	103,990	*101,509*	476,301	*510,624*	541,231	*507,913*	448,627	*343,779*
30,517	*32,754*	31,014	*31,188*	137,557	*148,265*	137,094	*119,598*	107,704	*79,263*
6,016	*5,461*	5,629	*4,876*	26,293	*23,363*	25,212	*22,442*	31,361	*18,514*
29,164	*30,182*	26,535	*25,262*	130,843	*135,184*	114,843	*101,756*	96,989	*72,727*
21,322	*23,212*	18,593	*18,173*	93,016	*99,601*	89,909	*82,090*	69,822	*54,248*
29,950	*31,756*	26,921	*26,165*	135,018	*144,037*	134,881	*118,941*	119,150	*86,439*
18,171	*19,706*	18,215	*18,418*	86,176	*92,903*	90,571	*82,622*	72,437	*53,733*
135,140	*143,071*	126,907	*124,082*	608,903	*643,353*	592,510	*527,449*	497,463	*364,914*
24,629	*27,059*	20,239	*20,633*	100,731	*109,251*	104,456	*91,869*	73,164	*52,936*
26,377	*29,968*	25,667	*27,392*	110,995	*119,866*	133,890	*122,294*	81,876	*62,045*
11,047	*12,111*	11,066	*11,773*	48,564	*52,070*	53,247	*49,123*	38,385	*28,923*
3,394	*3,421*	2,955	*2,941*	14,593	*14,649*	14,599	*13,823*	13,106	*11,260*
34,429	*38,553*	31,767	*33,383*	145,634	*158,741*	162,603	*148,103*	107,611	*84,902*
15,414	*17,575*	13,647	*14,679*	62,719	*69,927*	70,475	*66,027*	45,415	*33,782*
26,102	*29,623*	21,755	*22,230*	109,376	*119,257*	106,963	*99,230*	77,980	*59,250*
141,392	*158,310*	127,096	*133,031*	592,617	*643,761*	646,233	*590,469*	437,537	*333,098*
44,759	*48,100*	39,592	*41,312*	191,719	*204,462*	192,588	*189,678*	153,146	*124,326*
59,837	*67,244*	55,891	*59,383*	259,759	*282,975*	298,731	*287,539*	209,605	*162,012*
33,059	*35,068*	28,692	*28,966*	145,623	*153,968*	130,006	*123,633*	114,931	*90,398*
35,335	*38,860*	35,477	*37,009*	163,797	*174,665*	162,165	*161,560*	130,744	*106,534*
172,990	*189,272*	159,652	*166,670*	760,898	*816,070*	783,490	*762,410*	608,426	*483,270*
30,876	*34,436*	30,270	*32,578*	133,864	*145,035*	145,980	*148,091*	115,277	*91,935*
19,757	*20,792*	19,837	*19,934*	85,713	*88,036*	87,404	*86,525*	63,507	*52,341*
25,118	*25,572*	25,287	*25,926*	109,788	*110,827*	107,659	*102,665*	83,597	*66,770*
75,751	*80,800*	75,394	*78,438*	329,365	*343,898*	341,043	*337,281*	262,461	*211,046*
639,901	699,476	593,039	603,730	2,768,084	2,957,706	2,904,507	2,725,522	2,254 514	1,736,107

TABLE V.—*The Ages*

DISTRICT.	AGE								
	15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—34.		35
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	59,337	63,102	50,301	57,431	65,531	69,484	57,845	58,883	53,346
Birbhum	32,729	35,775	27,540	32,747	37,628	41,429	30,883	32,439	30,345
Bankura	49,979	49,854	36,672	43,770	44,264	51,587	37,414	42,092	34,708
Midnapore	122,093	126,445	104,006	124,015	112,259	127,295	108,017	116,209	84,778
Hooghly	40,356	45,667	39,512	47,617	47,952	51,705	47,268	48,410	38,543
Howrah	30,500	31,875	29,023	32,341	33,495	32,121	31,814	28,977	22,786
Total ...	334,994	352,718	287,054	337,921	341,129	373,621	313,241	327,010	264,505
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	76,487	81,380	73,981	81,355	90,541	83,181	85,310	74,132	68,882
Calcutta	37,291	19,101	54,035	22,627	59,164	24,643	61,101	25,568	40,587
Nadia	69,794	72,687	52,428	67,793	59,450	73,117	56,922	68,613	52,266
Murshidabad	52,827	56,243	43,060	52,297	51,023	57,946	46,176	52,819	39,700
Jessore	80,835	89,799	62,161	80,575	79,291	90,019	72,548	80,447	62,755
Khulna	50,598	57,694	43,788	48,539	57,564	51,217	50,940	42,166	40,143
Total ...	367,832	376,904	329,453	354,186	397,033	380,123	372,997	343,745	304,333
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	48,413	59,804	44,085	65,079	59,618	65,979	61,646	57,491	42,817
Dinajpur	65,195	68,302	50,420	61,369	79,329	79,813	67,223	60,394	64,353
Jalpaiguri	27,094	26,081	27,856	28,650	36,602	32,580	31,811	26,759	26,239
Darjeeling	11,271	9,891	12,743	10,307	13,894	10,173	12,226	8,565	8,719
Rangpur	79,649	88,342	75,419	88,783	99,014	100,245	95,599	86,935	79,877
Bogra	29,903	38,384	27,143	38,044	38,303	37,875	37,501	29,870	29,267
Pabna	49,065	57,435	42,969	56,882	55,331	60,419	53,810	53,700	45,182
Total ...	310,590	348,239	280,635	349,114	382,091	387,084	359,726	323,714	296,454
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	96,084	112,262	77,849	102,002	96,201	104,708	87,747	85,958	77,543
Mymensingh	143,382	160,236	121,653	143,285	162,628	153,873	141,099	118,302	128,629
Faridpur	74,317	83,748	58,452	76,480	70,999	78,898	68,995	70,532	52,589
Backergunge	91,747	100,759	79,634	95,971	97,815	95,046	86,225	74,120	71,712
Total ...	405,530	457,005	337,588	417,738	427,733	432,525	384,066	348,912	330,473
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	77,005	83,305	65,630	79,072	78,157	77,802	68,269	61,386	58,234
Noakhali	43,813	50,463	33,433	45,178	38,405	41,373	33,630	33,359	20,328
Chittagong	54,612	64,812	41,389	61,522	40,370	51,556	43,546	54,263	26,193
Total ...	175,430	198,580	140,452	185,772	156,932	170,731	145,445	149,008	111,255
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	1,594,376	1,733,446	1,375,182	1,644,731	1,704,918	1,744,084	1,575,475	1,492,389	1,307,020

of the people—continued.

PERIODS.

—39.	40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
49,246	44,921	*47,741*	32,651	*32,605*	23,960	*28,984*	18,804	*23,224*	29,373	*46,953*
27,728	23,584	*25,696*	18,122	*17,859*	15,145	*17,822*	9,365	*10,801*	18,417	*26,712*
34,214	29,591	*31,805*	22,636	*21,527*	18,601	*21,384*	11,595	*13,298*	21,253	*30,272*
75,162	89,016	*86,490*	41,868	*37,224*	51,781	*57,534*	20,267	*21,131*	54,162	*76,428*
34,511	40,711	*40,440*	22,687	*21,197*	22,824	*26,970*	11,844	*13,661*	25,706	*37,356*
19,730	24,853	*22,356*	11,780	*10,523*	13,214	*14,368*	6,766	*7,577*	18,002	*24,122*
240,591	252,676	*254,528*	149,744	*140,935*	145,525	*167,062*	78,641	*89,692*	166,913	*241,843*
50,880	66,271	*51,480*	38,833	*27,307*	34,988	*33,534*	21,804	*19,158*	49,826	*53,222*
16,344	44,026	*20,099*	19,083	*9,124*	21,489	*12,395*	8,906	*5,295*	18, 98	*15,299*
48,765	49,575	*54,924*	31,295	*27,962*	31,809	*37,931*	17,114	*20,187*	39,819	*60,315*
36,688	36,060	*41,934*	21,839	*20,903*	22,061	*29,216*	11,367	*14,221*	28,805	*46,075*
52,742	58,072	*58,861*	36,093	*27,471*	34,169	*38,800*	19,356	*19,867*	47,005	*59,505*
27,240	36,313	*28,756*	23,373	*14,996*	22,870	*19,896*	11,389	*9,106*	31,819	*30,803*
232,659	290,317	*256,054*	170,516	*127,763*	166,386	*171,772*	89,936	*87,834*	215,472	*265,219*
30,598	42,267	*40,118*	20,794	*17,924*	23,121	*25,970*	7,372	*8,152*	25,854	*33,827*
42,158	52,035	*39,140*	32,394	*21,593*	29,203	*25,111*	11,995	*10,074*	33,139	*31,629*
16,718	24,930	*18,042*	13,236	*7,707*	15,035	*11,197*	5,620	*3,414*	16,040	*15,429*
5,224	8,180	*5,745*	3,669	*2,333*	4,007	*2,964*	1,272	*1,025*	4,762	*4,309*
54,820	74,925	*61,668*	37,343	*26,577*	44,928	*43,012*	12,207	*10,756*	47,093	*50,768*
18,510	25,411	*19,580*	14,152	*9,629*	15,583	*14,264*	4,531	*3,673*	18,513	*19,013*
34,524	41,572	*39,651*	23,133	*19,503*	26,395	*27,865*	11,235	*10,204*	34,900	*46,561*
202,552	269,320	*223,944*	144,721	*105,266*	158,272	*150,383*	54,232	*47,298*	180,301	*201,536*
61,872	64,307	*64,325*	42,194	*35,352*	42,457	*45,580*	17,599	*16,066*	61,059	*73,482*
82,023	99,603	*82,961*	58,842	*43,033*	59,107	*56,672*	24,688	*21,075*	80,890	*89,584*
43,338	52,112	*52,662*	29,156	*24,049*	36,207	*38,010*	12,725	*11,562*	46,979	*56,951*
52,092	61,242	*52,443*	39,950	*29,059*	44,593	*39,600*	19,999	*14,943*	54,820	*52,730*
239,325	277,264	*252,391*	170,142	*131,193*	182,364	*179,862*	75,011	*63,646*	243,748	*272,747*
41,871	48,602	*43,070*	30,988	*21,254*	33,672	*30,140*	13,124	*9,134*	42,947	*39,041*
21,298	25,787	*24,304*	16,565	*11,346*	20,320	*18,246*	8,426	*5,131*	24,816	*23,366*
25,506	30,265	*37,447*	18,658	*17,505*	23,098	*30,659*	9,964	*10,222*	26,779	*40,545*
88,675	104,654	*104,821*	66,211	*50,105*	77,090	*79,045*	31,514	*24,487*	94,542	*102,952*
1,003,802	1,194,231	1,091,738	701,334	555,562	729,637	748,124	329,334	312,957	900,976	1,084,297

TABLE V.—*The Ages*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			AGE					
				UNDER 1 YEAR.		1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna Division.									
Patna	1,769,004	865,732	*903,272*	24,616	*26,079*	10,106	*11,134*	20,552	*22,468*
Gaya	2,138,331	1,054,011	*1,093,320*	28,489	*31,908*	12,784	*14,452*	26,516	*31,796*
Shahabad	2,063,337	990,799	*1,072,538*	29,591	*29,405*	14,140	*15,613*	27,883	*32,172*
Saran	2,467,477	1,133,926	*1,333,551*	36,726	*39,846*	14,105	*15,459*	34,113	*39,780*
Champaran	1,859,465	936,135	*923,330*	26,665	*29,284*	10,143	*11,234*	23,723	*27,308*
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	1,305,374	*1,406,071*	39,675	*41,283*	13,154	*14,438*	31,442	*36,127*
Darbhanga	2,801,955	1,370,985	*1,430,970*	47,646	*48,477*	11,706	*12,787*	32,848	*38,215*
Total ...	15,811,014	7,647,962	*8,163,052*	233,408	*246,282*	86,138	*95,117*	197,077	*227,866*
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	2,036,021	987,072	*1,048,949*	32,920	*35,211*	9,544	*10,534*	24,808	*29,339*
Bhagalpur	2,032,696	1,004,865	*1,027,831*	32,854	*33,156*	9,538	*10,318*	25,075	*29,511*
Purnea	1,944,658	993,496	*951,162*	27,128	*27,585*	11,776	*13,090*	25,251	*29,858*
Malda	814,919	399,917	*415,002*	14,954	*15,574*	6,904	*7,278*	14,453	*15,577*
Santhal Parganas	1,754,196	870,567	*883,629*	29,628	*30,710*	20,054	*19,285*	26,286	*30,402*
Total ...	8,582,490	4,255,917	*4,326,573*	138,184	*142,236*	57,816	*60,505*	115,873	*134,687*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	24,393,504	11,903,879	12,489,625	371,592	388,518	143,954	155,622	312,950	362,553
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	1,937,671	940,557	*997,114*	25,527	*26,604*	10,090	*11,041*	28,887	*30,314*
Balasore	994,625	481,638	*512,987*	14,196	*14,481*	4,637	*4,947*	14,248	*15,900*
Angul	170,058	85,768	*84,290*	2,934	*3,002*	739	*736*	2,185	*2,405*
Puri	944,998	474,530	*470,468*	12,421	*12,629*	4,143	*4,552*	13,148	*13,924*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	4,047,352	1,982,493	2,064,859	55,078	56,716	19,609	21,276	58,468	62,543
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	1,164,321	566,964	*597,357*	21,117	*23,079*	6,025	*6,445*	14,486	*16,813*
Lohardaga	1,725,655	846,193	*879,462*	25,157	*26,802*	18,862	*19,760*	26,402	*29,742*
Manbhum	1,193,328	593,199	*600,129*	23,591	*21,421*	6,735	*7,177*	15,264	*17,786*
Singhbhum	545,488	271,417	*274,071*	6,774	*6,840*	5,662	*5,705*	7,741	*8,061*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	4,628,792	2,277,773	2,351,019	76,639	78,142	37,284	39,087	63,893	72,402
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	71,239,701	35,503,733	35,735,968	1,132,780	1,195,628	500,768	540,433	1,041,963	1,155,298
Feudatory States.									
Kuch Bihar	578,868	302,457	*276,411*	9,068	*9,700*	4,745	*5,117*	8,854	*9,683*
Orissa Tributary States	1,696,710	849,450	*847,260*	24,371	*28,387*	9,229	*8,737*	23,529	*25,697*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	883,359	449,683	*433,676*	9,040	*9,179*	10,474	*11,086*	13,146	*14,739*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	3,158,937	1,601,590	1,557,347	42,479	47,266	24,448	24,940	45,529	50,119
British subjects in French Chandernagore	4,913	2,922	*1,911*	...	...	25	*42*	34	*33*

of the people—continued.

PERIODS.

3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		TOTAL 0—4.		5—9.		10—14.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25,981	*30,874*	22,682	*23,413*	103,937	*113,968*	119,318	*118,448*	103,118	*87,927*
35,495	*40,861*	32,580	*34,153*	135,864	*153,170*	157,938	*152,059*	131,307	*111,108*
31,437	*35,698*	30,269	*32,447*	133,320	*145,335*	156,325	*145,331*	132,902	*108,328*
38,580	*45,245*	36,755	*40,197*	160,279	*180,527*	190,819	*185,680*	141,132	*127,912*
27,548	*32,706*	25,368	*28,333*	113,447	*128,865*	141,282	*137,050*	113,541	*91,177*
41,596	*48,307*	38,815	*41,898*	164,682	*182,053*	211,444	*205,763*	170,341	*140,094*
44,378	*49,776*	41,478	*43,849*	178,056	*193,104*	218,790	*211,899*	162,847	*133,732*
245,015	*283,467*	227,947	*244,290*	989,585	*1,097,022*	1,195,916	*1,156,230*	955,188	*800,278*
35,463	*41,534*	29,970	*32,295*	132,705	*148,920*	159,386	*154,901*	123,609	*104,282*
34,925	*40,534*	30,251	*32,586*	132,643	*146,105*	167,218	*161,688*	119,225	*99,616*
30,210	*36,552*	31,603	*33,794*	126,668	*140,879*	160,557	*150,776*	112,032	*84,385*
14,636	*16,442*	13,065	*13,532*	64,012	*68,403*	66,726	*63,357*	45,041	*36,611*
35,167	*40,220*	30,778	*31,786*	141,913	*152,403*	153,914	*145,650*	111,837	*99,085*
150,401	*175,289*	135,667	*143,993*	597,941	*656,710*	707,800	*676,372*	511,744	*423,979*
395,416	458,756	363,614	388,283	1,587,526	1,753,732	1,903,716	1,832,602	1,466,932	1,224,257
29,197	*32,245*	27,520	*28,156*	121,161	*128,360*	138,300	*134,659*	130,007	*115,885*
14,434	*15,682*	12,261	*12,698*	59,776	*63,708*	67,458	*65,558*	66,180	*58,116*
2,682	*2,995*	2,643	*2,825*	11,183	*11,969*	14,284	*14,484*	11,455	*10,247*
13,286	*14,914*	12,411	*13,112*	55,409	*5,931*	67,090	*66,763*	63,628	*56,577*
59,539	65,836	54,835	56,791	247,529	263,168	287,132	281,464	271,270	240,825
22,323	*26,556*	18,467	*19,941*	82,418	*92,834*	103,269	*101,040*	79,253	*67,610*
36,506	*41,313*	33,479	*36,105*	140,406	*153,722*	156,392	*147,961*	118,775	*98,372*
21,719	*24,849*	17,485	*18,544*	84,794	*89,777*	105,673	*104,626*	80,866	*63,247*
9,810	*10,593*	9,215	*9,343*	39,202	*40,542*	47,222	*46,109*	38,805	*32,911*
90,358	103,311	78,646	83,933	346,820	376,875	412,556	399,736	317,699	262,140
1,185,214	1,327,379	1,090,134	1,132,737	4,949,959	5,351,475	5,507,911	5,239,324	4,310,415	3,463,328
9,377	*10,563*	8,796	*9,219*	40,840	*44,282*	44,751	*43,352*	31,971	*22,494*
28,213	*32,891*	24,400	*27,124*	109,742	*122,836*	138,883	*138,130*	117,693	*98,136*
18,902	*21,457*	16,128	*17,522*	67,690	*73,983*	82,551	*77,596*	63,739	*48,267*
56,492	64,911	49,324	53,865	218,272	241,101	265,185	259,078	213,403	188,897
34	*28*	32	*32*	125	*135*	152	*131*	172	*139*

TABLE V.—*The Ages*

DISTRICT.	AGE								
	15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—34.		35
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Patna Division.									
Patna	67,817	*63,078*	67,964	*75,454*	72,347	*78,584*	71,812	*78,124*	53,240
Gaya	77,658	*75,351*	75,575	*88,688*	84,205	*93,853*	86,710	*94,504*	63,403
Shahabad	77,754	*72,455*	75,717	*88,979*	80,693	*93,525*	80,639	*94,295*	59,537
Saran	86,343	*84,636*	83,697	*101,666*	80,784	*114,075*	82,063	*118,329*	66,035
Champaran	68,519	*59,196*	67,076	*72,635*	80,191	*82,420*	82,162	*81,505*	64,682
Muzaffarpur	102,040	*94,071*	86,229	*105,831*	99,807	*120,160*	101,507	*117,398*	78,892
Darbhanga	105,642	*99,451*	84,841	*108,209*	111,319	*132,309*	119,524	*127,474*	87,552
Total ...	585,773	*548,238*	541,099	*641,455*	609,346	*714,926*	624,417	*711,629*	473,341
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	75,827	*72,587*	61,441	*78,109*	78,443	*91,469*	78,155	*88,904*	57,953
Bhagalpur	74,932	*73,063*	64,246	*79,709*	89,841	*96,654*	90,761	*91,606*	64,342
Purnea	77,737	*70,618*	58,970	*69,561*	92,860	*96,844*	85,222	*86,729*	74,493
Malda	34,309	*38,436*	26,168	*33,361*	36,057	*38,935*	30,225	*30,676*	25,833
Santhal Parganas	74,739	*78,781*	61,948	*70,827*	67,486	*68,851*	57,762	*62,137*	44,355
Total ...	337,544	*333,485*	272,773	*331,567*	364,687	*392,753*	342,125	*360,052*	266,976
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	923,317	881,723	813,872	973,022	974,033	1,107,679	966,542	1,071,681	740,317
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	97,527	*94,925*	78,000	*79,546*	61,956	*69,505*	67,994	*80,612*	52,851
Balasore	52,178	*52,570*	42,525	*44,246*	33,552	*35,971*	36,328	*42,203*	27,515
Angul	7,514	*7,826*	6,464	*6,767*	7,679	*7,095*	6,632	*6,965*	5,626
Puri	43,752	*40,140*	39,357	*37,553*	35,384	*36,535*	39,095	*40,689*	28,520
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	200,971	195,461	166,346	168,112	138,571	149,106	150,049	170,469	114,512
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	44,370	*42,468*	35,210	*44,065*	40,570	*50,916*	44,379	*50,720*	34,818
Lohardaga	61,395	*60,366*	51,232	*66,438*	61,547	*72,807*	67,607	*72,586*	48,837
Manbhum	56,526	*55,373*	32,725	*40,105*	45,239	*52,125*	39,762	*43,478*	40,420
Singhbhum	24,001	*25,409*	18,251	*22,054*	20,181	*22,144*	19,686	*21,657*	15,494
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	186,292	183,616	137,418	172,662	167,537	197,992	171,634	183,441	139,569
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	2,904,956	2,994,246	2,492,818	2,958,527	2,985,059	319,886	2,863,700	2,922,980	2,301,418
Feudatory States.									
Kuch Bihar	24,135	*24,751*	21,532	*24,110*	27,409	*27,696*	24,279	*22,237*	21,629
Orissa Tributary States	73,076	*73,218*	62,020	*67,034*	69,663	*70,538*	71,869	*73,519*	48,676
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	31,623	*30,959*	28,694	*34,503*	34,915	*37,045*	36,776	*36,431*	25,791
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	128,834	128,928	112,246	125,647	131,987	135,279	132,924	132,187	96,096
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	178	*172*	316	*191*	377	*230*	447	*217*	276

of the people—concluded.

PERIODS.

—39.	40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
56,629	59,362	*62,915*	36,043	*34,994*	40,600	*44,205*	18,552	*19,171*	51,622	*69,775*
67,935	70,398	*73,069*	40,769	*40,723*	47,496	*50,046*	19,326	*20,348*	54,362	*72,766*
67,912	61,389	*72,391*	33,195	*37,975*	40,445	*51,268*	12,866	*17,406*	46,017	*77,338*
89,684	66,486	*99,982*	43,048	*53,816*	48,506	*61,357*	19,914	*25,340*	64,820	*99,547*
60,789	61,474	*57,514*	38,934	*36,317*	40,301	*37,614*	16,876	*18,110*	47,650	*60,138*
93,197	80,709	*90,998*	54,092	*60,624*	58,551	*63,337*	26,461	*32,057*	70,619	*100,488*
93,801	93,919	*94,321*	55,312	*56,932*	63,471	*61,422*	23,955	*27,092*	65,757	*91,231*
529,647	493,737	*542,190*	301,393	*321,381*	339,370	*369,249*	137,950	*159,524*	400,847	*571,283*
64,919	64,045	*69,342*	41,352	*40,566*	45,100	*45,490*	19,463	*19,667*	49,588	*70,093*
60,816	67,212	*63,710*	37,674	*34,819*	40,430	*41,075*	14,790	*16,032*	41,551	*62,938*
59,295	64,206	*56,542*	43,967	*31,723*	38,644	*35,496*	15,833	*13,762*	42,308	*54,551*
21,997	21,848	*23,112*	13,242	*12,498*	13,338	*15,536*	5,130	*5,701*	17,988	*26,379*
45,372	46,727	*43,455*	27,536	*24,705*	27,830	*27,434*	13,891	*15,211*	40,629	*49,718*
252,100	264,038	*256,161*	163,771	*144,311*	165,342	*165,031*	69,112	*70,373*	192,064	*263,679*
781,747	757,775	798,351	465,164	485,692	504,712	534,280	207,062	229,897	592,911	834,962
51,912	63,191	*74,031*	31,237	*28,254*	39,566	*50,023*	13,562	*13,675*	45,205	*75,727*
27,694	33,414	*41,184*	16,132	*15,529*	20,836	*25,950*	7,000	*7,377*	18,744	*32,881*
4,612	5,140	*4,609*	2,274	*1,934*	3,234	*3,002*	966	*827*	3,317	*3,959*
24,689	33,383	*34,673*	16,677	*12,740*	23,408	*24,767*	7,649	*6,246*	21,178	*29,965*
108,907	135,128	154,497	66,320	58,457	87,044	103,742	29,177	28,125	88,444	142,532
36,728	33,220	*34,749*	21,174	*18,870*	20,399	*21,345*	8,398	*8,398*	19,286	*27,614*
49,009	47,565	*48,785*	24,101	*23,419*	26,558	*29,307*	11,835	*14,009*	29,943	*42,681*
35,954	30,471	*30,348*	21,924	*19,631*	20,006	*20,699*	10,345	*10,676*	24,448	*34,090*
14,551	15,664	*14,953*	8,209	*7,561*	10,035	*9,418*	3,908	*4,030*	10,759	*12,732*
136,242	126,920	128,835	75,408	69,481	76,998	80,769	34,486	37,113	84,436	117,117
2,030,698	2,214,054	2,173,421	1,308,226	1,149,192	1,398,391	1,466,915	600,059	608,092	1,666,767	2,178,908
14,619	20,586	*16,052*	11,369	*7,537*	13,046	*11,252*	4,348	*3,267*	16,562	*14,762*
42,437	60,402	*55,537*	23,062	*18,523*	35,735	*36,409*	8,629	*8,265*	30,000	*42,678*
23,408	31,226	*25,286*	11,121	*8,965*	15,255	*13,014*	5,370	*5,719*	14,932	*18,500*
80,464	112,214	96,875	45,552	35,025	64,036	60,675	18,347	17,251	61,494	75,940
145	338	*179*	164	*86*	129	*105*	61	*52*	13	*159*

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL UNMARRIED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan	478,789	316,635	*162,154*	83,197	*86,374*	87,799	*62,473*
Birbhum	274,370	173,290	*101,080*	50,641	*54,309*	53,043	*38,938*
Bankura	428,103	272,988	*155,115*	70,467	*75,471*	81,226	*61,395*
Midnapore	1,024,552	668,075	*356,477*	159,146	*169,668*	195,269	*147,448*
Hooghly	368,360	246,135	*122,225*	64,319	*66,998*	68,074	*48,250*
Howrah	274,184	177,244	*96,940*	47,681	*50,756*	51,643	*40,620*
Total ...	2,848,358	1,854,367	*993,991*	475,451	*503,576*	537,054	*399,124*
Presidency Division.							
24-Parganas	708,735	453,900	*254,835*	136,268	*144,781*	134,295	*91,130*
Calcutta	190,597	133,099	*57,498*	26,137	*23,103*	24,602	*20,944*
Nadia	663,679	429,793	*233,886*	130,711	*134,238*	114,395	*84,422*
Murshidabad	478,095	302,937	*175,158*	92,830	*98,609*	89,106	*65,547*
Jessore	749,177	492,329	*256,848*	134,681	*141,694*	133,699	*95,867*
Khulna	473,647	303,541	*170,106*	85,888	*91,327*	89,259	*67,055*
Total ...	3,263,930	2,115,599	*1,148,331*	606,515	*633,802*	585,355	*424,965*
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi	521,398	323,418	*197,980*	100,456	*108,321*	103,414	*78,060*
Dinajpur	663,247	407,198	*256,049*	110,564	*118,435*	131,995	*107,547*
Jalpaiguri	310,425	192,048	*118,377*	48,436	*51,728*	52,904	*45,490*
Darjeeling	105,102	60,200	*44,902*	14,582	*14,621*	14,531	*13,648*
Rangpur	834,677	536,401	*298,276*	145,130	*156,524*	160,531	*118,622*
Bogra	337,660	203,716	*133,944*	62,581	*69,209*	69,507	*56,366*
Pabna	578,445	351,740	*226,705*	109,166	*118,635*	106,261	*89,145*
Total ...	3,350,954	2,074,721	*1,276,233*	590,915	*637,523*	639,143	*508,678*
Dacca Division.							
Dacca	1,071,486	640,433	*431,053*	191,315	*203,029*	191,069	*174,289*
Mymensingh	1,546,693	946,571	*600,122*	258,969	*281,243*	296,829	*259,749*
Faridpur	746,813	466,275	*280,538*	145,071	*151,129*	127,960	*103,864*
Backergunge	892,987	544,306	*348,681*	163,052	*170,726*	158,302	*138,795*
Total ...	4,257,979	2,597,585	*1,660,394*	758,437	*806,127*	774,169	*676,697*
Chittagong Division.							
Tippera	829,536	492,885	*336,651*	133,540	*144,048*	145,026	*140,643*
Noakhali	483,237	285,253	*197,984*	85,543	*87,556*	87,020	*82,164*
Chittagong	638,677	379,792	*258,885*	109,650	*110,549*	107,405	*100,028*
Total ...	1,951,450	1,157,930	*793,520*	328,733	*342,153*	339,451	*322,835*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	15,672,671	9,800,202	5,872,469	2,760,051	2,923,181	2,875,172	2,332,299

of the people—(1) *Unmarried.*

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
69,062	*10,828*	39,187	*1,116*	16,450	*359*	9,965	*290*
36,422	*6,205*	17,798	*876*	6,602	*254*	4,063	*169*
62,919	*14,487*	33,806	*2,237*	12,218	*524*	6,492	*362*
155,325	*30,515*	89,458	*4,607*	38,796	*1,366*	16,957	*885*
56,476	*5,970*	28,801	*310*	13,270	*145*	7,250	*158*
40,890	*4,712*	20,913	*328*	8,652	*131*	3,933	*133*
421,094	*72,717*	229,963	*9,474*	95,988	*2,779*	48,660	*1,997*
95,604	*12,825*	42,411	*1,437*	21,166	*829*	11,183	*773*
26,506	*7,957*	20,154	*1,946*	14,795	*1,080*	8,537	*800*
93,566	*12,755*	53,626	*959*	20,761	*383*	8,847	*259*
64,552	*9,148*	34,136	*726*	12,031	*293*	5,126	*238*
113,022	*16,491*	61,330	*883*	26,430	*448*	13,029	*403*
66,137	*10,122*	33,259	*466*	15,035	*300*	7,805	*244*
459,387	*69,298*	244,916	*6,417*	110,218	*3,333*	54,527	*2,717*
66,654	*9,891*	30,478	*644*	12,378	*271*	5,745	*244*
73,072	*22,395*	44,839	*4,383*	20,606	*1,236*	15,536	*927*
36,437	*15,945*	21,229	*3,029*	14,145	*968*	10,250	*490*
12,475	*9,735*	8,511	*4,435*	4,907	*1,352*	2,856	*528*
98,778	*17,475*	55,961	*1,943*	32,945	*1,038*	22,720	*819*
40,308	*7,216*	17,291	*463*	7,112	*206*	3,872	*179*
73,738	*14,885*	34,202	*1,078*	14,645	*455*	7,066	*1,093*
401,462	*97,542*	212,511	*15,975*	106,738	*5,526*	68,045	*4,280*
144,231	*49,156*	66,958	*2,269*	25,308	*612*	11,286	*501*
196,963	*50,956*	99,280	*3,426*	45,106	*1,159*	27,215	*964*
105,563	*22,957*	51,210	*871*	19,894	*473*	8,430	*313*
117,402	*35,710*	61,979	*1,502*	24,981	*528*	10,122	*387*
564,159	*158,779*	279,427	*8,068*	115,289	*2,772*	57,053	*2,165*
110,804	*46,900*	59,155	*2,795*	26,173	*625*	11,042	*453*
61,501	*25,930*	33,944	*1,335*	10,825	*257*	3,609	*171*
82,758	*40,954*	48,779	*4,741*	19,161	*966*	5,733	*433*
255,063	*113,784*	141,878	*8,871*	56,159	*1,848*	20,384	*1,057*
2,101,165	512,120	1,108,695	48,805	484,392	16,258	248,669	12,216

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan	4,391	*196*	2,725	*173*	1,536	*114*
Birbhum	1,766	*100*	1,158	*67*	635	*61*
Bankura	2,530	*225*	1,325	*132*	774	*112*
Midnapore	6,605	*680*	2,854	*387*	1,749	*358*
Hooghly	3,698	*128*	1,821	*81*	1,253	*64*
Howrah	1,735	*95*	764	*56*	533	*29*
Total ...	20,725	*1,424*	10,647	*896*	6,480	*738*
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas	5,575	*532*	3,052	*514*	1,844	*705*
Calcutta	5,148	*466*	3,264	*448*	1,838	*281*
Nadia	3,149	*238*	1,583	*169*	1,191	*126*
Murshidabad	1,928	*179*	1,086	*119*	871	*125*
Jessore	4,439	*320*	2,027	*200*	1,362	*176*
Khulna	2,726	*221*	1,233	*113*	833	*82*
Total ...	22,965	*1,956*	12,245	*1,563*	7,939	*1,495*
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	2,120	*193*	808	*90*	607	*94*
Dinajpur	5,581	*456*	2,622	*265*	1,114	*217*
Jalpaiguri	4,396	*274*	1,893	*131*	1,373	*106*
Darjeeling	1,205	*223*	529	*99*	304	*82*
Rangpur	10,480	*636*	4,473	*359*	2,622	*301*
Bogra	1,560	*108*	622	*65*	379	*52*
Pabna	2,737	*328*	1,264	*180*	908	*296*
Total ...	28,079	*2,218*	12,211	*1,189*	7,107	*1,148*
Dacca Division.						
Dacca	3,872	*366*	2,057	*215*	1,441	*221*
Mymensingh	10,189	*794*	4,918	*443*	2,922	*419*
Faridpur	3,026	*342*	1,401	*145*	1,219	*155*
Backergunge	3,269	*286*	1,661	*189*	1,208	*198*
Total ...	20,356	*1,788*	10,037	*992*	6,790	*993*
Chittagong Division.						
Tippera	3,130	*357*	1,311	*226*	889	*222*
Noakhali	1,107	*139*	479	*75*	375	*100*
Chittagong	3,996	*343*	610	*140*	567	*230*
Total ...	8,233	*839*	2,400	*441*	1,831	*552*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	100,358	8,225	47,540	5,081	30,147	4,926

of the people—(1) *Unmarried*—continued.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
887	54	495	60	415	37	526	80
418	24	286	28	171	13	287	36
514	50	295	44	176	33	246	43
600	138	589	190	201	59	526	176
501	29	323	37	110	18	239	37
165	15	149	18	60	16	126	31
3,085	310	2,137	377	1,133	176	1,950	403
857	404	603	301	362	127	680	477
748	145	651	139	289	98	430	91
671	64	513	79	279	36	501	109
403	44	353	37	201	17	315	76
698	92	560	86	339	37	713	151
450	48	341	50	190	23	385	55
3,827	797	3,021	692	1,660	338	3,024	958
273	38	221	54	68	14	196	66
505	89	383	131	114	50	267	118
408	43	362	61	93	21	322	91
104	12	92	22	29	6	75	139
893	145	934	184	200	34	734	196
167	17	143	25	37	5	137	33
560	126	500	195	160	105	533	134
2,910	470	2,635	672	701	235	2,264	777
874	78	750	105	343	37	899	175
1,346	217	1,104	236	485	90	1,245	426
725	59	699	78	279	38	789	112
663	74	622	91	284	31	761	164
3,608	428	3,175	510	1,391	196	3,694	879
517	74	457	122	184	27	657	159
212	41	251	72	100	31	287	113
244	86	318	143	128	95	443	177
973	201	1,026	337	412	153	1,387	449
14,403	2,206	11,994	2,588	6,297	1,098	12,319	3,466

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL UNMARRIED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.							
Patna	579,841	337,001	*242,840*	102,146	*110,847*	105,338	*93,568*
Gaya	751,806	430,064	*321,742*	133,730	*148,783*	141,690	*122,954*
Shahabad	738,837	428,208	*310,629*	131,515	*142,299*	140,746	*120,776*
Saran	956,883	532,497	*424,386*	159,532	*178,942*	181,106	*166,709*
Champaran	682,129	388,636	*293,493*	112,787	*127,249*	131,218	*115,502*
Muzaffarpur	851,392	490,327	*361,065*	160,301	*173,681*	168,807	*137,322*
Darbhanga	711,258	417,961	*293,297*	170,076	*176,358*	134,371	*92,439*
Total ...	5,272,146	3,024,694	*2,247,452*	970,087	*1,058,159*	1,003,276	*849,270*
Bhagalpur Division.							
Monghyr	670,931	388,963	*281,968*	130,788	*143,897*	136,967	*106,467*
Bhagalpur	604,786	355,102	*249,684*	130,039	*138,720*	129,660	*89,649*
Purnea	782,044	474,937	*307,107*	126,197	*138,588*	154,926	*122,444*
Malda	341,948	205,213	*136,735*	63,877	*67,840*	65,774	*55,210*
Sonthal Parganas	794,473	438,886	*355,587*	141,213	*150,507*	147,893	*127,545*
Total ...	3,194,182	1,863,101	*1,331,081*	592,114	*639,552*	635,220	*501,315*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	8,466,328	4,887,795	3,578,533	1,562,201	1,697,711	1,638,496	1,350,585
Orissa Division.							
Cuttack	849,449	498,496	*350,953*	121,008	*128,092*	137,806	*131,045*
Balasore	409,673	246,694	*162,979*	59,620	*63,422*	66,892	*61,249*
Angul	81,803	45,251	*36,552*	11,142	*11,897*	14,108	*13,823*
Puri	413,336	243,366	*169,970*	55,304	*59,008*	66,927	*65,802*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	1,754,261	1,033,807	720,454	247,074	262,419	285,733	271,919
Chota Nagpur Division.							
Hazaribagh	457 978	259,270	*198,708*	81,532	*90,078*	93,055	*77,591*
Lohardaga	807,295	439,260	*368,035*	139,806	*152,466*	151,309	*136,856*
Manbhum	514,447	298,404	*216,043*	84,547	*88,472*	102,555	*90,127*
Singhbhum	305,113	162,662	*142,451*	39,005	*40,171*	46,730	*44,581*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	2,084,833	1,159,596	925,237	344,890	371,187	393,649	349,155
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	27,978,093	16,881,400	11,096,693	4,914,216	5,254,498	5,193,050	4,303,958
Feudatory States.							
Kuch Bihar	247,375	162,165	*85,210*	40,763	*43,801*	44,440	*34,908*
Orissa Tributary States	806,430	449,156	*357,274*	109,419	*122,355*	137,681	*133,256*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	443,740	243,820	*199,920*	67,514	*73,710*	84,743	*75,682*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	1,497,545	855,141	642,404	217,696	239,866	263,864	243,846
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	1,099	808	*291*	124	*134*	147	*99*

of the people—(1) *Unmarried*—continued.

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
66,343	31,199	25,924	3,857	13,529	1,079	8,343	570
86,350	40,015	29,056	4,852	14,155	1,437	9,216	983
84,586	40,591	28,494	3,810	15,124	917	10,302	701
101,866	65,860	37,792	8,730	26,062	1,539	9,908	763
79,817	41,187	28,541	6,030	13,941	1,395	9,180	697
88,238	41,059	37,700	5,705	14,612	1,094	10,393	647
57,812	19,866	24,256	2,236	11,098	653	8,052	448
565,012	279,777	205,763	35,220	108,521	8,114	65,394	4,809
70,986	26,163	23,961	2,963	9,799	735	6,770	504
57,184	17,275	19,089	2,206	7,975	606	5,235	396
93,477	34,949	47,851	7,895	22,665	1,139	17,371	748
39,903	11,571	19,875	1,170	6,799	289	4,253	193
90,655	55,047	36,288	15,753	12,893	3,841	5,576	1,296
352,205	145,005	147,064	29,987	60,131	6,610	39,205	3,137
917,217	424,782	352,827	65,207	168,652	14,724	104,599	7,946
125,655	77,380	75,415	11,400	27,203	838	5,914	488
62,301	32,383	37,615	4,738	13,751	372	3,319	179
10,564	7,182	5,223	2,650	2,430	592	1,124	165
62,291	38,696	34,419	4,931	15,265	407	5,015	216
260,811	155,641	152,677	23,719	58,649	2,209	15,372	1,048
53,939	25,008	17,798	4,043	6,271	883	3,141	390
96,964	59,624	30,026	11,386	10,492	3,263	5,085	1,543
67,448	29,783	27,592	5,250	7,338	775	4,345	542
36,911	27,995	18,415	13,304	8,856	5,983	5,658	3,428
255,262	142,410	93,831	33,983	32,957	10,904	18,229	5,903
3,534,455	1,234,953	1,708,030	171,714	744,650	44,095	388,869	27,113
30,433	5,388	19,107	436	11,522	173	8,345	124
110,655	72,672	52,162	19,645	22,554	3,913	9,430	1,886
57,808	37,072	19,948	8,458	8,617	2,313	4,354	1,003
198,896	115,132	91,217	28,539	42,693	6,399	22,129	3,013
154	32	105	7	96	8	7	5

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Patna Division.						
Patna	5,326	*519*	3,187	*303*	2,661	*307*
Gaya	6,017	*866*	3,238	*456*	2,773	*529*
Shahabad	7,105	*594*	3,911	*264*	2,789	*248*
Saran	6,070	*610*	3,359	*365*	2,642	*314*
Champaran	5,444	*495*	2,733	*256*	2,026	*249*
Muzaffarpur	6,339	*492*	3,488	*239*	2,527	*290*
Darbhanga	4,862	*430*	2,644	*246*	1,892	*245*
Total ...	41,163	*4,006*	22,560	*2,129*	17,310	*2,182*
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	3,791	*374*	2,062	*217*	1,506	*217*
Bhagalpur	2,623	*306*	1,232	*127*	879	*124*
Purnea	6,689	*509*	2,795	*220*	1,368	*209*
Malda	2,272	*162*	878	*80*	694	*73*
Sonthal Parganas	2,056	*595*	834	*294*	635	*272*
Total ...	17,431	*1,946*	7,801	*938*	5,082	*895*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	58,594	5,952	30,361	3,067	22,392	3,077
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	2,218	*518*	1,016	*285*	916	*336*
Balasore	1,417	*180*	584	*118*	522	*117*
Angul	385	*83*	128	*42*	79	*41*
Puri	1,873	*267*	665	*157*	656	*192*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	5,893	1,048	2,393	602	2,173	686
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Hazaribagh	1,790	*294*	656	*118*	484	*129*
Lohardaga	2,701	*1,106*	1,075	*551*	769	*435*
Manbhum	1,796	*359*	1,085	*246*	654	*159*
Singhbhum	3,088	*2,286*	1,478	*1,318*	1,059	*1,150*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	9,375	4,045	4,294	2,233	2,966	1,873
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	174,220	19,270	84,588	10,983	57,678	10,562
Feudatory States.						
Kuch Bihar	3,632	*107*	1,685	*66*	1,028	*68*
Orissa Tributary States	3,772	*1,250*	1,364	*621*	1,082	*591*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	1,950	*672*	772	*310*	538	*286*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	9,354	2,029	3,821	997	2,648	945
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	48	*3*	22	*1*	24	*1*

of the people—(1) *Unmarried*—concluded.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,383	*135*	1,238	*179*	476	*79*	1,107	*198*
1,225	*213*	1,212	*269*	450	*105*	952	*280*
1,284	*98*	1,144	*131*	303	*29*	905	*171*
1,293	*132*	1,253	*156*	467	*62*	1,147	*204*
972	*100*	892	*108*	336	*59*	749	*166*
1,386	*137*	1,111	*144*	425	*70*	1,000	*185*
976	*101*	828	*120*	350	*53*	744	*102*
8,519	*916*	7,678	*1,107*	2,807	*457*	6,604	*1,306*
765	*109*	688	*138*	282	*54*	598	*130*
406	*53*	373	*93*	119	*26*	288	*103*
591	*113*	463	*124*	174	*44*	370	*125*
272	*34*	260	*41*	81	*17*	275	*55*
272	*107*	224	*113*	93	*33*	254	*184*
2,306	*416*	2,008	*509*	749	*174*	1,785	*597*
10,825	1,332	9,686	1,616	3,556	631	8,389	1,903
354	*116*	408	*188*	129	*44*	454	*223*
205	*37*	228	*78*	71	*16*	169	*90*
21	*17*	23	*22*	4	*6*	15	*32*
227	*62*	307	*97*	98	*21*	319	*114*
807	232	966	385	302	87	957	459
224	*41*	160	*54*	72	*30*	148	*49*
276	*160*	293	*226*	131	*116*	333	*303*
346	*98*	243	*82*	213	*42*	242	*108*
456	*594*	431	*632*	197	*296*	378	*713*
1,302	893	1,127	994	613	484	1,101	1,173
27,337	4,683	23,773	5,583	9,768	2,300	22,766	7,001
381	*33*	398	*41*	111	*8*	320	*57*
126	*206*	458	*346*	75	*97*	378	*436*
149	*96*	190	*120*	66	*53*	171	*143*
656	335	1,046	507	252	158	869	638
10	...	8	...	...	...	...	*1*

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL MARRIED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan	649,120	325,939	*323,181*	148	*1,580*	838	*20,053*
Birbhum	389,361	194,897	*194,464*	125	*794*	761	*11,555*
Bankura	483,703	231,817	*231,886*	101	*1,621*	527	*15,667*
Midnapore	1,195,049	587,595	*607,454*	249	*1,598*	1,364	*34,685*
Hooghly	492,480	249,866	*242,614*	87	*765*	278	*15,584*
Howrah	334,700	173,834	*160,866*	78	*282*	249	*8,096*
Total ...	3,544,413	1,763,948	*1,780,465*	788	*6,640*	4,008	*105,640*
Presidency Division.							
24-Parganas	921,077	491,737	*429,340*	571	*2,553*	2,005	*26,898*
Calcutta	402,117	296,168	*105,949*	147	*240*	560	*1,362*
Nadia	717,093	343,583	*373,510*	116	*786*	427	*16,904*
Murshidabad	566,069	280,167	*285,902*	173	*910*	772	*16,069*
Jessore	844,797	411,126	*433,671*	314	*2,070*	1,101	*22,111*
Khulna	552,356	286,916	*265,440*	274	*1,445*	1,243	*15,016*
Total ...	4,003,509	2,109,697	*1,893,812*	1,595	*8,004*	6,108	*98,360*
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi	622,499	313,517	*308,982*	262	*785*	1,002	*13,330*
Dinajpur	718,363	368,188	*350,175*	402	*1,206*	1,784	*14,318*
Jalpaiguri	296,386	155,571	*140,815*	120	*295*	329	*3,472*
Darjeeling	104,361	58,798	*45,563*	13	*25*	62	*171*
Rangpur	943,294	479,630	*463,664*	473	*1,915*	1,968	*28,371*
Bogra	396,478	202,926	*193,552*	132	*647*	945	*9,373*
Pabna	617,443	308,086	*309,357*	197	*468*	683	*9,729*
Total ...	3,698,824	1,886,716	*1,812,108*	1,599	*5,341*	6,773	*78,764*
Dacca Division.							
Dacca	1,065,501	524,932	*540,569*	358	*1,268*	1,466	*14,861*
Mymensingh	1,547,475	786,006	*761,469*	586	*1,468*	1,782	*26,846*
Faridpur	812,684	395,343	*417,341*	537	*2,510*	1,966	*19,006*
Backergunge	1,021,268	517,319	*503,949*	724	*3,647*	3,695	*21,909*
Total ...	4,446,928	2,223,600	*2,223,328*	2,205	*8,893*	8,909	*82,622*
Chittagong Division.							
Tippera	787,288	396,843	*390,445*	314	*842*	921	*7,165*
Noakhali	437,559	209,524	*228,035*	162	*420*	361	*4,186*
Chittagong	501,672	221,722	*279,950*	138	*217*	246	*2,188*
Total ...	1,726,519	828,089	*898,430*	614	*1,479*	1,528	*13,539*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	7,420,193	8,812,050	8,608,143	6,801	30,357	27,326	378,925

of the people—(2) *Married.*

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5,514	46,969	19,714	55,968	33,023	48,227	53,621	52,280
4,745	26,132	14,610	32,201	20,381	28,436	32,200	33,102
3,912	33,188	15,894	43,101	23,979	36,959	36,659	40,822
8,221	85,519	31,980	110,983	63,743	102,287	92,513	96,847
2,422	39,815	11,340	40,741	25,667	38,862	39,405	36,930
2,050	26,429	9,435	28,593	19,975	27,183	28,850	24,671
26,864	258,052	102,973	310,687	186,768	281,954	283,248	284,052
11,257	63,192	32,923	72,143	51,251	69,519	76,759	64,661
4,672	9,932	16,675	15,218	38,396	17,742	49,295	17,301
3,349	57,622	15,886	65,539	31,085	58,648	49,426	58,388
5,157	43,307	18,341	50,709	30,439	45,620	44,787	45,133
5,827	66,609	18,786	81,717	34,636	69,910	64,135	70,871
6,054	41,873	16,866	53,392	27,861	42,625	48,016	41,235
36,316	282,535	119,477	338,718	213,668	304,064	332,418	297,587
6,298	41,495	17,489	56,017	30,913	59,086	52,404	55,225
8,195	38,043	19,547	61,121	28,629	55,656	60,751	69,244
1,872	12,458	5,689	21,803	13,214	25,201	25,038	27,750
609	1,487	2,690	5,272	7,676	8,589	10,637	9,066
8,594	64,856	23,027	80,528	41,192	77,751	73,295	81,212
5,000	25,845	12,393	36,507	19,563	35,379	33,410	33,297
4,163	43,028	14,607	53,420	27,798	51,806	47,151	51,043
34,731	227,212	95,415	314,668	168,985	313,471	302,686	326,837
8,746	72,839	28,699	104,386	51,622	92,724	83,031	89,308
12,180	107,706	43,208	148,774	74,746	130,321	131,629	131,358
9,080	65,213	22,546	78,173	37,662	68,661	60,843	65,346
12,750	69,019	28,872	95,524	53,108	88,964	84,869	82,737
42,756	314,777	123,385	426,857	217,138	380,670	360,372	368,749
4,399	43,926	17,616	77,144	38,891	73,409	65,778	68,869
2,080	25,736	9,716	47,516	22,182	42,473	34,038	37,379
811	24,977	5,732	56,867	21,755	55,403	33,924	44,229
240	94,639	33,064	181,527	82,828	171,285	133,740	150,477
147,907	1,177,215	474,314	1,572,457	869,387	1,451,444	1,412,464	1,427,702

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan	50,553	37,609	46,508	24,929	38,211	17,307
Birbhum	27,491	22,582	26,851	15,744	20,338	11,053
Bankura	33,309	29,273	31,354	20,236	26,213	14,393
Midnapore	97,072	75,457	77,062	39,490	79,386	32,828
Hooghly	41,350	28,789	33,866	16,081	34,563	13,214
Howrah	29,063	18,570	20,959	10,331	22,464	8,704
Total ...	278,907	212,280	236,600	126,811	221,175	97,498
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas	76,554	50,636	62,553	30,525	59,413	21,015
Calcutta	54,103	16,151	35,708	9,022	39,427	8,448
Nadia	52,134	45,378	48,682	26,804	45,069	21,951
Murshidabad	42,759	33,634	36,800	19,132	32,706	15,849
Jessore	65,613	51,182	57,839	27,723	52,452	21,777
Khulna	46,056	28,749	36,632	15,716	32,463	12,428
Total ...	337,219	225,730	278,214	128,922	261,530	101,468
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	57,599	40,850	49,512	16,825	39,601	14,681
Dinajpur	58,022	47,129	57,169	27,512	46,059	18,567
Jalpaiguri	25,752	20,800	22,464	11,059	21,350	9,447
Darjeeling	10,532	7,424	7,731	4,342	7,315	4,110
Rangpur	80,516	59,972	70,308	29,861	65,487	22,505
Bogra	34,640	23,419	27,436	11,862	23,558	9,165
Pabna	49,611	40,845	42,532	21,577	38,766	18,529
Total ...	316,672	240,439	268,133	123,038	242,136	97,004
Dacca Division.						
Dacca	81,474	64,713	72,713	38,750	59,266	30,580
Mymensingh	126,192	89,925	114,318	50,878	90,390	37,779
Faridpur	63,872	50,243	49,234	25,371	47,646	22,823
Backergunge	79,506	57,283	66,642	33,886	55,508	26,096
Total ...	351,044	262,164	302,907	148,885	252,810	117,278
Chittagong Division.						
Tippera	63,484	48,907	55,161	28,192	45,569	22,389
Noakhali	31,583	27,637	25,434	15,598	24,048	14,246
Chittagong	37,640	41,485	24,786	16,530	28,312	18,747
Total ...	132,707	118,092	105,381	60,320	97,929	55,382
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	1,416,549	1,058,642	1,191,235	587,976	1,075,580	468,630

of the people—(2) *Married*—continued.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
26,719	*8,133*	18,643	*4,824*	13,546	*2,639*	18,901	*2,663*
15,092	*5,475*	12,266	*3,868*	7,163	*1,573*	12,874	*1,950*
19,579	*7,147*	15,546	*5,102*	9,235	*2,035*	15,449	*2,342*
36,461	*9,675*	43,245	*10,640*	16,413	*3,005*	39,886	*5,340*
18,463	*4,707*	17,501	*4,112*	8,580	*1,289*	16,335	*1,725*
10,438	*2,913*	11,401	*2,976*	5,595	*1,124*	13,286	*1,594*
126,752	*38,050*	118,602	*31,522*	60,532	*11,665*	116,731	*15,614*
33,784	*8,981*	29,776	*8,350*	17,625	*4,017*	37,266	*6,850*
16,783	*3,348*	18,471	*3,500*	7,486	*1,357*	14,445	*2,328*
27,831	*8,120*	26,288	*7,093*	13,869	*2,714*	29,421	*3,563*
19,252	*5,839*	18,825	*5,352*	9,169	*1,750*	20,987	*2,598*
31,846	*7,716*	28,968	*6,370*	15,713	*2,367*	33,896	*3,248*
20,394	*4,825*	19,277	*4,167*	9,088	*1,485*	22,692	*2,486*
149,890	*38,829*	141,605	*34,832*	72,950	*13,690*	158,707	*21,073*
19,229	*4,128*	20,857	*3,844*	6,491	*924*	20,860	*1,792*
28,174	*6,808*	24,633	*5,680*	9,621	*1,722*	25,161	*3,169*
11,296	*2,740*	12,390	*3,185*	4,644	*683*	11,423	*1,919*
3,237	*1,525*	3,429	*1,646*	1,099	*532*	3,765	*1,374*
32,291	*6,110*	37,523	*6,547*	9,748	*1,155*	35,208	*2,881*
12,989	*3,079*	13,934	*3,014*	4,008	*586*	14,948	*1,379*
20,991	*6,351*	23,561	*6,421*	9,946	*1,731*	28,080	*4,409*
128,207	*30,741*	136,377	*30,337*	45,557	*7,333*	139,445	*16,923*
38,062	*11,997*	37,131	*10,830*	14,987	*2,703*	47,377	*5,610*
52,935	*13,626*	51,993	*12,450*	21,115	*3,327*	64,872	*7,011*
25,921	*7,353*	31,054	*7,412*	10,395	*1,622*	34,587	*3,608*
35,712	*10,425*	38,401	*8,900*	16,737	*2,266*	40,797	*3,293*
152,630	*43,401*	158,579	*39,592*	63,234	*9,918*	187,631	*19,522*
28,574	*7,804*	30,283	*7,478*	11,487	*1,510*	34,366	*2,810*
15,285	*5,096*	18,055	*5,160*	7,326	*985*	19,304	*1,603*
17,331	*6,397*	20,778	*7,861*	8,775	*1,924*	21,424	*3,125*
61,190	*19,297*	69,116	*20,499*	27,588	*4,419*	75,164	*7,538*
618,669	170,318	624,279	156,782	269,861	47,025	677,678	80,670

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL MARRIED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.							
Patna	962,609	476,863	*485,746*	1,713	*2,982*	13,601	*24,150*
Gaya	1,117,552	546,292	*571,260*	1,956	*4,216*	15,692	*28,195*
Shahabad	1,055,550	507,000	*548,550*	1,768	*2,950*	15,146	*23,941*
Saran	1,223,166	551,844	*671,322*	729	*1,499*	9,573	*18,625*
Champaran	982,926	495,884	*487,042*	612	*1,517*	9,766	*20,960*
Muzaffarpur	1,547,297	749,768	*797,529*	4,224	*8,111*	41,181	*65,882*
Darbhanga	1,773,364	883,173	*890,191*	7,595	*16,021*	81,086	*114,170*
Total ...	8,662,464	4,210,824	*4,451,640*	18,597	*37,296*	186,045	*295,923*
Bhagalpur Division.							
Monghyr	1,137,868	553,082	*584,786*	1,780	*4,840*	21,440	*46,617*
Bhagalpur	1,180,812	592,742	*588,070*	2,435	*7,051*	36,092	*69,037*
Purnea	907,425	468,041	*439,384*	434	*2,164*	5,315	*26,957*
Malda	361,899	182,836	*179,063*	114	*494*	879	*7,806*
Sonthal Parganas	817,480	406,059	*411,421*	672	*1,800*	5,807	*17,444*
Total ...	4,405,484	2,202,760	*2,202,724*	5,435	*16,349*	69,533	*167,861*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	13,067,948	6,413,584	6,654,364	24,032	53,645	253,578	463,784
Orissa Division.							
Cuttack	853,944	410,706	*443,238*	148	*235*	487	*3,487*
Balasore	449,616	217,457	*232,159*	151	*261*	553	*4,174*
Angul	74,842	38,027	*36,815*	40	*62*	171	*647*
Puri	424,457	212,409	*212,048*	104	*119*	159	*935*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	1,802,859	878,599	924,260	443	677	1,370	9,243
Chota Nagpur Division.							
Hazaribagh	586,816	284,987	*301,829*	855	*2,677*	9,938	*22,617*
Lohardaga	759,368	373,477	*385,891*	542	*1,155*	4,818	*10,615*
Manbhum	556,023	273,531	*282,492*	237	*1,255*	3,023	*13,968*
Singhbhum	202,088	101,810	*100,278*	178	*313*	440	*1,424*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	2,104,295	1,033,805	1,070,490	1,812	5,400	18,219	48,624
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	34,395,295	17,138,038	17,257,257	33,088	90,079	302,493	900,576
Feudatory States.							
Kuch Bihar	239,608	122,103	*117,505*	71	*404*	298	*3,110*
Orissa Tributary States	735,640	372,891	*362,749*	318	*447*	1,177	*4,717*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	377,091	190,857	*186,234*	166	*232*	783	*1,833*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	1,352,339	685,851	666,488	555	1,083	2,258	14,660
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	2,756	1,876	*880*	1	...	3	*31*

of the people—(2) *Married*—continued.

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35,758	*55,001*	40,591	*56,769*	52,250	*69,599*	60,708	*69,852*
43,387	*68,682*	46,688	*67,400*	58,234	*81,338*	70,108	*82,932*
47,680	*65,919*	47,638	*66,060*	57,838	*82,374*	65,982	*82,957*
38,690	*60,940*	47,565	*73,546*	55,941	*95,070*	68,250	*103,847*
32,718	*48,494*	38,705	*51,324*	50,951	*67,876*	67,308	*75,646*
78,857	*95,101*	67,323	*84,681*	68,325	*98,869*	85,051	*108,842*
99,955	*108,214*	76,943	*93,083*	70,086	*102,374*	98,505	*121,408*
376,445	*502,351*	365,453	*492,863*	413,625	*597,500*	515,912	*645,484*
50,505	*75,205*	49,957	*66,839*	49,736	*73,266*	68,874	*83,106*
59,283	*78,279*	53,035	*67,248*	53,392	*74,120*	79,781	*86,555*
17,587	*46,855*	28,571	*58,990*	34,583	*63,057*	71,174	*83,481*
5,003	*23,844*	14,083	*34,272*	18,911	*29,053*	30,856	*31,323*
20,550	*42,486*	37,478	*60,206*	47,776	*63,054*	59,942	*61,545*
152,928	*266,669*	183,124	*287,555*	204,398	*302,550*	310,627	*346,010*
529,373	769,020	548,577	780,418	618,023	900,050	826,539	991,494
4,293	*37,195*	21,802	*80,111*	50,028	*73,816*	54,819	*62,278*
3,786	*24,699*	14,297	*45,068*	28,210	*39,801*	29,492	*30,710*
870	*2,952*	2,227	*4,973*	3,926	*5,912*	6,318	*6,436*
1,327	*17,386*	9,214	*34,038*	23,641	*35,333*	29,502	*33,432*
10,276	82,232	47,540	164,190	105,805	154,862	120,131	132,856
24,495	*40,799*	25,672	*36,403*	27,892	*40,192*	35,868	*45,292*
20,943	*37,253*	30,243	*46,512*	38,929	*58,845*	53,707	*64,343*
13,034	*32,106*	28,235	*47,386*	24,632	*36,282*	39,440	*45,701*
1,818	*4,711*	5,436	*11,536*	9,151	*15,193*	14,088	*17,257*
60,290	114,889	89,586	141,837	100,604	150,512	143,103	172,593
747,846	2,143,336	1,160,017	2,658,902	1,693,819	2,656,868	2,502,237	2,724,645
1,493	*16,188*	4,873	*21,765*	9,679	*19,612*	18,141	*20,291*
6,901	*24,625*	20,496	*51,663*	38,412	*59,906*	58,135	*63,245*
5,773	*10,924*	11,359	*21,837*	19,418	*30,690*	29,450	*33,676*
14,167	51,737	36,728	95,265	67,509	110,208	105,726	117,212
15	*152*	69	*142*	209	*131*	285	*146*

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Patna Division.						
Patna	62,169	*63,967*	45,969	*43,360*	50,928	*40,281*
Gaya	74,112	*76,893*	54,374	*51,730*	59,155	*45,351*
Shahabad	167,816	*75,697*	50,618	*50,070*	51,633	*41,328*
Saran	72,308	*100,057*	58,580	*70,520*	58,565	*58,980*
Champaran	71,464	*70,593*	57,024	*49,767*	53,212	*39,512*
Muzaffarpur	89,903	*98,673*	70,789	*74,305*	71,888	*60,862*
Darbhanga	109,057	*107,442*	80,338	*75,692*	85,661	*61,209*
Total ...	546,829	*593,322*	417,962	*415,444*	431,042	*347,523*
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	70,955	*74,431*	52,961	*51,333*	58,036	*45,565*
Bhagalpur	82,200	*74,158*	58,309	*45,947*	59,621	*37,172*
Purnea	73,076	*66,015*	66,105	*38,031*	56,459	*26,981*
Malda	26,998	*21,131*	23,825	*12,126*	19,904	*9,351*
Sonthal Parganas	53,696	*52,095*	41,573	*36,063*	43,373	*28,726*
Total ...	306,925	*287,830*	242,773	*183,490*	237,393	*147,795*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	853,754	881,152	660,735	598,934	668,435	495,318
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	63,816	*65,944*	49,946	*38,991*	58,350	*40,614*
Balasore	33,704	*32,134*	25,695	*18,605*	30,384	*19,928*
Angul	6,009	*5,849*	5,260	*3,687*	4,753	*2,826*
Puri	35,750	*33,903*	26,489	*18,778*	30,266	*19,714*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	139,279	137,830	107,390	80,061	123,753	83,082
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Hazaribagh	40,590	*40,794*	32,135	*27,369*	29,955	*21,054*
Lohardaga	61,087	*58,477*	44,497	*38,334*	42,631	*29,664*
Manbhum	36,194	*35,114*	37,154	*26,049*	27,473	*18,142*
Singhbhum	15,976	*16,556*	13,416	*10,689*	13,696	*9,102*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	153,847	150,941	127,202	102,441	113,755	77,962
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	2,563,429	2,228,565	2,086,562	1,369,412	1,981,523	1,124,992
Feudatory States.						
Kuch Bihar	19,201	*13,800*	18,082	*6,984*	16,854	*5,584*
Orissa Tributary States	65,311	*61,164*	45,077	*33,527*	54,865	*31,775*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States...	33,065	*31,419*	23,615	*19,759*	28,260	*16,870*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	117,577	106,383	86,774	60,270	99,979	54,229
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	374	*118*	226	*57*	324	*52*

of the people—(2) *Married*—concluded.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30,104	*20,668*	33,056	*18,128*	14,489	*8,168*	35,467	*12,821*
33,795	*23,552*	37,721	*19,754*	14,663	*8,716*	36,407	*12,501*
27,447	*20,203*	32,178	*17,702*	10,015	*7,576*	31,841	*11,773*
37,488	*31,799*	40,599	*25,857*	16,240	*11,419*	47,046	*19,163*
33,327	*23,078*	33,287	*17,908*	13,612	*9,013*	33,898	*12,254*
47,651	*38,328*	50,328	*28,142*	22,168	*16,217*	52,080	*19,516*
49,730	*36,216*	55,179	*24,645*	20,192	*13,857*	48,846	*15,860*
259,602	*193,844*	282,348	*1,51,236*	111,379	*74,966*	285,585	*103,888*
37,083	*24,846*	39,110	*19,053*	16,358	*8,934*	36,287	*10,751*
32,757	*19,015*	33,924	*14,342*	11,981	*6,753*	29,932	*8,393*
38,428	*10,991*	32,428	*8,384*	12,886	*2,570*	30,996	*4,908*
11,974	*3,516*	11,776	*3,245*	4,359	*900*	14,154	*2,002*
25,058	*15,524*	24,842	*12,908*	12,250	*7,980*	33,042	*11,600*
145,300	*73,892*	142,080	*57,932*	57,834	*27,137*	144,410	*37,654*
404,902	267,736	424,428	209,168	169,213	102,103	429,995	141,542
28,217	*13,364*	34,035	*16,015*	11,343	*4,044*	33,422	*7,144*
14,261	*6,058*	17,653	*6,622*	5,664	*1,676*	13,607	*2,423*
2,080	*1,167*	2,901	*1,194*	844	*370*	2,618	*740*
14,808	*6,428*	19,796	*7,885*	6,246	*1,728*	15,107	*2,369*
59,376	27,017	74,385	31,716	24,097	7,818	64,754	12,676
18,940	*10,393*	17,706	*7,523*	7,069	*3,127*	13,872	*3,589*
21,404	*13,925*	22,556	*12,032*	9,848	*6,394*	22,272	*8,342*
19,532	*9,871*	17,365	*7,946*	8,497	*3,591*	18,715	*5,081*
7,188	*4,491*	8,658	*4,258*	3,274	*1,890*	8,491	*2,858*
67,064	38,680	66,285	31,759	28,688	15,002	63,350	19,870
1,150,011	503,751	1,189,377	429,425	491,859	171,948	1,255,777	1254,758
9,207	*1,698*	9,961	*1,867*	3,231	*351*	11,012	*851*
21,081	*11,037*	30,906	*12,193*	7,352	*3,404*	22,860	*5,046*
9,968	*5,928*	13,122	*6,186*	4,484	*3,018*	11,394	*3,862*
40,256	18,663	53,989	20,246	15,067	6,773	45,266	9,759
128	22	98	*11*	46	*9*	98	*9*

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL WIDOWED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan	263,971	40,298	*223,673*	23	*116*	62	*632*
Birbhum	134,102	21,452	*112,650*	5	*48*	19	*287*
Bankura	157,862	21,136	*136,726*	.....	*44*	17	*419*
Midnapore	411,915	52,430	*359,485*	23	*136*	54	*1,122*
Hooghly	215,870	33,138	*182,732*	3	*39*	7	*450*
Howrah	112,327	13,812	*98,515*	8	*25*	10	*239*
Total ...	1,296,047	182,266	*1,113,781*	62	*408*	169	*3,149*
Presidency Division.							
24-Parganas	262,221	43,641	*218,580*	718	*931*	794	*1,570*
Calcutta	88,846	17,479	*71,367*	9	*20*	50	*136*
Nadia	263,336	28,771	*234,565*	16	*110*	21	*430*
Murshidabad	206,782	22,561	*184,221*	13	*82*	32	*474*
Jessore	294,853	37,879	*256,974*	23	*273*	81	*963*
Khulna	151,649	27,524	*124,125*	14	*131*	69	*551*
Total ...	1,267,687	177,855	*1,089,832*	793	*1,547*	1,047	*4,124*
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi	169,439	17,403	*152,036*	13	*145*	40	*479*
Dinajpur	174,225	36,661	*137,564*	29	*225*	111	*629*
Jalpaigurí	74,541	17,040	*57,501*	8	*47*	14	*161*
Darjeeling	13,851	4,048	*9,803*	3	*3*	6	*4*
Rangpur	287,493	45,781	*241,712*	31	*302*	104	*1,110*
Bogra	83,356	12,274	*71,082*	6	*71*	23	*288*
Pabna	166,504	18,085	*148,419*	13	*104*	19	*356*
Total ...	969,409	151,292	*818,117*	103	*897*	317	*3,027*
Dacca Division.							
Dacca	283,669	35,218	*248,451*	16	*165*	53	*528*
Mymensingh	378,018	56,039	*321,979*	204	*264*	120	*944*
Faridpur	237,823	31,473	*206,350*	15	*329*	71	*763*
Backergunge	239,710	42,818	*196,892*	21	*292*	163	*856*
Total ...	1,139,220	165,548	*973,672*	256	*1,050*	412	*3,091*
Chittagong Division.							
Tippera	166,111	22,071	*144,040*	10	*145*	33	*283*
Noakhali	88,897	13,950	*74,947*	8	*60*	23	*175*
Chittagong	149,818	14,354	*135,464*	.....	*61*	8	*149*
Total ...	404,826	50,375	*354,451*	18	*266*	64	*607*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	5,077,189	727,336	4,349,853	1,232	4,168	2,009	13,998

of the people—(3) *Widowed.*

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
160	*2,330*	436	*6,018*	828	*8,845*	1,945	*16,914*
120	*918*	321	*2,698*	537	*4,057*	1,365	*8,158*
59	*1,632*	279	*4,516*	475	*6,287*	1,113	*10,403*
202	*4,792*	655	*11,755*	1,467	*20,362*	2,789	*29,563*
70	*2,166*	215	*4,616*	575	*8,610*	1,297	*14,617*
58	*1,172*	152	*2,954*	396	*5,027*	712	*7,917*
669	*13,010*	2,058	*32,557*	4,298	*53,188*	9,221	*87,572*
853	*3,246*	1,153	*7,800*	1,564	*11,007*	2,599	*17,747*
183	*625*	462	*1,937*	844	*3,805*	1,332	*6,542*
74	*2,350*	282	*6,189*	582	*8,762*	1,177	*14,470*
113	*1,792*	350	*4,808*	590	*7,384*	1,110	*12,575*
301	*3,229*	719	*7,199*	1,095	*10,217*	2,127	*18,745*
246	*1,738*	473	*3,836*	892	*5,614*	1,743	*9,740*
1,760	*13,081*	3,439	*31,769*	5,567	*46,789*	10,088	*79,819*
212	*1,550*	446	*3,143*	794	*5,722*	1,469	*10,510*
609	*1,607*	809	*2,798*	1,185	*4,477*	3,042	*9,642*
76	*520*	176	*1,249*	497	*2,478*	1,314	*4,340*
22	*38*	67	*184*	160	*366*	401	*579*
239	*2,571*	661	*5,871*	1,282	*9,994*	2,999	*18,214*
107	*721*	249	*1,414*	468	*2,459*	1,021	*4,399*
79	*1,337*	256	*2,937*	526	*4,621*	1,114	*8,283*
1,344	*8,344*	2,664	*17,596*	4,912	*30,117*	11,360	*55,967*
169	*2,331*	427	*5,607*	919	*8,666*	1,974	*14,899*
462	*3,350*	834	*8,036*	1,801	*11,805*	3,784	*21,551*
288	*2,228*	561	*4,704*	896	*7,346*	1,726	*13,239*
592	*1,805*	896	*3,733*	1,545	*6,479*	2,824	*11,922*
1,511	*9,714*	2,718	*22,080*	5,161	*34,296*	10,308	*61,611*
74	*1,109*	234	*3,366*	616	*5,038*	1,337	*8,480*
56	*675*	153	*1,612*	426	*2,448*	758	*3,823*
28	*839*	101	*3,204*	423	*5,153*	713	*6,894*
158	*2,623*	488	*8,182*	1,465	*12,639*	2,808	*19,197*
5,442	46,772	11,367	112,184	21,403	176,929	43,785	304,166

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan	2,901	*21,078*	4,113	*24,144*	5,174	*30,320*
Birbhum	1,626	*9,757*	2,335	*11,917*	2,612	*14,583*
Bankura	1,515	*12,594*	2,029	*13,846*	2,604	*17,300*
Midnapore	4,340	*40,072*	4,862	*35,285*	7,881	*53,304*
Hooghly	2,211	*19,493*	2,856	*18,349*	4,395	*27,162*
Howrah	1,016	*10,312*	1,062	*9,343*	1,856	*13,623*
Total ...	13,609	*113,306*	17,257	*112,884*	25,022	*156,292*
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas	3,181	*22,964*	3,277	*19,841*	5,014	*29,760*
Calcutta	1,850	*8,951*	1,615	*6,874*	2,761	*11,370*
Nadia	1,639	*22,997*	2,081	*21,792*	3,315	*32,847*
Murshidabad	1,489	*19,006*	1,814	*17,437*	2,483	*25,960*
Jessore	2,496	*28,945*	2,889	*24,819*	4,258	*36,908*
Khulna	2,158	*13,196*	2,278	*11,411*	3,017	*16,246*
Total ...	12,813	*116,059*	13,874	*102,174*	20,848	*153,691*
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	1,927	*16,448*	1,497	*13,683*	2,059	*25,343*
Dinajpur	3,620	*12,809*	4,571	*14,381*	4,862	*20,356*
Jalpaiguri	1,663	*5,685*	1,892	*5,528*	2,407	*8,489*
Darjeeling	489	*918*	459	*783*	561	*1,553*
Rangpur	4,513	*26,327*	5,096	*24,600*	6,816	*38,862*
Bogra	1,301	*6,343*	1,209	*6,583*	1,474	*10,363*
Pabna	1,462	*12,527*	1,386	*12,767*	1,898	*20,826*
Total ...	14,975	*81,057*	16,110	*78,325*	20,077	*125,792*
Dacca Division.						
Dacca	2,401	*20,879*	2,773	*22,907*	3,600	*33,524*
Mymensingh	4,718	*27,583*	9,393	*30,702*	6,291	*44,763*
Faridpur	2,097	*19,947*	1,954	*17,822*	3,247	*29,684*
Backergunge	3,450	*16,551*	3,409	*18,017*	4,526	*26,149*
Total ...	12,666	*84,960*	17,529	*89,448*	17,664	*134,120*
Chittagong Division.						
Tippera	1,655	*12,122*	1,762	*13,453*	2,144	*20,459*
Noakhali	940	*5,583*	915	*5,625*	1,364	*9,958*
Chittagong	1,910	*12,435*	797	*8,836*	1,386	*18,770*
Total ...	4,505	*30,140*	3,474	*27,914*	4,894	*49,187*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	58,568	425,522	68,244	410,745	88,505	618,482

of the people—(3) *Widowed*—continued.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5,045	24,418	4,822	24,100	4,843	20,548	9,946	44,210
2,612	12,360	2,593	13,926	2,031	9,215	5,256	24,726
2,543	14,330	2,760	16,238	2,184	11,230	5,558	27,887
4,807	27,411	7,947	46,704	3,653	18,067	13,750	70,912
3,723	16,461	5,000	22,821	3,154	12,354	9,132	35,594
1,177	7,595	1,664	11,374	1,111	6,437	4,590	22,497
19,907	102,575	24,786	135,163	16,976	77,851	48,232	225,826
4,192	17,922	4,609	24,883	3,817	15,014	11,880	45,895
1,552	5,631	2,367	8,756	1,131	3,840	3,323	12,880
2,793	19,778	4,008	30,759	2,966	17,437	9,897	56,644
2,184	15,020	2,883	23,327	1,997	12,454	7,503	43,401
3,549	19,663	4,641	32,344	3,304	17,463	12,396	56,106
2,529	10,123	3,252	15,679	2,111	7,598	8,742	28,262
16,799	88,137	21,760	136,248	15,326	73,806	53,741	243,188
1,292	13,758	2,043	22,072	813	7,214	4,798	31,969
3,715	14,696	4,137	19,390	2,260	8,302	7,711	28,342
1,532	4,924	2,283	7,951	883	2,710	4,295	13,419
328	796	486	1,296	144	487	922	2,796
4,159	20,322	6,471	36,281	2,259	9,567	11,151	47,691
996	6,533	1,506	11,225	486	3,082	3,428	17,601
1,582	13,026	2,334	21,249	1,129	8,368	6,287	42,018
13,604	74,055	19,260	119,374	7,974	39,730	38,592	183,836
3,258	23,277	4,576	34,645	2,269	13,326	12,783	67,697
4,561	29,190	6,010	43,986	3,088	17,658	14,773	82,147
2,510	16,637	4,454	30,520	2,051	9,902	11,603	53,229
3,575	18,560	5,570	30,609	2,978	12,646	13,264	49,273
13,904	87,664	20,610	139,760	10,386	53,532	52,423	252,346
1,897	13,376	2,932	22,540	1,453	7,597	7,924	36,072
1,068	6,209	2,014	13,014	1,000	4,115	5,225	21,650
1,083	11,022	2,002	22,655	1,061	8,203	4,842	31,243
4,048	30,607	6,948	58,209	3,514	19,915	17,991	94,965
66,262	383,038	93,364	588,754	54,176	264,834	210,979	1,000,161

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL WIDOWED.			AGE			
				0—4.		5—9.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.							
Patna	226,554	51,868	*174,686*	78	*139*	379	*730*
Gaya	268,973	68,655	*200,318*	178	*171*	556	*910*
Shahabad	268,950	55,591	*213,359*	37	*86*	433	*614*
Saran	287,428	49,585	*237,843*	18	*86*	130	*346*
Champaran	194,410	51,615	*142,795*	48	*99*	298	*588*
Muzaffarpur	312,756	65,279	*247,477*	157	*261*	1,456	*2,559*
Darbhanga	317,333	69,851	*247,482*	385	*725*	3,333	*5,290*
Total ...	1,876,404	412,444	*1,463,960*	901	*1,567*	6,595	*11,037*
Bhagalpur Division.							
Monghyr	227,222	45,027	*182,195*	137	*183*	979	*1,817*
Bhagalpur	247,098	57,021	*190,077*	169	*334*	1,466	*3,002*
Purnea	255,189	50,518	*204,671*	37	*127*	315	*1,375*
Malda	111,072	11,868	*99,204*	21	*69*	73	*341*
Sonthal Parganas	142,243	25,622	*116,621*	28	*96*	214	*661*
Total ...	982,824	190,056	*792,768*	392	*809*	3,047	*7,196*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	2,859,228	602,500	2,256,728	1,293	2,376	9,642	18,233
Orissa Division.							
Cuttack	234,278	31,355	*202,923*	5	*33*	7	*127*
Balasore	135,336	17,487	*117,849*	5	*25*	13	*135*
Angul	13,413	2,490	*10,923*	1	*4*	5	*14*
Puri	107,205	18,755	*88,450*	1	*4*	4	*26*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	490,232	70,087	720,145	12	66	29	302
Chota Nagpur Division.							
Hazaribagh	119,527	22,707	*96,820*	31	*79*	276	*832*
Lohardaga	158,992	33,456	*125,536*	58	*101*	265	*490*
Manbhum	122,858	21,264	*101,594*	10	*50*	95	*531*
Singhbhum	38,287	6,945	*31,342*	19	*58*	52	*104*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	439,664	84,372	355,292	118	288	688	1,957
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	8,866,313	1,484,295	7,382,018	2,655	6,898	12,368	34,490
Feudatory States.							
Kuch Bihar	91,885	18,189	*73,696*	6	*77*	13	*334*
Orissa Tributary States	154,640	27,403	*127,237*	5	*34*	25	*157*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	62,528	15,006	*47,522*	10	*41*	25	*81*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	309,053	60,598	248,455	21	152	63	572
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	1,058	238	*820*	...	*1*	2	*1*

of the people—(3) *Widowed*—continued.

PERIODS.

10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,017	*1,727*	1,302	*2,452*	2,185	*4,776*	3,296	*8,162*
1,570	*2,411*	1,914	*3,099*	3,186	*5,913*	4,881	*9,938*
1,236	*1,818*	1,622	*2,585*	2,755	*5,688*	4,409	*9,867*
576	*1,112*	986	*2,360*	1,694	*5,057*	2,626	*9,465*
1,006	*1,496*	1,273	*1,842*	2,184	*3,364*	3,703	*6,077*
3,246	*3,934*	3,017	*3,685*	3,292	*5,868*	4,363	*10,671*
5,080	*5,652*	4,443	*4,132*	3,657	*5,175*	4,762	*10,453*
13,731	*18,150*	14,557	*20,155*	18,953	*35,841*	28,040	*64,633*
2,118	*2,914*	1,909	*2,785*	1,906	*4,108*	2,799	*7,859*
2,758	*4,062*	2,808	*3,609*	2,879	*4,983*	4,825	*9,703*
968	*2,581*	1,315	*3,733*	1,722	*5,365*	4,315	*12,615*
135	*1,196*	351	*2,994*	458	*4,019*	948	*7,419*
632	*1,952*	973	*2,822*	1,279	*3,932*	1,968	*6,010*
6,611	*12,305*	7,356	*15,943*	8,244	*22,407*	14,855	*43,606*
20,342	30,455	21,913	36,098	27,197	58,248	42,895	108,239
59	*1,310*	310	*3,414*	769	*4,892*	1,223	*6,739*
93	*1,034*	266	*2,764*	564	*4,073*	741	*5,082*
21	*113*	59	*203*	108	*263*	237	*494*
10	*495*	119	*1,171*	451	*1,813*	867	*2,887*
183	2,952	754	7,552	1,892	11,041	3,068	15,202
819	*1,803*	900	*2,022*	1,047	*2,990*	1,561	*5,234*
868	*1,495*	1,126	*2,468*	1,811	*4,330*	2,755	*6,921*
384	*1,358*	699	*2,737*	755	*3,048*	1,454	*5,882*
76	*205*	150	*569*	244	*878*	435	*1,459*
2,147	4,861	2,875	7,796	3,857	11,246	6,205	19,496
28,114	85,040	36,909	163,630	54,349	257,564	95,953	447,103
45	*918*	155	*2,550*	331	*4,325*	923	*7,281*
137	*839*	418	*1,910*	1,054	*3,215*	2,098	*5,407*
158	*271*	316	*664*	659	*1,500*	1,111	*2,366*
340	2,028	889	5,124	2,044	9,040	4,132	15,054
3	*5*	4	*23*	11	*52*	22	*79*

TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition and Age*

DISTRICT.	AGE					
	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Patna Division.						
Patna	4,317	*13,638*	4,084	*12,966*	5,773	*22,327*
Gaya	6,581	*16,745*	5,791	*15,449*	8,470	*27,189*
Shahabad	5,718	*18,004*	5,008	*17,578*	6,967	*30,815*
Saran	3,685	*17,662*	3,826	*18,799*	5,279	*31,688*
Champaran	5,254	*10,417*	4,925	*10,766*	6,236	*17,753*
Muzaffarpur	5,265	*18,233*	4,615	*18,653*	6,294	*29,846*
Darbhanga	5,605	*19,602*	4,570	*17,863*	6,366	*32,867*
Total ...	36,425	*114,301*	32,819	*112,074*	45,385	*192,485*
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	3,409	*14,099*	2,930	*13,069*	4,503	*23,560*
Bhagalpur	5,938	*17,142*	4,801	*14,742*	6,712	*26,414*
Purnea	5,457	*20,205*	5,593	*21,015*	6,379	*29,352*
Malda	955	*9,383*	1,130	*9,791*	1,250	*13,688*
Sonthal Parganas	2,010	*9,447*	1,948	*9,025*	2,719	*14,457*
Total ...	17,769	*70,276*	16,402	*67,672*	21,563	*107,471*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	54,194	184,577	49,226	179,746	66,948	299,956
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	1,960	*14,150*	1,890	*12,636*	3,924	*33,081*
Balasore	1,207	*9,889*	1,236	*8,971*	2,508	*21,139*
Angul	238	*1,033*	238	*883*	308	*1,742*
Puri	1,472	*6,519*	1,366	*5,754*	2,461	*14,767*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	4,877	31,591	4,730	288,244	9,201	70,729
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Hazaribagh	2,199	*9,632*	2,027	*9,241*	2,781	*13,566*
Lohardaga	3,819	*13,003*	3,265	*10,124*	4,165	*18,686*
Manbhum	1,772	*8,005*	2,181	*9,659*	2,344	*12,047*
Singhbhum	622	*2,815*	600	*2,544*	909	*4,701*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	8,412	33,455	8,073	31,568	10,199	49,000
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	126,051	675,145	130,268	650,303	174,853	1,038,167
Feudatory States.						
Kuch Bihar	1,446	*8,330*	1,862	*7,569*	2,704	*10,400*
Orissa Tributary States	2,786	*11,105*	2,235	*8,289*	4,455	*23,171*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	1,761	*4,340*	1,404	*3,339*	2,428	*8,130*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	5,993	23,775	5,501	19,197	9,587	41,701
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	25	*96*	28	*87*	40	*126*

of the people—(3) *Widowed*—concluded.

PERIODS.

45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4,496	*14,191*	6,306	*25,898*	3,587	*10,924*	15,048	*56,756*
5,749	*16,958*	8,563	*30,023*	4,213	*11,527*	17,003	*59,985*
4,464	*17,674*	7,123	*33,435*	2,548	*9,801*	13,271	*65,394*
4,267	*21,885*	6,654	*35,344*	3,207	*13,859*	16,627	*80,180*
4,635	*13,139*	6,122	*20,498*	2,928	*9,038*	13,003	*47,718*
5,055	*22,159*	7,112	*35,051*	3,868	*15,770*	17,539	*80,787*
4,606	*20,615*	7,464	*36,657*	3,413	*13,182*	16,167	*75,269*
33,272	*126,621*	49,344	*216,906*	23,764	*84,101*	108,658	*466,089*
3,504	*15,611*	5,302	*26,299*	2,828	*10,679*	12,703	*59,212*
4,511	*15,751*	6,133	*26,640*	2,690	*9,253*	11,331	*54,442*
4,948	*20,619*	5,753	*26,988*	2,773	*11,148*	10,943	*49,518*
996	*8,948*	1,302	*12,250*	690	*4,784*	3,559	*24,322*
2,206	*9,074*	2,764	*14,413*	1,548	*7,198*	7,333	*37,934*
16,165	*70,003*	21,254	*106,590*	10,529	*43,062*	45,869	*225,428*
49,437	196,624	70,598	323,496	34,293	127,163	154,527	691,517
2,666	*14,774*	5,123	*33,820*	2,090	*9,587*	11,329	*68,360*
1,663	*9,434*	2,955	*19,250*	1,265	*5,685*	4,968	*30,368*
163	*750*	310	*1,786*	118	*451*	684	*3,187*
1,642	*6,250*	3,305	*16,785*	1,305	*4,497*	5,752	*27,482*
6,137	31,208	11,693	71,641	4,778	20,220	22,733	129,397
2,010	*8,436*	2,533	*13,768*	1,257	*5,241*	5,266	*23,976*
2,421	*9,334*	3,709	*17,049*	1,856	*7,499*	7,338	*34,036*
2,046	*9,662*	2,398	*12,671*	1,635	*7,043*	5,491	*28,901*
565	*2,476*	946	*4,528*	437	*1,844*	1,890	*9,161*
7,042	29,908	9,586	48,016	5,185	21,627	19,985	96,074
120,878	640,778	185,241	1,031,907	98,432	433,844	408,224	1,917,149
1,781	*5,806*	2,687	*9,344*	1,006	*2,908*	5,230	*13,854*
1,855	*7,280*	4,371	*23,870*	1,202	*4,764*	6,762	*37,196*
1,004	*2,941*	1,943	*6,708*	820	*2,648*	3,367	*14,493*
4,640	6,027	9,001	39,922	3,028	10,320	15,359	65,543
26	*64*	23	*94*	15	*43*	39	*149*

TABLE VII.—*The Education*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL BY EDUCATION.			
				ALL AGES			
				Learning.		Literate.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan	1,391,880	682,872	*709,008*	38,149	*875*	79,742	*2,715*
Birbhum	797,833	389,639	*408,194*	20,099	*330*	49,283	*868*
Bankura	1,069,668	525,941	*543,727*	29,600	*816*	67,904	*1,100*
Midnapore	2,631,516	1,308,100	*1,323,416*	71,306	*1,576*	182,413	*4,211*
Hooghly	1,076,710	529,139	*547,571*	41,178	*1,004*	87,566	*3,986*
Howrah	721,211	364,890	*356,321*	25,588	*638*	65,395	*2,328*
Total ...	7,688,818	3,800,581	*3,888,237*	225,920	*5,239*	532,303	*15,208*
Presidency Division.							
24-Parganas	1,892,033	989,278	*902,755*	52,843	*4,301*	155,500	*12,498*
Calcutta	681,560	446,746	*234,814*	20,866	*4,361*	123,999	*16,777*
Nadia	1,644,108	802,147	*841,961*	19,699	*1,156*	56,842	*3,657*
Murshidabad	1,250,946	605,665	*645,281*	17,088	*586*	45,682	*1,839*
Jessore	1,888,827	941,334	*947,493*	20,510	*1,863*	79,213	*5,522*
Khulna	1,177,652	617,981	*559,671*	17,024	*554*	53,814	*1,741*
Total ...	8,535,126	4,403,151	*4,131,975*	148,030	*12,821*	515,050	*42,034*
Rajshahi Division.							
Rajshahi	1,313,336	654,338	*658,998*	11,620	*550*	39,625	*1,573*
Dinajpur	1,555,835	812,047	*743,788*	15,456	*274*	66,466	*646*
Jalpaiguri	681,352	364,659	*316,693*	6,537	*213*	26,017	*582*
Darjeeling	223,314	123,046	*100,268*	2,386	*169*	14,035	*528*
Rangpur	2,065,464	1,061,812	*1,003,652*	15,046	*248*	57,455	*789*
Bogra	817,494	418,916	*398,578*	10,696	*187*	31,798	*452*
Pabna	1,362,392	677,911	*684,481*	16,282	*290*	46,780	*1,347*
Total ...	8,019,187	4,112,729	*3,906,458*	78,023	*1,931*	282,176	*5,917*
Dacca Division.							
Dacca	2,420,656	1,200,583	*1,220,073*	41,273	*1,768*	105,281	*6,961*
Mymensingh	3,472,186	1,788,616	*1,683,570*	31,585	*1,190*	108,240	*2,894*
Faridpur	1,797,320	893,091	*904,229*	24,338	*883*	73,005	*3,305*
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,104,443	*1,049,522*	37,291	*1,455*	129,766	*4,148*
Total ...	9,844,127	4,986,733	*4,857,394*	134,487	*5,296*	416,292	*17,308*
Chittagong Division.							
Tippera	1,782,935	911,799	*871,136*	33,118	*1,148*	91,371	*2,012*
Noakhali	1,009,693	508,727	*500,966*	21,949	*657*	48,161	*772*
Chittagong	1,290,167	615,868	*674,299*	25,259	*807*	60,594	*1,528*
Total ...	4,082,795	2,036,394	*2,046,401*	80,326	*2,612*	200,126	*4,312*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	38,170,053	19,339,588	18,830,465	666,786	27,899	1,945,947	84,779

and Age of the people.

		AGE PERIODS.							
		0—14.							
Illiterate.		Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
564,981	*705,418*	246,803	*231,355*	31,172	*708*	3,791	*376*	211,840	*230,271*
320,257	*406,996*	145,881	*139,186*	16,870	*305*	1,749	*129*	127,262	*138,752*
428,437	*541,811*	219,228	*203,924*	25,795	*744*	3,367	*213*	190,066	*202,967*
1,054,331	*1,317,629*	519,853	*475,483*	63,703	*1,415*	11,942	*708*	444,208	*473,360*
400,395	*542,581*	191,736	*180,037*	35,756	*941*	5,119	*724*	150,861	*178,372*
273,907	*353,355*	142,658	*132,331*	22,936	*599*	4,356	*468*	115,366	*131,264*
3,042,358	*3,867,790*	1,466,159	*1,362,316*	196,232	*4,712*	30,324	*2,618*	1,239,603	*1,354,986*
780,935	*885,956*	382,355	*347,126*	45,578	*3,762*	14,743	*2,675*	322,034	*340,689*
301,881	*213,676*	82,866	*64,319*	17,596	*2,581*	21,132	*3,232*	44,138	*58,506*
725,666	*837,148*	342,675	*309,667*	15,110	*1,069*	2,874	*508*	324,691	*308,090*
542,895	*642,856*	252,747	*235,939*	13,023	*516*	1,434	*267*	238,290	*235,156*
841,611	*940,108*	389,049	*349,407*	16,611	*1,561*	4,406	*622*	368,032	*347,224*
547,143	*557,376*	249,184	*229,258*	14,442	*520*	4,042	*351*	230,700	*228,387*
3,740,071	*4,077,120*	1,698,876	*1,535,716*	122,360	*10,009*	48,631	*7,655*	1,527,885	*1,518,052*
603,093	*656,875*	278,351	*254,056*	8,601	*457*	1,361	*298*	263,389	*253,301*
730,125	*742,868*	326,761	*304,205*	11,392	*230*	8,429	*148*	306,940	*303,827*
332,105	*315,898*	140,196	*130,116*	5,406	*191*	1,646	*136*	133,144	*129,789*
106,625	*99,571*	42,303	*39,732*	1,305	*121*	991	*104*	40,007	*39,507*
989,311	*1,002,615*	415,848	*391,746*	11,944	*218*	2,880	*123*	401,024	*391,405*
376,422	*397,939*	178,609	*169,736*	8,691	*166*	1,168	*57*	168,750	*169,513*
614,849	*682,844*	294,319	*277,737*	12,414	*238*	2,713	*186*	279,192	*277,313*
3,752,530	*3,898,610*	1,676,387	*1,567,328*	59,753	*1,621*	19,188	*1,052*	1,597,446	*1,564,655*
1,054,029	*1,211,344*	537,453	*518,466*	32,056	*1,575*	6,612	*1,034*	498,785	*515,857*
1,648,791	*1,679,486*	768,095	*732,526*	24,276	*997*	6,462	*624*	737,357	*730,905*
795,748	*900,041*	390,560	*367,999*	19,668	*730*	5,491	*453*	365,401	*366,816*
937,386	*1,043,919*	456,706	*442,759*	31,419	*1,376*	8,233	*793*	417,054	*440,590*
4,435,954	*4,834,790*	2,152,814	*2,061,750*	107,419	*4,678*	26,798	*2,904*	2,018,597	*2,054,168*
787,310	*867,976*	395,121	*385,061*	26,681	*1,088*	5,356	*370*	363,084	*383,603*
438,617	*499,537*	236,704	*226,902*	16,936	*609*	1,852	*156*	217,916	*226,137*
530,015	*671,964*	301,044	*280,263*	19,980	*743*	3,194	*256*	277,870	*279,263*
1,755,942	*2,039,477*	932,869	*892,225*	63,597	*2,440*	10,402	*782*	858,870	*889,003*
16,726,855	*18,717,787*	7,927,105	7,419,335	549,361	23,460	135,343	15,011	7,242,401	7,380,864

TABLE VII.—*The Education and*

DISTRICT.	AGE 15—24.							
	Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Burdwan Division.								
Burdwan	109,638	*120,533*	6,335	*71*	17,800	*920*	85,503	*119,542*
Birbhum	60,269	*68,522*	3,007	*9*	11,303	*303*	45,959	*68,210*
Bankura	86,651	*93,624*	3,691	*46*	16,169	*418*	66,881	*93,160*
Midnapore	226,099	*250,460*	7,035	*80*	47,087	*1,358*	171,977	*249,022*
Hooghly	79,868	*93,284*	5,131	*33*	18,113	*1,327*	56,624	*91,924*
Howrah	59,523	*64,216*	2,519	*20*	16,615	*816*	40,389	*63,380*
Total ...	622,048	*690,639*	27,628	*259*	127,087	*5,142*	467,333	*685,238*
Presidency Division.								
24-Parganas	150,468	*162,735*	5,437	*265*	35,479	*3,473*	109,552	*158,997*
Calcutta	91,326	*41,728*	2,206	*1,350*	41,058	*6,582*	48,062	*33,796*
Nadia	122,222	*140,480*	4,086	*46*	12,495	*1,393*	105,641	*139,041*
Murshidabad	95,887	*190,540*	3,782	*42*	9,961	*623*	82,141	*108,875*
Jessore	142,996	*170,374*	3,532	*272*	16,927	*1,650*	122,537	*168,452*
Khulna	94,386	*106,233*	2,282	*22*	12,997	*689*	79,107	*105,522*
Total ...	697,285	*731,090*	21,328	*1,997*	128,917	*14,410*	547,040	*714,683*
Rajshahi Division.								
Rajshahi	92,498	*124,883*	2,613	*53*	7,686	*507*	82,199	*124,323*
Dinajpur	115,615	*129,671*	3,133	*21*	12,827	*182*	99,655	*129,468*
Jalpaiguri	54,950	*54,731*	875	*3*	3,631	*220*	50,444	*54,508*
Darjeeling	24,014	*20,198*	614	*37*	3,918	*158*	19,482	*20,003*
Rangpur	155,068	*177,125*	2,598	*12*	11,398	*273*	141,072	*176,840*
Bogra	57,046	*76,428*	1,712	*7*	7,260	*161*	48,074	*76,260*
Pabna	92,034	*114,317*	3,204	*30*	10,375	*505*	78,455	*113,782*
Total ...	591,225	*697,353*	14,749	*163*	57,095	*2,006*	519,381	*695,184*
Dacca Division.								
Dacca	173,933	*214,264*	8,615	*117*	24,411	*2,851*	140,907	*211,296*
Mymensingh	265,035	*303,521*	6,370	*128*	28,392	*1,160*	230,273	*302,233*
Faridpur	132,769	*160,228*	4,363	*113*	16,530	*1,380*	111,876	*158,735*
Backergunge	171,381	*196,730*	5,702	*44*	32,411	*1,709*	133,268	*194,977*
Total ...	743,118	*874,743*	25,050	*402*	101,744	*7,100*	616,324	*867,241*
Chittagong Division.								
Tippera	142,685	*162,377*	6,094	*35*	21,662	*756*	114,929	*161,586*
Noakhali	77,246	*95,641*	4,844	*27*	11,290	*266*	61,112	*95,348*
Chittagong	95,951	*126,334*	4,969	*30*	14,185	*523*	76,797	*125,781*
Total ...	315,882	*384,352*	15,907	*92*	47,137	*1,545*	252,838	*382,715*
TOTAL, BENGAL PROPER	2,969,358	3,378,177	104,662	2,913	461,980	30,203	2,402,916	3,345,061

Age of the people—continued.

PERIODS.

25 AND OVER.							
Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
326,431	357,120	642	96	58,151	1,419	267,638	355,605
183,489	200,486	222	16	36,231	436	147,036	200,034
220,062	246,179	204	26	48,368	469	171,490	245,684
562,148	597,473	568	81	123,384	2,145	438,196	595,247
257,535	274,250	291	30	64,334	1,935	192,910	272,285
162,709	159,774	133	19	44,424	1,044	118,152	158,711
1,712,374	1,835,282	2,060	268	374,892	7,448	1,335,422	1,827,566
456,455	392,894	1,828	274	105,278	6,350	349,349	386,270
272,554	128,767	1,064	430	61,809	6,963	209,681	121,374
337,250	391,814	503	41	41,473	1,756	295,274	390,017
257,031	299,802	280	28	34,287	949	222,464	298,825
409,289	427,712	367	30	57,880	3,250	351,042	424,432
274,411	224,180	300	12	36,775	701	237,336	223,467
2,006,990	1,865,169	4,342	815	337,502	19,969	1,665,146	1,844,385
283,489	280,059	406	40	30,578	768	252,505	279,251
369,671	309,912	931	23	45,210	316	323,530	309,573
169,513	131,846	256	19	20,740	226	148,517	131,601
56,729	40,338	467	11	9,126	266	47,136	40,061
490,896	434,781	504	18	43,177	393	447,215	434,370
183,261	152,414	293	14	23,370	234	159,598	152,166
291,558	292,427	664	22	33,692	656	257,202	291,749
1,845,117	1,641,777	13,521	147	205,893	2,859	1,635,703	1,638,771
489,197	487,343	602	76	74,258	3,076	414,337	484,191
755,486	647,523	939	65	73,386	1,110	681,161	646,348
369,762	376,002	307	40	50,984	1,472	318,471	374,490
476,356	410,033	170	35	89,122	1,646	387,064	408,352
2,090,801	1,920,901	2,018	216	287,750	7,304	1,801,033	1,913,381
373,993	323,698	343	25	64,353	886	309,297	322,787
194,777	178,423	169	21	35,019	350	159,589	178,052
218,873	267,703	310	34	43,215	749	175,348	266,920
787,643	769,824	822	80	42,587	1,985	644,234	767,759
8,442,925	8,032,953	12,763	1,526	1,348,624	39,565	7,081,538	7,991,862

TABLE VII.—*The Education and*

DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL BY EDUCATION.			
				ALL AGES.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Learning.		Literate.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.							
Patna	1,789,004	865,732	*903,272*	16,897	*670*	85,962	*3,498*
Gaya	2,138,331	1,045,011	*1,093,320*	8,960	*189*	70,434	*1,417*
Shahabad	2,063,337	990,799	*1,072,538*	9,402	*187*	64,072	*1,728*
Saran	2,467,477	1,133,926	*1,333,551*	10,886	*208*	66,810	*2,004*
Champaran	1,859,465	936,135	*923,330*	4,652	*54*	34,990	*609*
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	1,305,374	*1,406,071*	21,261	*416*	98,282	*2,056*
Darbhanga	2,801,955	1,370,985	*1,430,970*	9,844	*226*	78,984	*1,073*
Total ...	15,811,014	7,647,962	*8,163,052*	81,902	*1,950*	499,434	*12,385*
Bhagalpur Division.							
Monghyr	2,036,021	987,072	*1,048,949*	9,911	*419*	63,413	*1,851*
Bhagalpur	2,032,696	1,004,865	*1,027,831*	7,757	*208*	53,028	*920*
Purnea	1,944,658	993,496	*951,162*	9,905	*128*	56,005	*434*
Malda	814,919	399,917	*415,002*	8,525	*224*	23,002	*342*
Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	870,567	*883,629*	8,263	*196*	24,455	*458*
Total ...	8,582,490	4,255,917	*4,326,573*	44,361	*1,175*	219,903	*4,005*
TOTAL, BIHAR ...	24,393,504	11,903,879	12,489,625	126,263	3,125	719,337	16,390
Orissa Division.							
Cuttack	1,937,671	940,557	*997,114*	32,727	*827*	102,870	*2,357*
Balasore	994,625	481,638	*512,987*	16,272	*708*	46,200	*1,228*
Angul	170,058	85,768	*84,290*	871	*18*	2,177	*37*
Puri	944,998	474,530	*470,468*	12,382	*455*	43,423	*862*
TOTAL, ORISSA ...	4,047,352	1,982,493	2,064,859	62,252	2,008	194,670	4,484
Chota Nagpur Division.							
Hazaribagh	1,164,321	566,964	*597,357*	7,668	*514*	24,171	*771*
Lohardaga	1,725,655	846,193	*879,462*	5,211	*512*	25,499	*2,129*
Manbhum	1,193,328	593,199	*600,129*	11,294	*342*	29,686	*641*
Singhbhum	545,488	271,417	*274,071*	4,516	*445*	9,484	*490*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	4,628,792	2,277,773	2,351,019	28,689	1,813	88,840	4,031
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	71,239,701	35,503,733	35,735,968	883,990	34,845	2,948,794	109,684
Feudatory States.							
Kuch Bihar	578,868	302,457	*276,411*	6,958	*236*	24,986	*545*
Orissa Tributary States	1,696,710	849,450	*847,260*	8,442	*248*	40,541	*1,194*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	383,359	449,683	*433,676*	392	*19*	7,115	*287*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	3,158,937	1,601,590	1,557,347	15,792	503	72,642	2,026
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	4,913	2,922	*1,991*	105	*21*	491	*144*

Age of the people—continued.

		AGE PERIODS.							
		0—14.							
Illiterate.		Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
762,873	*899,104*	326,373	*320,343*	13,647	*549*	6,730	*558*	305,996	*319,236*
965,617	*1,091,714*	425,109	*416,337*	7,170	*157*	6,463	*190*	411,476	*415,990*
917,325	*1,070,623*	422,547	*398,994*	7,170	*178*	3,876	*183*	411,501	*398,633*
1,056,230	*1,331,339*	492,230	*494,119*	8,375	*175*	4,176	*231*	479,679	*493,713*
896,493	*922,667*	368,270	*357,092*	3,408	*46*	2,057	*98*	362,805	*356,948*
1,185,831	*1,403,599*	546,467	*527,910*	15,205	*323*	17,519	*481*	513,743	*527,106*
1,282,257	*1,429,671*	559,693	*538,735*	7,609	*215*	5,783	*169*	546,301	*538,351*
7,066,626	*8,148,717*	3,140,689	*3,053,530*	62,584	*1,643*	46,604	*1,910*	3,031,501	*3,049,977*
913,748	*1,046,679*	415,700	*408,103*	8,113	*350*	4,959	*298*	402,628	*407,455*
944,080	*1,026,703*	419,086	*407,409*	6,393	*182*	4,142	*177*	408,551	*407,050*
927,586	*950,600*	399,256	*376,040*	7,997	*121*	4,266	*86*	386,993	*375,833*
368,390	*414,436*	175,779	*168,371*	6,776	*204*	1,027	*46*	167,976	*168,121*
837,849	*882,975*	407,664	*397,138*	6,707	*161*	2,056	*94*	398,901	*396,883*
3,991,653	*4,321,393*	1,817,485	*1,757,061*	35,986	*1,018*	16,450	*701*	1,765,049	*1,755,342*
11,058,279	12,470,110	4,958,174	4,810,591	98,570	2,661	63,054	2,611	4,796,550	4,805,319
804,960	*993,930*	389,468	*378,904*	28,915	*778*	7,246	*486*	353,307	*377,640*
419,166	*511,051*	193,414	*187,382*	14,212	*455*	3,107	*211*	176,095	*186,716*
82,720	*84,235*	36,922	*36,694*	799	*18*	136	*9*	35,987	*36,667*
418,725	*469,151*	186,127	*182,471*	11,045	*456*	1,804	*133*	173,278	*181,902*
1,725,571	2,058,367	805,931	785,451	54,971	1,687	12,293	839	738,667	782,925
535,125	*596,072*	264,940	*261,484*	6,274	*450*	2,318	*160*	256,348	*260,874*
815,483	*876,821*	415,573	*400,055*	3,888	*439*	2,549	*306*	409,136	*399,310*
552,219	*599,146*	271,333	*257,650*	9,531	*326*	1,183	*112*	260,619	*257,212*
257,417	*273,136*	125,229	*119,562*	3,569	*409*	779	*135*	121,681	*119,018*
2,160,244	2,345,175	1,677,075	1,038,751	23,262	1,624	6,829	713	1,046,984	1,036,414
31,870,949	35,591,439	14,768,285	14,054,128	726,164	29,432	217,519	19,174	13,824,602	14,005,522
270,513	*275,630*	117,562	*110,128*	5,436	*217*	1,032	*65*	111,094	*109,846*
800,467	*845,818*	366,318	*359,102*	7,290	*224*	2,027	*153*	357,001	*358,725*
442,176	*433,370*	213,980	*199,846*	249	*12*	715	*54*	213,016	*199,780*
1,513,156	1,554,818	697,860	669,076	12,975	453	3,774	272	681,111	668,351
2,326	*1,826*	449	*455*	80	*20*	38	*38*	331	*397*

TABLE VII.—*The Education and*

AGE

DISTRICT.	15—24.							
	Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Patna Division.								
Patna	135,781	*138,532*	2,690	*61*	20,934	*858*	112,157	*137,613*
Gaya	153,233	*164,039*	1,510	*22*	17,064	*463*	134,659	*163,554*
Shahabad	153,471	*161,434*	1,972	*7*	14,593	*479*	136,906	*160,948*
Saran	170,040	*186,302*	2,219	*13*	15,175	*520*	152,646	*185,769*
Champaran	135,595	*131,831*	977	*7*	7,877	*160*	126,741	*131,664*
Muzaffarpur	188,269	*199,902*	5,172	*72*	28,652	*621*	154,445	*199,209*
Darbhanga	190,483	*207,653*	1,981	*6*	16,329	*268*	172,173	*207,379*
Total	1,126,872	*1,189,693*	16,521	*188*	120,624	*3,369*	989,727	*1,186,136*
Bhagalpur Division.								
Monghyr	137,268	*150,696*	1,542	*17*	13,503	*551*	122,223	*150,128*
Bhagalpur	139,178	*152,772*	1,196	*14*	10,915	*261*	127,067	*152,497*
Purnea	136,707	*140,179*	1,579	*7*	11,525	*145*	123,603	*140,027*
Malda	60,477	*71,797*	1,468	*11*	5,319	*122*	53,690	*71,664*
Sonthal Parganas	136,687	*149,608*	1,231	*18*	6,862	*160*	128,594	*149,430*
Total	610,317	665,052	7,016	*67*	48,124	*1,239*	555,177	*663,746*
TOTAL, BIHAR	1,737,189	1,854,745	23,537	255	168,748	4,608	1,544,904	1,849,882
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack	175,527	*174,471*	3,491	*29*	28,165	*656*	143,871	*173,786*
Balasore	94,703	*96,816*	1,889	*41*	11,285	*399*	81,529	*96,376*
Angul	13,978	*14,593*	64	...	636	*8*	13,278	*14,585*
Puri	83,109	*77,693*	1,299	*10*	11,503	*242*	70,307	*77,441*
TOTAL, ORISSA	367,317	363,573	6,743	80	51,589	1,305	308,985	362,188
Chota Nagpur Division.								
Hazaribagh	79,530	*86,533*	1,053	*44*	5,153	*233*	73,374	*86,256*
Lohardaga	112,627	*126,804*	893	*50*	5,617	*579*	106,117	*126,175*
Manbhum	89,251	*95,478*	1,625	*9*	7,293	*203*	80,333	*95,266*
Singhbhum	42,262	*47,463*	655	*28*	2,356	*177*	39,241	*47,258*
TOTAL, CHOTA NAGPUR	323,710	356,278	4,226	131	20,419	1,192	299,065	354,955
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY	5,397,774	5,952,773	139,168	3,379	702,736	37,308	4,555,870	5,912,086
Feudatory States.								
Kuch Bihar	45,667	*48,861*	1,344	*13*	5,396	*221*	38,927	*48,627*
Orissa Tributary States	135,096	*140,252*	1,001	*8*	9,228	*298*	124,867	*139,946*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	60,317	*65,462*	66	*5*	1,440	*55*	58,811	*65,402*
TOTAL FOR THE FEUDATORY STATES	241,080	254,575	2,411	26	16,064	574	222,605	253,975
British Subjects in French Chandernagore	494	*363*	23	*1*	115	*40*	356	*322*

Age of the people—concluded.

PERIODS.

25 AND OVER.							
Total.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
403,578	444,397	560	60	58,298	2,082	344,720	442,255
466,669	512,944	280	10	46,907	764	419,482	512,170
414,781	512,110	260	2	45,603	1,066	368,918	511,042
471,656	653,130	292	20	47,459	1,253	425,905	651,857
432,270	434,407	267	1	25,056	351	406,947	434,055
570,638	678,259	884	21	52,111	954	517,643	677,284
620,809	684,582	254	5	56,772	636	563,783	683,941
3,380,401	3,919,829	2,797	119	332,206	7,106	3,045,398	3,912,604
484,104	490,150	256	52	44,951	1,002	388,897	489,096
446,601	467,650	168	12	37,971	482	408,462	467,156
457,533	434,943	329	...	40,214	203	416,990	434,740
163,661	174,834	281	9	16,656	174	146,724	174,651
326,216	336,883	325	17	15,537	204	310,354	336,662
1,828,115	1,904,460	1,359	90	155,329	2,065	1,671,427	1,902,305
5,208,516	5,824,289	4,156	209	487,535	9,171	4,716,825	5,814,909
875,562	443,739	321	20	67,459	1,215	307,782	442,504
193,521	228,789	171	212	31,808	618	161,542	227,959
34,868	33,003	8	...	1,405	20	33,455	32,983
205,294	210,304	38	9	30,116	487	175,140	209,808
809,245	915,835	538	241	130,788	2,340	677,919	913,254
222,444	249,340	341	20	16,700	378	205,403	248,942
317,993	352,603	430	23	17,333	1,244	300,230	351,336
232,615	247,001	138	7	21,210	326	211,267	246,668
103,936	107,046	292	8	6,349	178	97,295	106,860
876,988	955,990	1,201	58	61,592	2,126	814,195	953,806
15,337,674	15,729,067	18,658	2,034	2,028,539	53,202	13,290,477	15,673,831
130,228	117,422	178	6	18,558	259	120,492	117,157
348,036	347,906	151	16	29,286	743	318,599	347,147
175,386	168,368	77	2	4,960	178	170,349	168,188
662,650	633,696	406	24	52,804	1,180	609,440	632,492
1,979	1,173	2	...	338	66	1,639	1,107

TABLE VIII.—*The*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	CLASS A.—GOVERNMENT.		CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.		CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.						
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan	15,913	*12,040*	382,450	*445,964*	26,561	*26,146*
Birbhum	14,179	*11,653*	247,841	*243,837*	19,266	*16,916*
Bankura	11,178	*8,855*	339,646	*339,049*	10,839	*9,008*
Midnapore	14,206	*11,439*	752,953	*750,056*	48,184	*59,004*
Hooghly	4,542	*4,533*	302,174	*304,275*	22,327	*22,541*
Howrah	4,604	*3,724*	154,026	*159,623*	17,054	*16,045*
Total ...	64,622	*52,244*	2,179,090	*2,242,804*	144,231	*149,660*
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas	8,616	*7,053*	467,331	*421,911*	60,836	*52,693*
Calcutta	22,422	*7,144*	13,803	*6,414*	67,385	*35,365*
Nadia	10,007	*9,996*	422,117	*413,813*	27,722	*27,877*
Murshidabad	9,608	*8,156*	323,568	*322,873*	17,544	*15,227*
Jessore	6,483	*6,022*	628,097	*636,806*	23,699	*19,740*
Khulna	3,489	*2,691*	440,228	*405,613*	14,608	*11,224*
Total ...	60,625	*41,062*	2,295,144	*2,207,430*	211,794	*162,126*
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	6,138	*5,206*	470,561	*479,361*	13,170	*13,952*
Dinajpur	5,752	*4,521*	657,868	*601,155*	19,251	*15,622*
Jalpaiguri	2,664	*2,161*	280,403	*257,207*	9,425	*3,956*
Darjeeling	2,201	*998*	65,582	*57,775*	5,779	*2,682*
Rangpur	6,089	*5,222*	858,445	*822,179*	21,258	*12,743*
Bogra	4,427	*3,420*	332,537	*321,495*	6,582	*4,887*
Pabna	4,032	*3,824*	440,848	*453,110*	19,277	*19,040*
Total ...	31,303	*25,352*	3,106,244	*2,992,282*	94,742	*72,882*
Dacca Division.						
Dacca	12,781	*11,551*	743,704	*744,022*	35,255	*35,579*
Mymensingh	8,825	*7,864*	1,307,451	*1,254,977*	51,917	*41,305*
Faridpur	6,909	*6,798*	663,075	*679,905*	15,255	*14,998*
Backergunge	12,557	*11,695*	802,930	*766,767*	28,330	*26,357*
Total ...	41,072	*37,908*	3,517,160	*3,445,671*	130,757	*118,239*
Chittagong Division.						
Tippera	5,490	*4,706*	693,951	*663,554*	20,545	*18,119*
Noakhali	6,297	*5,477*	342,170	*343,512*	16,483	*15,300*
Chittagong	6,514	*5,542*	380,698	*405,821*	17,146	*19,974*
Chittagong Hill Tracts	442	*211*	52,922	*45,612*	471	*726*
Total ...	18,743	*15,936*	1,469,741	*1,458,499*	54,645	*54,119*
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	216,365	172,502	12,567,379	12,346,686	636,169	557,026

Occupations of the people.

Class D—Preparation and supply of material substances.		Class E—Commerce, transport, and storage.		Class F—Professions.		Class G—Indefinite and independent.		Population.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
117,707	122,236	19,952	19,087	18,170	18,774	102,119	64,761	1,391,880	682,872	709,008
57,481	62,788	4,809	3,856	5,187	4,814	40,876	64,330	797,833	389,639	408,194
77,471	85,707	13,046	11,824	8,466	7,872	65,295	81,412	1,069,668	525,941	543,727
186,980	191,495	51,725	46,790	42,292	44,035	211,760	220,597	2,631,516	1,308,100	1,323,416
92,195	101,611	15,869	14,771	22,584	23,271	69,448	76,569	1,076,710	529,139	547,571
76,249	80,725	26,416	19,313	20,280	17,049	66,261	59,842	721,211	364,890	356,321
608,083	641,562	131,817	115,641	116,979	115,815	555,759	567,511	7,688,818	3,800,581	3,888,237
185,982	182,246	60,313	45,237	43,007	42,649	163,193	150,966	1,892,033	989,278	902,755
123,982	55,334	98,304	29,196	31,224	16,898	84,626	84,463	681,560	446,746	234,814
131,276	138,330	23,130	20,881	17,306	20,180	170,589	210,884	1,644,108	802,147	841,961
118,412	129,816	21,044	17,003	12,429	12,585	103,060	139,621	1,250,946	605,665	645,281
153,535	150,928	29,601	29,179	16,920	19,495	82,999	85,323	1,888,827	941,334	947,493
81,664	71,955	23,109	15,124	13,248	11,677	41,635	41,387	1,177,652	617,981	559,671
799,851	728,609	255,501	156,620	134,134	123,481	646,102	712,644	8,535,126	4,403,151	4,131,975
72,505	72,765	12,661	8,293	8,888	8,239	70,415	71,182	1,313,336	654,338	658,998
54,005	56,849	13,088	8,696	6,125	4,903	55,958	52,042	1,555,835	812,047	743,788
21,012	18,370	7,992	4,564	2,966	1,873	40,197	28,562	681,352	364,659	316,693
12,264	5,524	3,320	1,598	1,899	894	32,001	30,797	223,314	123,046	100,268
59,500	62,660	18,374	14,225	11,382	8,318	86,764	78,305	2,065,464	1,061,812	1,003,652
40,746	41,193	11,881	6,960	6,159	5,586	16,584	15,037	817,494	418,916	398,578
94,135	95,426	35,928	28,469	9,568	10,040	74,123	74,572	1,362,392	677,911	684,481
354,167	352,787	103,244	72,805	46,987	39,853	376,042	350,497	8,019,187	4,112,729	3,906,458
219,472	249,605	70,822	61,953	37,036	38,307	81,513	79,056	2,420,656	1,200,583	1,220,073
162,381	159,370	84,806	71,019	27,707	24,816	145,529	124,219	3,472,186	1,788,616	1,683,570
107,127	102,067	32,089	27,898	19,870	21,049	48,766	51,514	1,797,320	893,091	904,229
135,837	122,620	27,361	17,901	29,381	26,873	68,047	77,309	2,153,965	1,104,443	1,049,522
624,817	633,662	215,078	178,771	113,994	111,045	343,855	332,098	9,844,127	4,986,733	4,857,394
110,595	108,640	19,149	16,744	23,920	20,884	38,149	38,489	1,782,935	911,799	871,136
64,083	61,616	13,104	10,761	12,598	11,399	53,992	52,901	1,009,693	508,727	500,966
75,704	90,575	21,242	24,203	22,832	23,426	91,732	104,758	1,290,167	615,868	674,299
2,173	240	861	81	335	133	2,362	717	107,286	59,566	47,720
252,555	261,071	54,356	51,789	59,685	55,842	186,235	196,865	4,190,081	2,095,960	2,094,121
2,639,473	2,620,691	759,996	575,626	471,779	446,039	2,107,993	2,159,615	38,277,339	19,399,154	18,878,185

TABLE VIII.—*The Occupations*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	CLASS A—GOVERNMENT.		CLASS B—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.		CLASS C—PERSONAL SERVICES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR.						
Patna Division.						
Patna	20,428	*15,803*	470,442	*462,561*	49,670	*51,472*
Gaya	20,619	*17,023*	508,140	*572,271*	44,135	*52,113*
Shahabad	17,104	*14,329*	540,213	*587,546*	49,495	*52,461*
Saran	14,301	*11,228*	670,983	*836,378*	46,543	*48,311*
Champaran	3,812	*2,536*	668,428	*669,595*	41,650	*35,502*
Muzaffarpur	7,841	*7,906*	815,766	*868,426*	71,001	*63,859*
Darbhanga	4,116	*3,608*	961,894	*1,009,867*	52,334	*41,845*
Total ...	88,221	*72,433*	4,635,866	*5,006,644*	354,828	*345,563*
Bhagalpur Division.						
Bhagalpur	8,631	*6,574*	676,612	*657,965*	27,495	*22,257*
Monghyr	3,868	*3,468*	576,903	*578,697*	74,565	*64,734*
Purnea	11,865	*9,462*	627,467	*563,498*	27,914	*22,481*
Malda	4,027	*3,660*	269,621	*269,286*	8,452	*8,613*
Sonthal Parganas	6,220	*5,725*	629,875	*629,289*	30,231	*21,009*
Total ...	34,611	*28,889*	2,780,478	*2,698,735*	168,657	*139,094*
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	122,832	101,322	7,416,344	7,705,379	523,485	484,657
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	17,883	*16,658*	512,621	*522,773*	56,656	*57,510*
Balasore	5,198	*4,496*	369,751	*391,821*	10,161	*10,521*
Angul (including Khandmahals) ...	633	*376*	56,784	*55,996*	1,743	*1,561*
Puri	6,390	*5,697*	262,217	*258,303*	20,824	*19,390*
Total ...	30,104	*27,227*	1,201,373	*1,228,893*	89,384	*88,982*
Chota Nagpur Division.						
Hazaribagh	7,081	*4,882*	351,847	*318,202*	18,660	*16,086*
Lohardaga	7,667	*5,777*	588,349	*606,432*	26,528	*29,314*
*Palamau**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	7,040	*5,357*	426,286	*413,313*	11,645	*11,704*
Singhbhum	1,815	*1,886*	185,095	*182,845*	3,759	*4,352*
Total ...	23,603	*17,902*	1,551,077	*1,520,792*	60,592	*61,456*
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	392,904	318,953	22,736,173	22,801,750	1,309,630	1,192,121
FEUDATORY STATES.						
Kuch Bihar	4,305	*3,797*	197,609	*284,259*	5,050	*3,639*
Orissa Tributary States	15,675	*12,503*	513,293	*493,541*	17,977	*17,212*
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	1,666	*1,486*	346,862	*255,572*	8,852	*8,322*
Hill Tippera	...	...	64,355	*61,272*	3,216	*2,541*
Total ...	21,646	*17,786*	1,122,119	*1,094,644*	35,095	*31,707*
GRAND TOTAL ...	414,550	336,739	23,858,292	23,896,394	1,344,725	1,223,828

* Figures against Lohardaga include those of Palamau, which

of the people—concluded.

Class D—Preparation and supply of material substances.		Class E—Commerce, transport, and storage.		Class F—Professions.		Class G—Indefinite and independent.		Population.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
154,597	*168,372*	34,657	*30,448*	22,123	*22,760*	113,815	*151,856*	1,769,004	865,732	*903,272*
136,826	*156,056*	32,324	*31,444*	25,098	*27,127*	277,869	*237,286*	2,318,331	1,045,011	*1,093,320*
186,097	*203,160*	27,222	*26,246*	25,285	*28,591*	145,383	*160,205*	2,063,337	990,799	*1,072,538*
172,034	*196,737*	27,909	*26,026*	22,757	*23,860*	179,399	*191,011*	2,467,477	1,133,926	*1,333,551*
73,393	*70,151*	11,201	*9,899*	3,395	*2,181*	134,256	*133,466*	1,859,465	936,135	*923,330*
127,426	*128,842*	24,459	*23,349*	15,059	*14,971*	243,822	*298,718*	2,711,445	1,305,374	*1,406,071*
107,348	*109,645*	28,628	*26,177*	5,479	*5,194*	211,186	*234,634*	2,801,955	1,370,898	*1,430,970*
957,721	*1,032,963*	186,400	*173,589*	119,196	*124,684*	1,305,730	*1,407,176*	15,811,014	7,647,962	*6,163,052*
79,672	*82,345*	19,590	*16,001*	7,807	*7,430*	185,058	*235,259*	2,032,696	1,004,865	*1,027,831*
88,750	*95,564*	38,817	*37,939*	10,580	*11,377*	193,589	*257,170*	2,036,021	987,072	*1,048,949*
102,877	*107,176*	24,776	*19,258*	5,808	*4,451*	192,789	*224,836*	1,944,658	993,496	*951,162*
71,435	*76,879*	10,982	*7,181*	4,238	*4,121*	31,112	*45,262*	814,919	399,917	*415,002*
69,468	*74,745*	17,673	*17,318*	6,384	*5,138*	110,716	*130,405*	1,754,196	870,567	*883,629*
412,202	*436,709*	111,838	*97,697*	34,867	*32,517*	713,264	*892,932*	8,582,490	4,255,917	*4,326,573*
1,369,923	1,469,672	298,238	271,286	154,063	157,201	2,018,994	2,300,108	24,393,504	11,903,879	12,489,625
154,714	*157,352*	21,883	*21,134*	30,996	*30,902*	145,804	*160,785*	1,937,671	940,557	*997,114*
38,343	*47,945*	5,675	*4,079*	7,964	*7,133*	44,546	*46,992*	994,625	481,638	*512,987*
13,118	*13,962*	629	*151*	542	*455*	12,319	*11,789*	170,058	85,768	*84,290*
86,757	*98,525*	6,258	*4,973*	20,151	*19,547*	71,933	*64,033*	944,998	474,530	*470,468*
292,932	*347,784*	34,445	*30,337*	59,653	*58,037*	274,602	*283,599*	4,047,352	1,982,493	*2,064,859*
67,303	*67,617*	12,517	*10,893*	6,518	*5,536*	103,538	*174,141*	1,164,321	566,964	*597,357*
102,219	*110,111*	9,233	*9,071*	8,605	*8,338*	103,592	*110,419*	1,725,655	846,193	*879,462*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70,373	*72,733*	6,817	*5,500*	6,190	*5,744*	64,848	*85,778*	1,193,328	593,199	*600,129*
24,104	*25,031*	2,342	*1,889*	946	*1,051*	53,356	*57,017*	545,488	274,417	*274,071*
263,999	*275,492*	30,909	*27,353*	22,259	*20,669*	325,334	*427,355*	4,628,792	2,277,773	*2,351,019*
4,566,327	4,713,639	1,123,588	904,602	707,754	681,946	4,726,923	5,170,677	71,346,987	35,563,299	35,783,688
23,869	*22,649*	6,110	*4,273*	8,598	*6,021*	12,918	*13,273*	578,868	302,457	*276,411*
97,669	*102,381*	8,777	*6,582*	10,287	*8,909*	160,397	*154,560*	1,696,710	849,450	*847,260*
38,336	*36,646*	3,481	*3,288*	2,268	*2,729*	45,988	*49,866*	883,359	449,683	*433,676*
1,462	*873*	1,611	*654*	158	*92*	801	*414*	137,442	71,596	*65,846*
161,336	*162,549*	19,979	*14,797*	21,311	*17,751*	220,104	*218,113*	3,296,379	1,673,186	*1,663,415*
4,727,663	4,876,188	1,143,567	919,399	729,065	699,697	4,947,027	5,388,790	74,643,366	37,236,485	37,447,103

was not constituted a separate district till January 1st, 1892.

Changes of Administration.

Constitution of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

Of the changes in administration which took place during the year under report, the most important was that by which the constitution of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was enlarged to twenty members, and the elective system was introduced in regard to the recommendation for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of a certain number of the Members of the Council.

Under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is empowered by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations up to a maximum of twenty, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, from time to time to make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect. Accordingly, on the 16th March 1893, the Governor-General in Council increased the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate from twelve, at which it had stood since the proclamation of 17th January 1862, to twenty, the maximum allowed by the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Under Rule II of the regulations which were framed by the Governor-General in Council, it has been laid down that the nomination to seven seats in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and associations, viz.—

A.—The Corporation of Calcutta.

B.—Such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Calcutta as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

C.—Such District Boards or group or groups of District Boards as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid.

D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid.

E.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta.

Of the above bodies, those described under A, D, and E recommend one nominee each, while those described under B and C will each be ordinarily represented by two members. The recommendations made by the bodies described under A, D, and E are made by a majority of the votes of the members of those bodies. With regard to the bodies described under B and C, the following procedure for nominations has been laid down. As regards Municipalities, those whose income is less than Rs. 5,000 are excluded, while those whose income exceeds that amount proceed each to elect a single electoral representative, who exercises a voting power proportionate to the income of the Municipality which elects him, as follows:—

							Vote.
Municipalities with an income	of Rs.	5,000	and less than Rs.	10,000	...		1
Ditto	ditto	„ 10,000	ditto	„ 20,000	...		2
Ditto	ditto	„ 20,000	ditto	„ 50,000	...		3
Ditto	ditto	„ 50,000	ditto	„ 1,00,000	...		4
Ditto	ditto	„ 1,00,000	ditto	„ 1,50,000	...		5
Ditto	ditto	„ 1,50,000	ditto	„ 2,00,000	...		6
Ditto	ditto	„ 2,00,000	ditto	„ 2,50,000	...		7
Ditto	ditto	„ 2,50,000	and over	...	...		8

For the District Board elections all districts are considered to be of equal importance, and each District Board nominates one representative exercising one vote at the election. The procedure laid down for the meeting of the electoral representatives is as follows. The names of all candidates must be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The election is by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes is withdrawn from the election, and another ballot is held for the remaining candidates, and so on till an absolute majority is obtained. Under rule VI of the regulations it has been made a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition also applies to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Of the remaining 13 seats not more than ten will ordinarily be filled by officials nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, while the three remaining seats reserved for non-official members will be filled by persons nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, so as to secure, in his opinion, a fair representation of the different classes of the community, provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the province.

Under the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has made rules authorizing Councillors at any meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations to ask questions as to matters of fact, framed so as to be merely requests for information and neither argumentative, hypothetical, nor defamatory, subject to disallowance by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that they cannot be answered consistently with the public interests; and no question shall be asked as to any matters or branches of the Administration other than those under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, or as to any matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question, and the answer shall be given by the Lieutenant-Governor or some Councillor whom he may designate for the purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor has under the further power conferred by the same section, and with the like sanction, made rules empowering Councillors to offer any observations they may wish on the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal, which shall be explained annually in Council, the Councillor who explains the statement having the right of reply; the discussion, limited to the branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government, being closed by the President.

The elections and recommendations for the enlarged Council did not take place till after the close of the year under report.

Bengal Provincial Civil Service.

Another important change was made in the administration of these Provinces by the notification of the Government of India, dated the 21st April 1892, under which the following appointments, up till now reserved for members of the Civil Service of India, have been thrown open to members of the new Provincial Civil Service:—

Heads of districts	4
District Judges	6
Joint and Assistant Magistrates	8
Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue ...	1
Under-Secretary to Government	1
	20

The Provincial Civil Service has been formed by amalgamating the higher grades of what were till recently known as the judicial and executive branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. This change has taken place in accordance

with the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, which were accepted, with certain modifications, by the Secretary of State for India. The members of the Provincial Service will continue to hold the appointments heretofore filled by members of the higher judicial and executive branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but under the new scheme a connected and graduated series of offices, rising from the subordinate classes of administrative business to a very high level of superior and responsible duties, judicial and executive, has been opened out to them. It will not be possible, however, to appoint members of the Provincial Service to the 20 posts now thrown open to them until the prior claims of members of the Civil Service of India, recruited before 1880, have been satisfied. With the constitution of the Provincial Civil Service, the further recruitment under Statute 33 Vic., ch. 3, has ceased, and all Statutory Civilians were given the option of joining the Provincial Service, and of becoming thereby entitled to preferential claims to the listed appointments, as they gradually become open to members of the Provincial Service, after recognition of the claims of Civilians recruited in England. Only one of these officers, however, Mr. Umesh Chunder Batabyal, availed himself of the opportunity thus held open to him. The remainder of the Statutory Civilians who elected to remain in their present position will depend for their advancement entirely on the merit and ability each displays; should his merit and ability justify his advancement, his promotion will be effected by making a fresh special appointment under the Statute, and the post to which he is advanced will, so long as he holds it, have to be deducted from the number of posts open to the Provincial Service.

Subordinate Civil Service.

The Subordinate Civil Service now consists of the officers belonging to the grade of Sub-Deputy Collector, as well as any other appointments which the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare specifically to be also included. As a reward for conspicuous merit a member of this service may be promoted to the Provincial Service. It is contemplated that in future Sub-Deputy Collectors will be employed, more largely than they are at present, on criminal work.

Status of tahsildars and managers of estates.

It was decided some years ago by the Government of India that there was no objection to grading tahsildars and Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in the management of estates together in one list, and in accordance with those orders the three tahsildars of Jalpaiguri and the tahsildar of Banki in Cuttack were appointed to be Sub-Deputy Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor has now determined that this principle shall be extended to all tahsildars and managers of Government estates to whom it can apply. The three tahsildars of Chittagong (each of whom is at present drawing a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem) have accordingly been appointed Deputy Collectors of the 7th grade. Tahsildars or managers of Government estates with salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 have been placed in the different grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors. It has also been decided that all future appointments to tahsildarships or managerships of Government estates to which a salary of Rs. 100 a month and upwards is attached will be made from Sub-Deputy Collectors already in the service.

Status of Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors, and their liability to pass the departmental examinations.

Fresh orders were issued during the year as regards the admission of Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors to the half-yearly departmental examinations. The old rule in force was that Sub-Deputy Collectors who had entered the service by passing the Native Civil Service Examination were allowed, on the special recommendation of Divisional Commissioners, to appear at the departmental examinations. This arrangement was, however, considered to be open to objection on the ground that it gave undue advantage to Sub-Deputy Collectors, as on their appointment to the grade of Officiating Deputy Collector they were placed above all officers in the officiating grade who had not passed the examinations and were entitled before them to the substantive appointment of Deputy Collector. The rule was therefore cancelled, under Sir Ashley Eden's orders, in 1879, and it was then decided that Sub-Deputy Collectors should not be allowed to appear at the departmental examinations until they had been promoted to be Officiating Deputy Magistrates. This rule remained in force till October

1887, when it was ruled that Special Deputy Collectors might be allowed, if they wished, to attend the examinations. In 1889 a further step was taken. In that year a certain number of Sub-Deputy Collectors, including those who had already been appointed to be Special Deputy Collectors, were selected as eligible for promotion to the grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. It was decided that these officers should be permitted to appear at the departmental examination if they wished to do so, but that each time the permission was granted they should be told that the mere passing the examination would give them no special claim for promotion. These rules remained in force up to the year under report.

According to the original scheme under which Sub-Deputy Collectors were created on Sir George Campbell's recommendation, they were to be primarily employed as executive revenue officers in the interior of the district on out-door work. In course of time, however, they began to be employed on judicial and criminal work to an increasing extent. This tendency was temporarily checked by the orders of Government in 1881, when it was directed that under no circumstances whatever should Sub-Deputy Collectors, whether vested or not with magisterial powers, be employed in the investigation of criminal cases antecedent to judicial enquiry. The magisterial powers with which the Sub-Deputies were then vested were not withdrawn, but it was declared that such powers would in future be conferred in special cases only on the recommendation of the Commissioner. In point of fact, however, the force of circumstances and the changed conditions of administration have inclined more and more to nullify these orders and to make it necessary to invest Sub-Deputy Collectors with the powers of a Magistrate, and at the present time the majority of the Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in the regular line of the service have been invested with criminal powers. The necessity of their exercising criminal powers is now admitted on all hands, and the services of Sub-Deputy Collectors are fully recognised by the present Government as forming a valuable adjunct to the judicial administration of the country. The class from which Sub-Deputy Collectors are recruited has also changed its character. They are now admitted into the service by the same examination as that which has been prescribed for admission into the Provincial Service, and the result of recent examinations has been to supply the ranks of Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors with highly qualified graduates from the Calcutta University, between whom and the successful probationers for the Provincial Service the smallest possible difference exists. Sir Charles Elliott has accordingly laid down that all Special Deputy Collectors will in future be required to appear at the half-yearly departmental examinations under the same conditions as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Provincial Service. If they do not pass these examinations within the time prescribed from the date on which it is made compulsory on them to appear, they will be reduced to their permanent appointments as Sub-Deputy Collectors.

In regard to Sub-Deputy Collectors generally it has been laid down that they shall be required to appear at the examinations under similar conditions. In their case, however, the rule will be enforced in the first instance with considerable exceptions. It cannot be applied to the senior officers of the service, who have reached an age when they cannot be expected to pass examinations. Nor has it been extended to officers who, at the date of the passing of the new orders, had been confirmed in their appointments. For such officers the examinations will be optional. If, however, they do not succeed in passing at least the lower standard of examination, they will not be eligible for promotion to the grade of Special Deputy Collector. It is optional for them to compete at the examinations or not as they please, but if they have not passed the lower standard they will be passed over for promotion.

Examination for admittance to the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

In November 1892 it was notified that at an examination to be held in March 1893 seven candidates would be selected for Probationary Deputy Collectorships on a salary of Rs. 50 a month and seven for Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectorships on a salary of Rs. 30 a month respectively. It was also announced that four of the probationers for Deputy Collectorships would be appointed from the first four candidates on the list in order of merit, that three

would be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor from amongst those who obtained a minimum of one-third of the total marks, and that from the remainder of those qualified by obtaining one-third of the total marks, the Lieutenant-Governor would select seven more candidates as probationers for Sub-Deputy Collectorships. The examination so notified was held on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of March 1893. No fewer than 154 competitors obtained permission to compete, and of these 147 (of whom all except eight* were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 147 candidates, 125 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 18 took up Hindi or Hindustani, and four took up Uriya. No less than 134 of the candidates obtained the minimum of one-third marks necessary for appointment into the Subordinate Executive Service by nomination. Further consideration of the number of probable retirements during the present year, and of the number of vacancies which are likely to be occasioned by the deputation of officers on settlement or other special duty, showed that the number of advertised vacancies was not sufficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directed that the number of Probationary Deputy Collectorships to be filled up should be raised from 7 to 10 and the number of Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors from 7 to 14. The ten appointments to Probationary Deputy Collectorships were filled by appointing the four candidates who stood first in order of merit, and from the remaining candidates who had obtained one-third marks, six others were selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, regard being had to the number of marks obtained, the claims upon Government of members of the candidate's family, the interests of the different classes of the community, and the requirements of the public service. The same considerations guided the selection of the fourteen candidates who were appointed to be Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor also decided to select ten officers from the Subordinate Civil Service during the present year to officiate as Deputy Collectors, the choice being made with reference to character, qualifications, standing in the service, and the result of the competitive and departmental examinations.

* Of these eight, four failed to obtain one-third marks.

Till the year 1891 the pay of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division was Rs. 2,500 per mensem, while other Commissioners in Bengal drew Rs. 2,916 per mensem. In that year, owing to the growing importance of the Division, it was placed on the same footing as the other Commissionerships of Bengal, with the proviso that the junior among the Commissioners should draw Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has now ordered that the pay of all Commissioners in Bengal shall in future be Rs. 2,916 per mensem, while to meet the increased expenditure involved, the salaries of the Revenue and Financial Secretaries to the Government of Bengal will in future be reduced from Rs. 2,916 to Rs. 2,750 per mensem.

Salaries of Secretaries to Government and Commissioners of Divisions.

The period of three years sanctioned for the temporary appointment of a Commissioner of Excise in these Provinces having expired during the year under report, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment being made permanent. The pay of the temporary appointment was Rs. 2,500 rising to Rs. 3,000 a month, but this has now been reduced, and an additional appointment has been created among the Magistrates and Collectors in order to provide for the post; the officer holding or officiating in the appointment for the time being, belonging to or officiating in any grade, first, second, or third, according to his seniority in the Civil Service. The Excise Commissioner will in future be subordinate to the Board of Revenue of these Provinces.

Appointment of Excise Commissioner.

A scheme for the reorganization of the staff of superior police officers in these Provinces received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year under report. The main principles of the scheme are (1) that there should be a District Superintendent of Police for every district in Bengal, the former practice, under which five districts are supervised by Assistant Superintendents, being abandoned; and (2) that Assistant Superintendents of Police should only be provided for the most important subdivisional charges and as a reserve for leave vacancies. The effect of these proposals has been

Reorganization of the superior staff of the police force.

to increase the number of District Superintendents from 50 to 55, their distribution being as shown below:—

For charge of districts in Bengal	45
Commandant, Lushai Police	1
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police ...	1
Assistant Inspectors-General of Police for Railways ...	2
District Superintendents of Police for Assam	6
Total ...	55

The number of sanctioned Assistant Superintendents has been reduced from 36 to 29, and the number of Probationary Assistant Superintendents from 15 to 9, which is still one in excess of the sanctioned strength. The excess officer will be absorbed when the next vacancy occurs. The distribution of Assistant Superintendents is now as follows:—

Employed in Assam	5
Lushai Hills and large subdivisions	8
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	1
In charge of Special Branch	1
	15
Provision for furlough at 20 per cent. on 72 charges, including 2 Deputy Inspectors-General	14
Total ...	29

One of the Deputy Inspectors-General has been permanently transferred to Patna, while the other has been relieved of all duty in the Inspector-General's office. To meet the extra office work, which would otherwise have fallen on the Inspector-General, the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General has been revived, and will in future be held by a District Superintendent of Police. The alterations in the grading of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, as compared with the former scale, are as follows:—

Old Scale.			New Scale.		
District Superintendents of Police.					
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7 at 1,000=	...	7,000	5 at 1,000=	...	5,000
7 „ 800=	...	5,600	6 „ 900=	...	5,400
13 „ 700=	...	9,100	7 „ 800=	...	5,600
11 „ 600=	...	6,600	12 „ 700=	...	8,400
12 „ 500=	...	6,000	12 „ 600=	...	7,200
			13 „ 500=	...	6,500
50		34,300	55		38,100
Increase=Rs. 3,800 per mensem.					
Assistant Superintendents of Police.					
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
16 at 400=	...	6,400	14 at 400=	...	5,600
15 „ 300=	...	4,500	15 „ 300=	...	4,500
5 „ 250=	...	1,250			
36		12,150	29		10,100
Decrease=Rs. 2,050 per mensem.					
Probationers.					
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15 at 250=	...	3,750	8 at 250=	...	2,000
Decrease=Rs. 1,750 per mensem.					

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

A change in the method of recruiting Sub-Inspectors of Police was introduced during the year. A system of modified competition has now been adopted, and divisional examinations will be held annually at four local centres at which officers already in the police, as well as outsiders, will be entitled to compete, provided they conform to the requisite standard of physical fitness, education and respectability.

Four local Committees were formed, at Bankipore, Cuttack, Calcutta, and Dacca, where examinations were held on the 16th and 17th of February 1893. The number of vacancies offered for competition was 58, but only 55 candidates competed, of whom 38 were already police officers, and the remaining 17 were outsiders. Nineteen candidates obtained half, and eighteen more candidates obtained over one-third marks. Thirty-five candidates in all were found to have satisfied the requisite tests, and were accordingly declared to have passed. A preliminary course of two months' training in Calcutta has been prescribed for successful candidates, after which they will be drafted into the various districts as circumstances require.

The result of the examination held in February showed that the standard of qualification was fixed too high. Accordingly, since the close of the year, revised rules have been issued, by which the standard of qualification for future examinations at all centres has been fixed as that of having successfully passed the Entrance examination. Other conditions remain practically the same.

Appointment of an Additional Commissioner of Patna.

In view of the fact that in recent years it has been found necessary from time to time to appoint an Additional Commissioner to the Patna Division, the work being already too heavy for one officer to perform, a proposal was made to appoint an Additional Commissioner every year for six months, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. This has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, who also approved of the appointment being extended for three months longer, or up to a total period of nine months, if necessary, pending the completion of the cadastral survey.

Levy of rates on private estates under Government management to meet cost of supervision.

During the year an Act (No. X of 1892) was passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of the Government to cover the cost of all Government establishments in so far as they are employed in the supervision and management of such estates, other than establishments specially entertained for any particular estate or group of estates, and to meet all contingent expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with such supervision and management. Under the Act a new charge for superior supervision has been added to the present management and treasury rates, besides the audit rate and Legal Remembrancer's fees. The cost of superior supervision chargeable to wards' estates has been fixed at $\frac{1}{20}$th of the total sanctioned salaries of one Member of the Board of Revenue, the Board's Senior Secretary, the Director of Land Records, all Commissioners, including one Additional Commissioner for six months, and of all District Officers.

Relieving Director of Land Records of supervision of petty settlements.

With a view chiefly to enable the Director of Land Records to devote more time to supervision of the large settlements, and to consideration of the important questions connected with them, that officer has been relieved generally of supervision of smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and it has been decided that as a general rule such settlements should be carried out by District Officers in direct subordination to the Commissioner of the Division.

Reorganization of the Superior Forest Service.

During the year the Government of India have reorganized the Superior Forest Service and have allotted to Bengal one Deputy Conservator of Forests of the first grade, two of the second grade, two of the third grade, and four of the fourth grade; and three Assistant Conservators of the first grade and two of the second grade; the old third grade of Assistant Conservators has been abolished. The pay and prospects of the service have also been improved.

Frontier Relations and Feudatory States.

THE largest and most important of the Native States bordering on Bengal is Nepal, which adjoins the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur. Political relations with Nepal are under the direct control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the only questions that arise between it and the Government of Bengal are matters of extradition and boundary.

Nepal.

To the east of Nepal lies Sikkim, a small Himalayan State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government. In 1889 an important change was made in the administration of this territory, and Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, was appointed Assistant Political Officer at Guntok to advise and assist the Maharaja in the Government. A representative Council, selected from the chief men in Sikkim, was also established. Under the arrangements then sanctioned the administration of the country has shown signs of rapid and satisfactory progress in all departments. Good roads, properly bridged throughout, have been opened from Pedong in British territory to the Jelep pass and to Tumlong. Iron bridges have also been constructed across the Tista, and communication throughout Sikkim has been very greatly improved.

Sikkim.

During 1891 the Maharaja resided continuously at Robdenchi; the Council were unable to induce him to return to Guntok; and he showed no interest in affairs of State. In March 1892 the Maharaja secretly left Pemionchi, where he had recently been staying, with the intention of proceeding to Tibet. On entering Nepal the party was, however, stopped, and after communication with the Government of India, the Nepal Darbar escorted them back to British territory. The Maharaja was then informed that, as he had declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Government of India, he must remain out of power and under surveillance. He is now detained at Kurseong in the Darjeeling district. In the meantime the members of the Council administer the State with the assistance of the Political Agent. The Maharaja's eldest son, Tchoda-Namgyel, is now in Tibet, and his younger son, Chotal, is being educated in Darjeeling.

Nearly the whole of the revenue of Sikkim, except that derived from graziers, is now paid into the treasury in cash; the total revenue for the last three years was as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	14,121	29,294	31,438
Excise	3,331	3,783	2,280
Forests	5,281	3,946	2,353
Miscellaneous	1,952	2,657	6,542
Balance from preceding year	7,366	15,401	5,796
Total ...	32,051	55,081	48,409

The expenditure was as under:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raja's personal expenditure	7,375	4,600	2,150
Expenditure on public works	1,974	29,999	30,337
Ditto on agriculture	774	2,054	2,443
Ditto on miscellaneous	3,701	4,360	11,254
Ditto on survey	1,409	1,272	812
Loans, advances and refunds	1,419	9,568	4,480
Total ...	16,652	51,853	51,476

The value of the registered British imports into Sikkim in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,80,919, and that of the exports from Sikkim into British territory was Rs. 2,43,591. These were the figures given in the frontier register; but the trade is believed to be very much larger. Exports and imports passing between British territory and Tibet through Sikkim exceed the above figures considerably.

The area of Sikkim is about 2,818 square miles. The population, according to the census taken in February 1891, was 30,458, as under :—

Lepcha	5,762
Bhutia	4,894
Limbu and other Nepalese	19,802
	30,458

There are no regular troops in Sikkim: in the event of war the entire male population are bound to take up arms.

Bhutan.

Bordering on Sikkim, and bounding the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in Bengal and the province of Assam, lies Bhutan, a large independent State. Repeated outrages on our subjects by the hillmen led from time to time to punitive measures, and the rude reception given to the embassy of the Hon'ble A. Eden in 1863 resulted in the ultimate confiscation of the whole of the Duars, or submontane tracts, with the passes leading into the hills. As, however, the Bhutanese depended mainly upon these for their revenue, it was arranged to allow them annually a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during good behaviour. In 1890 the boundary between Bhutan and the Western Duars was demarcated, the policy adopted being to relay the old boundary line exactly. The relations of the Bengal Government with Bhutan have for some years past been of a friendly character, and under the ascendency of the Tongsa Penlow, who holds the seals of office and in the name of the Deb Raja controls all public affairs, the country enjoys the advantage of a settled government.

There is no accurate information in regard to the area, population, or revenue of Bhutan. The population was estimated by Sir Ashley Eden at 20,000; it is now probably much more. The revenue is not known. The value of the registered trade with British territory in the year 1891-92, the latest for which statistics are available, was—

	Rs.
Imports from Bhutan	1,84,892
Exports to Bhutan	1,34,848
Total ...	3,19,740

Lushais.

The hills to the south and west of Munipur, and much of the great belt of highland and forest lying between Cachar (a district in Assam) and Chittagong and Burma, are inhabited by a great number of different wild tribes often hostile to each other, and their raids upon British subjects have been the cause of several military expeditions. The most serious of the recent raids occurred in 1888, when the camp of Lieutenant Stewart, who was employed on survey duty, was attacked, and he was killed along with his two European soldiers and a native sepoy. In consequence of these outrages an expeditionary force was despatched, and a post was established at Fort Lungleh; a footing was at the same time established at Fort White on the Burma side. Fort Aijal on the Assam side was not established till the beginning of 1890, when operations were extended with a view to completing the punishment of the raiding villages, confirming the authority of the British Government over the tribes to the east and south, who were still unsubdued, and opening up communications across the hills to the Burma side. A permanent post was established at Fort Tregear as well as Lungleh, and a Political Officer was appointed. During the cold weather of 1890-91 an additional post was built at Lalthuama. The year 1890 was quiet, but 1891 and 1892 were marked by outbreaks.

Although the power of the hostile Lushais was broken by the operations of 1891-92, yet it was again found advisable to despatch another expedition in December 1892, in order to protect friendly villages, our convoys and communications, and to impress on the native tribes once for all a sense of British superiority. This force, acting in concert with a column from Fort Aijal, completely effected its object, and without meeting any resistance established the authority of Government throughout the whole tract of country where it had been resisted, and returned to India in February. The result of the expedition has been summarised in the following words:—"The general condition of the country now, and the success we have attained in the payment of revenue and fines, seem to point to the fact that the Lushais have abandoned all idea of combined resistance, although it is quite possible that isolated outbreaks, such as that at Jacopa's, may, under similar circumstances, occur for several years to come, but the force of the police on the spot, if maintained at its present strength, should be sufficient for the suppression of such disturbances." An outpost has been established at Lalrhima in the heart of the Lushai country on the boundary line between the North and South Lushai territory, and the small force stationed there, together with the disarmament of hostile Chiefs, will, it is believed, render it almost impossible for any serious trouble to again arise.

The early transfer of the South Lushai Hills from the Government of Bengal to the Administration of Assam is in contemplation.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

As a result of the formation of the South Lushai Hills district, which extended the administration further east, the political importance of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district was greatly curtailed, and it has been found possible to reduce the status of the district to that of a subdivision in charge of an Assistant Commissioner, under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Hill Tippera.

Between the Lushai tract and the British district of Tippera lies the hill territory of the Tippera Raja. This State is under no specific engagement with the British Government, and the Raja derives the greater portion of his income from landed property in the Regulation district of Tippera.

The Political Agency which was established in Hill Tippera in 1871 no longer exists. The State is administered by the Raja with the assistance of his two sons, known as the Jubraj and Bara Thakur.

The area of Hill Tippera is 4,086 square miles; the country is hilly and covered with dense forests. More than 1,000 square miles in the interior are believed to be uninhabited. The population as ascertained in 1881 was 95,637, of which the hill tribes numbered about 49,915. The returns of the last census (1891) show a total population of 137,442. The advance in population for the ten years 1881-91 has thus been at the rate of nearly 44 per cent. for the whole period; the density per square mile is, however, only 33·6. The income derived from the Hill Tippera State is only Rs. 4,63,824, but the zamindaris belonging to the Maharaja which are situated within British territory in the Regulation district of Tippera have a gross rental of over Rs. 6,00,000. The principal trade is in cotton and timber. The Raja has a military force of 304 men, but no field artillery or cavalry. The Chief receives a salute of 13 guns. In 1877 Government conferred upon the Chief the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

The Maharaja has decided to have a survey and settlement made of his zamindaris in British districts, and has been promised every help that lies in the power of this Government in the matter.

Kuch Bihar.

In the plains at the foot of the Bhutan Hills is the feudatory State of Kuch Bihar, which first sought our aid in 1772, when, in consideration of the cession in perpetuity of half its revenues as then ascertained (amounting to Rs. 67,700), and an acknowledgment of subjection to the British Government, we drove out the Bhutanese who held possession of its Raja and capital. It is almost surrounded by the districts of Jalpaiguri and Rangpur.

This State was for many years under the administration of this Government. Raja Narendra Narayan died on the 6th August 1863 at the age of 22, and his only son, the present Maharaja, Nripendra Narayan Bhup, Bahadur,

was confirmed in the succession by the British Government. The first Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, was appointed in January 1864 with powers of general control. He was instructed to reduce taxation and expenditure where necessary, encourage the young scions of the family to manage their own properties, improve the roads and communications, put the police on a proper footing, and to take such other measures as might seem advisable for the establishment of efficient administration. The then Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, was relieved of all responsibility as to the internal affairs of the State, and the Commissioner was instructed to correspond directly with the Government of Bengal regarding them.

The Maharaja came of age in 1883, and was then formally installed as Ruling Chief of Kuch Bihar. He administers the State with the assistance of a Council of which he himself is the President and which is composed of the Superintendent of the State, who is Vice-President, the Diwan, who is Revenue Member, and the Civil Judge, who is the Judicial Member; the officers at present holding these posts have been lent by the Government of India.

The actual revenue for the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 20,69,701, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,82,444. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the State Railway, and all the bridges have now been completed. The line was opened for goods traffic on the 15th September 1893, and is being worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A census was taken on the 26th February 1891, which disclosed the fact that the population had decreased by 23,756 since 1881, the total population amounting in 1891 to 578,868. This is accounted for by emigration to the Duars, no less than 36,288 emigrants being now resident in the Jalpaiguri district.

In July 1887, the Maharaja was appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, while at the same time the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred on Her Highness the Maharani. In February 1888 the Maharaja was appointed to be a Knight Grand Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Maharaja's eldest son, Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup, is being educated at the Raj Kumar Mayo College at Ajmere.

Chota Nagpur Tributary States.

The following accounts of the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa have been mainly taken from the last edition (1892) of Aitchison's "Treaties." The mahals of Sarguja, Udaipur, Jashpur, Gangpur, Korea, Bonai, Chang Bhakar and Singhbhum formed part of the South-Western Frontier Agency created in 1833 on the suppression of the Kol insurrection: the designation was changed in 1854 to that of Commissionership of Chota Nagpur. The other mahals under Chota Nagpur were transferred to the Central Provinces in 1862. The territories forming these States, with the exception of Singhbhum, were acquired by cession in 1817 from Raghuji Bhonsla, and in 1818 Government sent a Superintendent to Sarguja to restore order in the country, which had become distracted by domestic feuds. In 1820 and 1825 engagements were made with the Chief of Sarguja. In 1819 engagements were also taken from the Chiefs of Jashpur and Korea, of which latter State Chang Bhakar was then a feudal dependency; but in 1848 separate settlements were made with Korea and Chang Bhakar. Jashpur and Udaipur were originally feudal dependencies of Sarguja, and the former still pays tribute through that State. The State of Udaipur was held to have lapsed in 1852 in consequence of the Chief, Dhiraj Singh, having been convicted of manslaughter, but Government continued to pay its tribute to Sarguja. In 1860 the State was conferred on Lal Bindesari Parshad Singh Deo Bahadur, younger brother of the Chief of Sarguja, as a reward for his services in the mutiny, and an agreement was concluded with him. From this time Udaipur became a distinct tributary State, the Raja paying his tribute direct to Government and Sarguja receiving credit for the same. In 1875 the settlements with the Tributary Chiefs, which had long expired, were renewed for a period of twenty years, and they received Sanads, declaring the fact and the liability of their States to a revision of tribute at the close of that period. An exception was made in favour of Udaipur. In 1882 an appeal was preferred to the High Court by one Mehta Kharia against a conviction and sentence passed upon him by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. The offence was committed in Gangpur, and the case was referred by the Chief of that State

to the Commissioner for trial. The accused was tried in Lohardaga. The case was heard on the 15th September 1882 by a Divisional Bench of the High Court, which rejected the appeal on the ground that the Court had no power to interfere.

The Singhbhum country, of which Saraikala and Kharsawan originally formed a part, was never conquered by the Mahrattas, and was in the position of an independent State when Raja Ghansham Singh tendered his allegiance to the British Government in 1818. The object of the Raja was partly to be recognised as owning the allegiance of his kinsmen, the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, whose estates are situated in the Singhbhum country, and partly to procure assistance in subduing the refractory tribe of the Larka Kols. The Raja's pretensions to supremacy were not recognised. An agreement was in 1820 taken from him only as regards his own estate. It is believed that separate engagements were taken from the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, but no copies of these are extant. These estates have never been under direct British administration except in the case of the recent minority in Kharsawan, when the State was under management from 1884 until the Thakur attained his majority in 1890. The Chiefs are feudatories bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government. Their position is nearly similar to that of the Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, with this difference, that they have never had to pay tribute to Government. Part of the estate of the Raja of Singhbhum, afterwards styled the Raja of Porahat, was confiscated in 1857 for rebellion, and granted to the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, while Rs. 97 paid as quit-rent by the Thakur of Anandpur, whose estate was held in subordination to the Raja of Porahat, were remitted in perpetuity. Sanads were issued for these grants to the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan. The remainder of the Singhbhum Raja's estate was sequestrated during the Raja's lifetime, and Government declared that on his death a member of his family should be reinstated in Porahat. Arjun Singh, the ex-Raja, was in 1862 granted an increased pension of Rs. 400 which was further raised to Rs. 600 in 1888. He has since died leaving an only son, Kumar Nerpat Singh, who is a minor and is being educated in the Mayo College, Ajmere. In August 1892 a proclamation was issued by the Government of India, declaring and appointing the estate of Porahat to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and the unalienated portion of the estate will be restored to Kumar Nerpat Singh as a zamindari under certain restrictions when he attains his majority.

The Rajas of Saraikala have always been distinguished for loyalty to the British Government. Raja Ajambar Singh died in 1837 of illness brought on by exposure and fatigue in the Kol campaign, in the course of which he rendered important services. His son and successor, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo, who in 1856 received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction, gave valuable assistance during the Singhbhum mutiny of 1857 and during the Keonjhar campaign in 1868; he was rewarded for his services on the former occasion with a khilat and with a portion of the sequestrated estate of the Raja of Porahat. Chakradhar Singh died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son the present Raja, Kunwar Udit Narayan Singh, then 35 years of age. On account of the services of his father and grandfather, as well as on account of his own character, the title of Raja Bahadur was in 1884 continued to the Kunwar as a personal distinction. The rules for the levy of nazarana on succession are applicable to the States of Saraikala and Kharsawan.

The Larka Kols were subdued in 1821, and an agreement was made with them, by which they bound themselves to be subject to the British Government, and to pay a fixed tribute to their Chiefs. But in consequence of repeated outrages it was found necessary to send a force against them in 1836, when fresh engagements were verbally made and solemnly sworn to, by which they bound themselves to obey and pay revenue to the British Government. In 1883 each of the headmen received a sanad and patta, in the former of which all the conditions which they had sworn to abide by were specified. Whenever a new headman is appointed he receives a sanad, and swears to abide by the conditions. In 1857 a large number of the Larka Kols espoused the cause of the Raja of Porahat, but on the restoration of order they reverted to peaceful pursuits.

Statistical Table of the Tributary Mahals of Chota Ngapur.

Names of mahals.	Names and titles of Chiefs.	Age.	Caste.	Area.	Population according to census of 1891.	Revenue (approximate).	Tribute demand in 1892-93.
				Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bonai	*Raja** Indar Deo *Bahadur**	56	Kshatriya	1,297	32,120	11,000	200 0 0
2. Chang Bhakar	Bhaya Balbhadra Singh	67	Rajput	906	18,526	4,000	386 2 6
3. Gangpur ...	Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo	43	Kshatriya	2,484	198,915	25,000	500 0 0
4. Jashpur ...	Raja Pratap Narayan Singh Deo *Bahadur*,* C.I.E.	63	Rajput	1,947	113,636	23,000	775 0 0
5. Kharsawan ...	*Thakur** Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo.	24	Do.	149	35,470	20,000	*Nil.*
6. Korea	Raja Pran Singh Deo	36	Kshatriya ...	1,631	36,240	7,000	400 0 0
7. Saraikala ...	*Raja** Udit Narayan Singh Deo *Bahadur.**	45	Rajput	459	93,839	75,000	*Nil.*
8. Sarguja ...	*Maharaja** Raghunath Saran Singh Deo.	33	Kshatriya	6,103	324,552	38,000	2,667 0 0
9. Udaipur ...	Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo	37	Do.	1,051	37,536	16,000	533 5 0

* Personal titles.

The total increase in population during the ten years 1881-91 has been 205,377, or at the approximate rate of 30·3 per cent. for the whole period. The density of the population per square mile is now 55 as compared with 42 in 1881.

Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

Under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa as *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, there are at present the following seventeen States:—Athgarh, Athmallik, Baramba, Boad, Daspalla (with Jormu), Dhenkanal, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Moharbhanj, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahera, Ranpur, Talcher, and Tigiria. They are commonly known as the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Angul and Banki were also formerly included among the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but have been annexed by Government owing to the misconduct of their respective Chiefs. Banki was, by Act XXV of 1881, incorporated with the district of Cuttack, while Angul was formed into a scheduled district under Act XIV of 1874, and has now, with the Khandmals, been joined into a separate district. Until the year 1803 the Tributary Chiefs of Orissa were feudatories of the Raja of Nagpur. During the Mahratta war of that year a small force marched from Ganjam and took the town of Cuttack on the 10th October 1803. Balasore had been already captured on the 21st September in the same year. When the plains of Orissa had been brought under British rule, negotiations were entered into with the Hill Chiefs, and in November 1803 treaty engagements were executed by, and kaulnamas given to, the Rajas of Narsinghpur, Tigiria, Dhenkanal, Ranpur, Baramba, Khandpara, Nayagarh, Talcher, Daspalla, Athgarh, Nilgiri, Hindol, Banki, and Angul.

Meanwhile on November 2nd, 1803, the Mahrattas were defeated at the Barmul Pass, and the Raja of Boad and Sopa tendered his submission to the British Government. The treaty with the Raja of Boad, who was also, in name at least, the Raja of Athmallik, was concluded on the 3rd March 1804. A treaty with the Raja of Daspalla was also concluded at about the same time. In consideration of his engaging to keep the Barmul Pass safe, no tribute was to be exacted from this Chief on account of the above State. In a treaty dated the 17th December 1803, between the East India Company and Sena Sahib Suba Raghuji Bhonsla, it was stipulated that the engagements which the British Government had made with the feudatories of the Sena Sahib Suba in Orissa were to be confirmed, and that a list of the persons with whom such engagements had been made was to be given to the Sena Sahib Suba when the treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council.

A treaty was concluded with the Raja of Keonjhar on the 16th December 1804 by which he was to pay a tribute of Rs. 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of his services during the mutiny, this was afterwards reduced by Rs. 1,000. In 1868 a disputed succession in Keonjhar rendered it necessary for us to despatch a considerable force into the country and restore peace. After this the country was for some time under British superintendence, which was withdrawn in 1878. In May 1891 an insurrection, in which the hill tribes were the chief movers, broke out, but was put down by a small force of troops and police.

The Maharaja was temporarily relieved of his duties and the State put under management with a view to a searching enquiry into the causes of discontent. It was decided to permit the Maharaja to resume control of his State, but measures were instituted for the improvement of his administration, and an Agent was appointed to assist and advise the Maharaja.

A treaty with Moharbhanj was concluded on the 1st June 1829. This is the largest and most important of the Tributary Mahals from every point of view. It has till recently been under management during the minority of the Chief, who took over charge in September 1890. The Bamanghati portion of Moharbhanj was, owing to the mismanagement of the Raja, Srinath Bhanj, placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, but was restored in 1878 to Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanj, who succeeded Raja Srinath Bhanj.

In the early treaties Athmallik was dealt with as a tributary of Boad, but in later times it seems to have been considered as quite distinct, and separate engagements were entered into in 1875 with the Rajas of both these States, renewing their settlements for twenty years.

Pal-Lahera was originally a larger State, but was dispossessed of much property by neighbouring Rajas. About the year 1778 the Keonjhar Raja appears to have obtained ascendency in Pal-Lahera owing to his interference in a dispute about the succession. In 1825 an attempt was made to disown the supremacy of Keonjhar, but it was unsuccessful. An objection was preferred to the Political Agent of the South-West Frontier on the ground that Pal-Lahera was subject to Sambalpur, but it was decided that the Keonjhar Raja was paramount, and the Chief of Pal-Lahera was ordered to pay tribute to him. In 1840 the Raja of Keonjhar was deprived of all right of interference in the local affairs of Pal-Lahera, and the Chief of the latter is allowed to pay his quit-rent to the Chief of Keonjhar through the office of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1880 the Keonjhar Raja wished that this quit-rent should be increased, but this was not allowed. The present Raja of Pal-Lahera is only eight years old, and his State is under the direct administration of the Superintendent; as are also the States of Dhenkanal, Narsinghpur, Talcher and Baramba during the minority of their respective Chiefs.

In the Regulations of 1805 all the Tributary States of Orissa, except Boad, Pal-Lahera, and Athmallik (of which no mention was made), were exempted from the operation of the Bengal Regulations. The office of Superintendent was created in 1814. In 1839 and 1840 rules were framed for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Killahs; and the Government of India directed that the Superintendent was to be guided by the spirit of these rules which abolished sati and human sacrifices, and deprived the Rajas of the power of life and death, and of making war, though in other respects leaving them the power of local control.

In 1839 the Raja of Banki murdered one Raghunath Paramgara and was deposed, while his State was declared forfeited. In 1848 the Raja of Angul was likewise deposed for aiding the malcontents of Boad in their opposition to those officers of Government who were engaged in supressing human sacrifices, and for making preparations to wage war against Government. In 1885 it was found that the Khands of the high lands of Boad, known as the Khandmals, had for some years past ceased to render allegiance to the Raja of Boad, who himself admitted that he had no power in the country and was not in possession of it. It was also found that some of the tribal chiefs of the Khandmals had harboured Chakra Bisoi and other public enemies who frequently committed depredations in Ghumsar. The Khandmals were therefore occupied by Government and permanently removed from the jurisdiction of the Raja of Boad. They have ever since remained under direct management and control, and with Angul have now been formed into a Regulation district, for which a special Regulation has been prepared.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State in Council, in accordance with a ruling of the High Court in the case of Moharbhanj, that the Tributary Mahals of Orissa do not form part of British India, and new sanads will shortly be granted to the Chiefs defining their status, powers and position.

A comparison of the results of the census of 1891 with the figures obtained ten years previously shows a remarkable increase in the population of the

Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Omitting Boad (the area of which was reduced in 1885), the following is a summary of the figures:—

Year.	Total population.	Density per mile.
1881	1,339,039	102·0
1891	1,607,169	123·3

or an advance of 268,130 in total population and of 21·3 in density. The actual increase in population shown by these figures is upwards of 20 per cent. in the ten years. In Boad the density per square mile is now 70·8 as against 63 in 1881, but no reliable deductions can be drawn from these figures, as the relative distribution of the population in Boad proper and in the Khandmals in 1881 is not known.

The Chiefs of the Mahals have agreed to abandon all monopoly of salt and all restrictions on its free transit through, or sale in, their territories. In 1842 the principal States agreed to suppress sati. In 1862 sanads were given to the Chiefs guaranteeing to them the right of adoption, and in 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on them.

Statistical Table of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

Names of places.	Names and titles of Chiefs.	Age.	Caste.	Area.	Population according to census of 1891.	Revenue (approximate).	Tribute.
				Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Athgarh ...	Raja Srikaran Bhagirathi Biwarta Patnaik.	49	Karan ...	168	36,693	26,000	2,800 0 0
2. Athmallik ...	*Maharaja** Mahendra Deo Sawant ...	45	Kshatriya ...	730	31,005	26,000	462 0 0
3. Baramba ...	Raja Bisambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapattar.	12	Do. ...	134	32,528	45,000	1,392 15 5
4. Boad ...	Raja Jogendra Deo	35	Do. ...	1,264	89,551	42,000	801 0 0
5. Daspalla ...	Raja Chaitan Deo Bhanj	39	Do. ...	508	45,597	14,000	661 7 11
6. Dhenkanal ...	Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur	7	Do. ...	1,463	238,285	2,13,000	5,099 0 9
7. Hindol ...	Raja Janardan Madraj Jagdeo ...	37	Do. ...	310	37,973	36,000	522 3 11
8. Keonjhar ...	*Maharaja** Dhanujai Narayan Bhanj Deo.	48	Rajput ...	3,096	248,101	1,26,000	1,740 1 31
9. Khandpara ...	Raja Natobar Mardraj Bhramarbar Rai.	55	Do. ...	244	63,287	30,000	4,211 8 8
10. Moharbhanj ...	Raja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo ...	20	Kshatriya ...	4,243	532,238	3,76,000	1,007 11 9
11. Narsinghpur ...	Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapattar.	9	Rajput ...	199	33,649	30,000	1,455 8 3
12. Nayagarh ...	Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata ...	32	Do. ...	588	117,662	65,000	5,525 4 1
13. Nilgiri ...	Raja Krishna Chandra Mardraj Hari Chandan.	65	Kshatriya ...	278	56,198	70,000	3,900 7 8
14. Pal-Lahera ...	Raja Ganeswar Pal	8	Do. ...	452	19,706	36,000	266 10 8
15. Ranpur ...	Raja Binudhar Bajradhar Narendra Mahapattar.	70	Do. ...	203	40,115	43,000	1,400 13 2
16. Talcher ...	Raja Kishori Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan.	11	Rajput ...	399	52,074	43,000	1,039 10 5
17. Tigiria ...	Raja Banamali Khetria Birbar Champati Singh Mahapattar.	35	Kshatriya ...	46	20,546	9,000	882 0 0

* Personal titles.
† Excludes Rs. 266-10-8, being the tribute of Pal-Lahera paid to Keonjhar.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

AMONG the administrative changes that took place during the year under review were the issue of a notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, conferring the powers of a Court of Sessions and of a High Court on the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, and those of a District Magistrate and Court of Sessions on every Assistant Superintendent and *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, for the trial of cases arising in the Tributary States, with the exception of those in which European British subjects are concerned, and the appointment of the District Officer of Angul to be *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals in respect of the States of Dhenkanal, Baramba, Narsingpur, Pal Lahera, and Talcher, which are under the direct management of Government in consequence of the minority of their Chiefs. The State of Keonjhar continued in an unsettled condition throughout the year. The proclamation issued last year, warning the Bhuiyans of the serious consequences that would follow if they persisted in their contumacy, failed to produce the desired effect. A punitive expedition during the cold weather also failed to enforce their submission; but since the close of the year Mr. H. P. Wylly, an officer possessing much personal influence over these people, has done good work towards restoring peace and order, though he has yet to bring the Bhuiyans to a proper recognition of the Maharaja's authority, while removing the grievances of which the people complain. No doubt the submissive attitude of the people is in a measure due to the punishment inflicted on them by the punitive expedition, and what is now wanted is a policy of combined conciliation and firmness. Personal influence goes a long way with these people.

Tours of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.

The Superintendent was on tour in the Tributary Mahals for 73 days, during which he visited Nilgiri, Moharbhanj, and Keonjhar, the longest period being spent in the last-named State, where his presence was rendered necessary on account of the disturbances. Most of the other States were visited by the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, who was on tour for 96 days, and in addition to this the District Officer of Angul and the Magistrates of Puri and Balasore, who are *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendents, visited the States lying within their respective jurisdictions. The services of the *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendents will in future be still further utilised on inspection work, provided it does not interfere with their other duties.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was on the whole sufficient and well distributed, and the outturn of crops was good, although the rabi crops and oilseeds suffered to a slight extent, in consequence of heavy and untimely rains in January and February. The good harvests of the year contributed materially to the prosperity of the people, and the Superintendent reports that the high prices of food-grains caused by large exports, so far from injuriously affecting the general condition of the people, enabled them to dispose of their surplus produce to the best advantage to themselves.

Public health and vaccination.

The public health was fairly good in all the States, except Nilgiri, where cholera broke out in an epidemic form and carried off a large number of people. The outbreak is

attributed to the excessive heat and to the insufficient supply of good drinking water. In consequence of the recent death of the Raja of Nilgiri and the minority of his successor, the State has now been brought under the management of Government, and the attention of the Manager has been specially directed to the necessity of improving the water-supply. The statistics relating to vaccination show an improvement as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 21,017, of which 20,106 proved successful, against 17,437 and 16,740 respectively in 1891-92. In 6 out of the 17 Tributary States inoculation is still practised, and neither the Chiefs nor the people have shown any desire to encourage vaccination. In eight others the system has been only partially introduced. The only States in which vaccination has obtained a sound footing, and inoculation has been practically abolished, are Baramba, Moharbhanj, and Narsingpur. The number of dispensaries in the Orissa States was 15, the same as in the previous year, but the number of patients treated in them rose from 41,411 to 48,323. It is reported that, although there is no regular dispensary in the Nilgiri State, a qualified Civil Hospital Assistant has been employed for the treatment of sick persons and for regulating the gratuitous distribution of medicines to them. There are no dispensaries in Athgarh, Daspalla, Khandpara, and Tigiria, and although the necessity of establishing such dispensaries has been pointed out to the Chiefs of these States by the Superintendent, they have pleaded their inability to do so, mainly on financial grounds.

Emigration.

There is but little emigration from the Tributary Mahals, the people of which are noted for their love of home. The disturbances in Keonjhar drove a large number of the inhabitants from their homes to seek shelter in neighbouring States, but the majority of these have now come back. The Superintendent reports that there is more inducement for the people of the plains to emigrate into the Tributary States, and such immigration is considerable. The question of the recruitment of coolies from the Tributary States by licensed contractors under Act I of 1882 was under the consideration of Government during the year, and it was decided that in cases where coolies, although natives of the Gurjat Mahals, were recruited *bonâ fide* in Balasore, and where all the requirements of the Act and the rules under it had been complied with, the District Magistrate should allow registration, but that neither a cooly contractor nor any District Magistrate could give authority to a recruiter to recruit in the Gurjat Mahals, in which Act I of 1882 was not in force, although there was nothing to prevent such recruiters from going there of their own accord.

Education.

The total number of schools in the States was 1,315 with 16,905 pupils against 1,215 schools with 15,733 pupils in 1891-92. The number of aboriginal students fell from 1,467 in 1890-91 and 1,338 in 1891-92 to 1,284 in 1892-93. The decrease is most marked in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar, which are contiguous to each other, and is attributed mainly to the disturbances in the latter State. The total expenditure incurred during the year on education amounted to Rs. 77,344, of which Rs. 3,744 was borne by Government, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being Rs. 73,542 and Rs. 3,140 respectively.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States was 788 against 759 in 1891-92. The State of Boad possesses the largest number of country spirit shops, the 7 new shops opened during the year having raised the total number from 177 in 1891-92 to 184, which is nearly one-third of the number of such shops existing in all the States (excluding Athgarh). In Hindol the number of liquor shops rose from 14 to 32. The attention of the Chiefs concerned has been invited by the Superintendent to the desirability of reducing the large number of outstills, which can be done without any loss of revenue, and they have all consented to do this during the current year. The total excise revenue derived by all the States (except Athgarh) amounted to Rs. 43,979 against Rs. 38,001 in 1891-92 and Rs. 31,617, the average of the three previous years. Under the existing arrangement, no liquor or other excise shops are to be established within three miles of the boundary between the Tributary States and British territory.

Some of the Chiefs having shown a disposition to break through this arrangement, orders were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, directing the Collector of each district concerned to obtain from his subordinates in the Excise Department a list showing every excise shop established in any of the Tributary Mahals within three miles of the borders of his district, and to submit a full report on the subject, accompanied by a map, to the Superintendent, who will arrange for an interview with the Chief in question, in order to effect the removal of the shop or shops referred to. In the event of non-compliance on the part of the Chief with the Superintendent's instructions, the case will be reported for the orders of Government. The Collector of Cuttack is the only officer who has reported the existence of certain shops within three miles of the borders of his district, and the Superintendent is arranging for personal interviews with the Chiefs concerned.

Roads and communications.

The mileage of roads existing at the commencement of 1891-92 was 642 (excluding the figures for Athgarh and Boad), of which 461 miles were repaired during the year under review. The total mileage of new roads constructed was 166. The expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 44,979 and Rs. 69,229 respectively. An Engineer with a good subordinate staff has recently been appointed to supervise the public works of the five States under Government management, and it is hoped that these States will now be able to show considerable improvement, both in regard to roads and communications and other public works. In consequence of the continued refusal of the Raja of Athgarh to maintain the roads or any other public works within his State, the portion of the road from Cuttack to Dhenkanal which passes through Athgarh remains in the same incomplete and impassable state as in former years. As the Raja has lately died, it is hoped that no further difficulty will be experienced, and that his successor will show that he fully recognises the benefits to be derived from the maintenance of such works of public utility.

Forests.

The Chiefs are now beginning to be more keenly alive to the importance of forest preservation, and some of them have taken measures to increase their revenue by a systematic control of the use of forest produce. At the request of the Raja of Moharbhanj, arrangements have been made for the deputation of an officer of the Forest Department to draw up a working plan for the conservation of the forests in that State. In regard to the States under Government management, it is reported that the rules sanctioned in 1891 have been worked with partial success, but that much still remains to be done.

Police and administration of justice.

The police force of the Tributary States consisted of 128 officers and 826 men, against 109 officers and 552 men in 1891-92. The total expenditure (excluding that of Athgarh) incurred for the maintenance of this force was Rs. 64,329 against Rs. 52,358 in 1891-92, and the average cost of the police per man fell from Rs. 79 to Rs. 73. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 4,693, in which 8,479 persons were implicated, of whom 4,405 were convicted, 3,630 were acquitted or discharged, 107 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 337 remained under trial at the end of the year. In 1891-92 the number of cases brought to trial was 3,953, and the number of persons implicated in these cases was 7,525. The percentage of acquittals is again high in many of the States, and especially in Dhenkanal, where more than 50 per cent. of the persons brought to trial during the year were either acquitted or discharged. This is attributed to the irregular practice followed in these States of summoning the defendants immediately on receipt of the complaints and without any preliminary enquiry. Under the orders of the Superintendent, this practice has now been discontinued. Results of sessions trials were satisfactory, and out of 39 persons committed, 28 were convicted, 7 acquitted, 2 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 2 were under trial at the close of the year. Eleven original criminal cases were tried by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents, in which 11 persons were convicted, while 2 were acquitted or discharged. The value of property stolen and of property recovered was Rs. 14,177 and Rs. 5,494 respectively, the percentage of recovery being 38·76 against 32·47 in 1891-92. The total number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous suits

and execution cases in all the States except Athgarh was 16,712 against 17,884 in 1891-92.

Registration and Stamps.

In the States under Government management the work of registration is carried on in accordance with the rules sanctioned by Government in 1887, but in the other States a primitive system of registration is followed. The total number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized during the year were 974 and Rs. 1,571 respectively, against 945 and Rs. 1,278 in 1891-92. The rules relating to the levy of court-fees in force in Baramba, Dhenkanal, Moharbhanj, and Narsingpur have, with the sanction of Government, been introduced into the States of Pal Lahera and Talcher. The value of judicial stamps sold in these six States during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 14,652 against Rs. 13,191 in 1891-92.

States under Government management.

Of the five States under the management of Government during the minority of their Chiefs, the richest is Dhenkanal, which at the close of the year had investments in Government securities amounting to Rs. 6,79,000, besides a cash balance of Rs. 78,524. The surplus will be largely utilised in carrying out works of permanent improvement, such as the opening out of communications, development of forests, &c. The financial condition of the other four States is also satisfactory. The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of revenue in each of the five States during the year under review :—

No.	Names of States.	Demands.			Collections.			Remission.	Balance.
		Arrear demand.	Current demand after deducting advance collection.	Total.	Collection out of arrear and current demands.	Advance collection.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Baramba	12,688	40,660	53,348	44,633	354	44,987	934	7,781
2	Dhenkanal	20,207	2,12,529	2,32,736	2,25,645	363	2,26,008	1,427	5,664
3	Narsingpur	4,425	37,577	42,002	38,458	.....	38,458	28	3,516
4	Pal Lahera	2,721	35,903	38,624	36,516	171	36,687	.....	2,108
5	Talcher	14,187	28,744	42,931	40,770	99	40,869	402	1,759
	Total ...	54,228	3,55,413	4,09,641	3,86,022	987	3,87,009	2,791	20,828

Angul and the Khondmals.

Angul and the Khondmals were formed into a separate district in December 1891, but in consequence of the deputation of Rai Nand Kishore Das Bahadur, the District Officer, to Keonjhar, the district was without an officer in charge until Mr. H. P. Wylly was appointed to officiate for him on the 11th November 1892. Mr. Wylly continued to act as District Officer throughout the rest of the year 1892-93. A draft Regulation under the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, which provides for the new district a complete but simple code of substantive law and procedure suitable to the primitive character of its inhabitants, has recently been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Tours, &c.

The Commissioner's tour extended over more than two months, during which he visited all the States except Bonai. In the course of his tour he heard and, where possible, enquired into the grievances and complaints of the people, tried cases committed by the Chiefs, inspected the roads, police, schools, and other institutions, and gave useful advice and instruction to the Chiefs regarding the administration of their States. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum spent 28 days on tour in the States of

GURJAT STATES
Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.
10 5 0 10 20 30
REFERENCES.
Boundary Lines
Line of the Commissioner's Tour of 1892-93
Roads completed
Do. under progress
Do. under contemplation
Outturn of Crops, 12 annas and above
Do. less than 12 annas (uncoloured)
The places underlined with Red are the Capitals
One Offence to every 1,000 persons and under
Do. do. 2,000 persons
Rainfall 61·8
Rainfall 66·38
Rainfall 58·04
BHORATPUR
BANAIPUR
BONAI
KORIA
BIHRAMPUR
DHARAMJAIGARH
GANGPUR
BARAGAON
LAINGARH
BONAIGARH
Raigarh
Jamga
Kenika
Belpahar
Jharsuguda
Bamra
Baisakhi
Kuarmunda
Kolaikela
Sambalpur
Ranchi
Chaibasa
Purulia
Bamanai R.
Hamin R.
Ib R.
Kelo R.
Sankh R.
Jira R.
Kanjia R.
Ong R.
Lilagarh R.
Kuar R.
Sarda R.
Kanar R.
Gurjat Hills
Tamasan
Kandi
Ashpur
Lohanara
Bhatgaon
Udaipur
Kansbahal
Gaisilet
Kumarkela
Bonai
Kolaikela
Jhirpani
Kamra
Kasira
Kanjia
Kuar
Sarda
Kanar
Ong
Lilagarh
Ib
Hingir
Rampur
Kharsawan
Chakradharpur
Jashpur Road
Gumla
Ranchi
Purulia
Chaibasa

Seraikela and Kharsawan and the four sequestrated parganas of Bonai, called Koera Dehat, which are managed by a tahsildar. The dissensions between the Chiefs of Seraikela and Kharsawan and their raiyats are within measurable distance of being settled, and the people of these States are reported to be fairly prosperous. The Raja of Seraikela has met the grievances of his subjects by agreeing to a fresh survey and settlement, which are now in progress. There was a strong feeling among the raiyats of certain villages in Udaipur against their Chief on account of his excessive demands for free labour. The Raja admitted that he had demanded more work from his raiyats than he would ordinarily have done, explaining that this was due to the necessity of making arrangements for his daughter's and niece's marriages, and he promised to reduce his requirements on the termination of the marriage ceremonies. The relations between the Raja of Korea and his subordinate zamindars have been far from satisfactory for a long time, in consequence of the failure of the latter to pay the Raja's dues. The impoverishment of the zamindars, due to their recklessness and extravagance, is said to be the main cause of these dissensions. The Maharaja of Sirguja, who, since the retirement of Muhammad Jafir Ali Khan in November 1890, has been attempting, though without much success, to manage his State single-handed, has now secured the services of Mr. Cosserat, a retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whom he has, with the approval of Government, appointed as his Dewan. Considerable progress was made during the year with the settlement of the long-standing boundary disputes between the States of Gangpur and Bonai in Chota Nagpur, and of Raigarh and Bamra in the Central Provinces, and the Chiefs concerned have executed written agreements consenting to accept the joint decision of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Lieutenant-Governor as to the delimitation of the disputed boundaries and the determination of costs.

General condition of the people.

The yearly rainfall is registered in three States only, viz., in Sirguja, Gangpur, and Jashpur, and of these, it was highest in Sirguja, where the total rainfall registered was 106·36 inches against 61·80, the average of the preceding three years. The Commissioner reports that, with the exception of Udaipur, the rainfall was unevenly distributed throughout these States, and that in consequence of this the crops suffered to some extent. In Udaipur the timely rainfall produced an excellent harvest. In Sirguja, Jashpur, Seraikela, and Kharsawan the outturn of the bhadoi and kharif crops was fair, but considerable injury was done to the rabi crops in most of the States by the excessive rain of February and March. The year was on the whole an unhealthy one, and small-pox was prevalent in almost all the States, the mortality from this disease being especially high in Sirguja, Gangpur, and Chang Bhakar. There was an outbreak of cholera in Sirguja, Gangpur, Seraikela, and Kharsawan, and in the first two, as well as in Jashpur, cattle-disease was also prevalent, as was the case in 1891-92.

Medical and vaccination.

The Chiefs are still reluctant to provide medical aid to the sick people in their States, although the necessity for so doing has been more than once pointed out to them by the Commissioner. The Maharaja of Sirguja maintains at Bisrampur, the headquarters of his State, the only dispensary in the whole of the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur, but even this had to be kept closed from June 1891 to January 1893 for want of a doctor. The number of patients treated in the dispensary during the year was therefore only 79, the expenditure incurred amounting to Rs. 90. Since the close of the year the Raja of Udaipur has engaged the services of a qualified native doctor, with a view to opening a dispensary at Dharamjaigarh, and steps are being taken to secure the services of a doctor for each of the States of Jashpur and Gangpur, preliminary to the establishment of dispensaries in them. The vaccination returns of the Chota Nagpur States show better results than those of Orissa, although the population of the latter is nearly double that of the former. The total number of operations was 20,334, of which 19,779, or 97·2 per cent., were successful.

Education.

The number of schools in the States fell from 39 to 37, and the number of pupils from 963 to 953. The number of aboriginal pupils, however, rose from 223 to 241. The backward condition of the native States and the indifference of the Chiefs

and their subordinate zamindars to the cause of education are given as the reasons for this falling off. Of the five schools which existed in Udaipur in 1891-92, two were closed during the year under review for want of pupils, although the Raja of Udaipur takes much interest in education and provides the boys with employment after leaving school. The only school in Korea met with a similar fate. The Chiefs of Seraikela and Kharsawan, whose States adjoin British territory, evince greater interest in the promotion of education than the others are said to do. Four pupils from the Kharsawan school competed at the last primary scholarship examination, and two were successful. The total cost of education in the States amounted to Rs. 3,963, against Rs. 3,864 in 1891-92.

Roads and communications.

The Raja of Gangpur constructed a new road, about 48 miles in length, extending from the border of the Lohardaga district to that of Sambalpur, and the Central Provinces' authorities are reported to have taken steps for connecting this road with the Sambalpur station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. A new road, 45 miles in length, to join the Gangpur road, was also constructed in Jashpur at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The portion of the road from Dharamjaigarh to the Sakti railway station in the Udaipur State was completed by the Raja during the year, and arrangements have been made to extend it into the States of Raigarh and Sakti in the Central Provinces. It will also be connected with a road which the Maharaja of Sirguja has promised to construct from Bisrampur to Dharamjaigarh. The Chiefs of Seraikela and Kharsawan spent Rs. 601 and Rs. 180 respectively on the construction of roads in their States. The Chiefs of Gangpur, Jashpur, and Udaipur have again paid special attention to the improvement of the communications in their respective States, and their efforts in this direction are deserving of special commendation.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops of all kinds in the States fell from 810 in 1891-92 to 771 in 1892-93, but the revenue derived from them rose from Rs. 20,004 to Rs. 25,249. A new liquor shop was opened in Sirguja, and this is the only State which shows an increase in the number of excise shops during the year. The State of Gangpur is credited with the largest increase in the revenue from liquor shops, the total revenue amounting to Rs. 4,333 against Rs. 833 in 1891-92. The excise shops situated in the States of Gangpur and Jashpur within three miles of the frontier have, at the Commissioner's request, been removed by the Chiefs to a greater distance.

Police and administration of justice.

The total strength of the police force employed in the States, excluding Bonai, the figures of which have not been supplied, consisted of 72 officers and 247 men, against 58 officers and 241 men in 1891-92, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,932 against Rs. 13,774. There was a falling off in reported crime, the total number of cases and of persons under trial during the year being 690 and 1,377, respectively, against 737 and 1,495 in 1891-92. Of the persons tried, 758 were convicted, 556 were acquitted or discharged, and 5 died, escaped, or were transferred. In Bonai 71 persons were tried, of whom 31 were convicted and 40 acquitted, and in Korea, out of 93 persons brought to trial, 29 were convicted and 45 acquitted. In Gangpur, where 109 persons were tried, 97 were convicted and 11 acquitted. No explanation has been furnished of the disproportionately large number of acquittals in Korea and Bonai, and the attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the matter, as the figures would seem to indicate that a number of persons are put on trial without sufficient cause. The number of cases committed to the sessions was 22 in which 40 persons were implicated, against 7 cases with 23 persons in the preceding year. Twenty-four persons were convicted, 13 were acquitted, 2 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 1 case with 1 person remained pending at the close of the year, against 4 cases with 12 persons at the end of 1891-92.

The number of civil cases fell from 833 to 744, of which 156 remained pending at the close of the year, against 239 at the end of 1891-92. The number of execution cases rose from 265 to 329, of which 64 only were pending at the close of the year. Of the 18 appeals in civil cases disposed of, the decisions of the Chiefs were confirmed in 13 and were reversed in 4 cases.

General comparison between the Chota Nagpur and the Orissa States.

The following table compares the statistics of the Chota Nagpur States under all important heads of administration with those of the corresponding States in Orissa :—

Names of States.	Area in square miles.	Population by census of 1891.	Total revenue.	Number of vaccinations.	Dispensaries.	Patients.	Education.			Miles of road.	Expenditure on public works.		Police.			Excise.		Criminal cases of all sorts brought to trial.	Civil suits instituted.	Sessions cases.	Civil appeals.
							Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.		Roads.	Other public works.	Officers.	Men.	Expenditure.	Shops.	Revenue.				
Orissa.			Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.				
Athgarh	168	36,603	26,222	.....	...	.....	53	510	1,832	...	Not supplied		12	60	Not supplied.	Not supplied		107	144	...	...
Athmallik	730	31,605	25,702	4	1	1,925	40	598	2,051	53	416	74	6	22	2,102	36	720	146	156	...	...
Baramba(*a*)	134	32,526	44,987	1,105	1	1,215	32	385	2,294	35	466	1,901	2	10	1,780	7	888	70	824	...	1
Boad	1,264	89,551	41,968	306	1	2,032	45	730	2,841	...	100	900	9	60	4,074	189	2,852	265	99	2	...
Daspalla	568	45,597	17,496	.....	...	.....	37	450	1,199	1	.....	.....	4	4	732	28	773	43	82	3	...
Dhenkanal(*a*) ...	1,463	238,285	2,13,060	1,217	2	14,988	301	3,530	18,261	102	8,913	17,415	9	52	7,174	68	13,581	940	3,258	2	68
Hindol	312	37,973	35,912	.....	1	1,440	47	486	1,668	20	110	209	3	33	1,464	53	839	153	113	1	...
Keonjhar	3,096	248,101	1,26,671	5,082	1	2,014	136	1,723	7,808	72	14,768	4,789	22	236	18,119	15	956	681	2,722	...	...
Khandpara	244	63,287	30,270	.....	...	.....	42	419	693	5	80	1,150	4	36	1,932	13	987	119	234	1	...
Moharbhanj	4,243	532,238	3,75,963	10,486	3	7,116	260	4,130	18,314	234	12,840	34,633	21	192	15,660	108	12,785	800	1,616	6	...
Narsingpur (*a*) ...	199	33,849	35,572	600	1	3,052	34	381	2,203	25	787	2,514	2	11	1,512	23	1,105	106	561	...	3
Nayagarh	588	117,862	64,782	.....	1	5,480	68	533	2,131	5	4,106	1,957	13	27	2,498	51	2,988	623	1,482	...	...
Nilgiri	278	56,198	70,241	455	...	.....	86	1,372	5,793	7	200	453	4	23	2,944	30	2,086	63	527	1	...
Pal Lahera (*a*) ...	452	19,700	36,266	306	1	2,037	20	261	368	21	765	1,867	2	9	694	4	830	62	143	...	...
Ranpur	203	40,115	42,989	109	1	3,477	44	532	2,416	31	310	265	6	19	1,388	21	1,011	321	632	...	...
Talcher (*a*)	399	52,674	42,931	1,347	1	3,547	45	625	3,061	24	948	830	7	26	2,088	124	1,293	138	345	1	7
Tigiria	46	20,546	8,780	.....	...	.....	25	240	1,035	7	170	272	2	6	168	18	285	54	286	...	...
Total ...	14,387	1,696,710	12,39,872	21,017	15	48,323	1,315	16,905	77,341	*642	44,979	69,229	128	826	64,329	788	43,979	4,693	13,224	17	79
Chota Nagpur.																					
Bonai	1,297	32,120	11,170	593	...	.....	Not supplied				Not supplied		2†	2†	600†	Not supplied		50	2	2	...
Chang Bhakar ...	906	18,526	3,895	290	...	.....	1	15	64	...	.....	.....	2	4	316	25	50	15	5	...	...
Gangpur	2,484	198,915	24,966	3,503	...	.....	1	15	1,080	48‡	.....	535	19	56	4,056	178	4,333	56	39	1	5
Jashpur	1,947	113,636	23,417	3,021	...	.....	2	36	183	45‡	3,500	.....	9	21	1,380	25	1,114	79	16	5	3
Korea	1,631	36,240	7,044	852	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	7	438	13	249	44	7	1	...
Kharsawan	149	35,470	20,500	866	...	.....	10	194	323	4‡	180	.....	2	4	504	25	3,500	39	132	...	4
Seraikela	459	93,839	75,672	1,181	...	.....	14	430	915	5‡	601	.....	2	12	720	46	8,112	93	251	1	8
Sirguja	6,103	324,552	38,471	8,641	1	79	6	156	728	...	151	.....	20	112	6,200	289	7,190	266	46	9	1
Udaipur	1,051	37,536	15,647	1,387	...	.....	3	107	670	24‡	200	.....	12	29	2,718	170	701	48	7	3	...
Total ...	16,027	890,834	2,20,782	20,334	1	79	37	953	3,963	126‡	4,632	535	72	247	16,932	771	25,249	690§	505	22	21

(*a*) Under Government management during the minority of the Chief.
* Inclusive of the cost of inspection, Rs. 3,376. | † Figures for four parganas of Bonai only. | ‡ New roads only. Figures for old roads not available.
§ Exclusive of the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, which is not available.

Kuch Bihar.

The relations between the Kuch Bihar State and the British Government continued to be of the most cordial character. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of the State Railway line, which was opened for goods traffic on the 15th September 1893. A lakh of rupees was paid to Government in December 1892, as the first instalment of the loan of rupees eight lakhs granted to His Highness the Maharaja for the construction of the railway. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 20,69,701 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,82,444, against Rs. 18,92,405 and Rs. 17,91,724 respectively in the previous year. Careful attention is being paid to the details of the administration of the State, under the superintendence of Mr. E. E. Lowis.

Hill Tippera.

Administrative changes.

Important changes in the system of administration of the Hill Tippera State were introduced during the year. In April 1890, Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, Assistant Political Agent, Agartala, had been appointed Minister with full powers both in respect of Hill Tippera and His Highness' zamindaris in British territory, but in October 1892 this arrangement was brought to a close. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor and the sanction of the Government of India, the Maharaja's two sons, known as the Jubraj and Bara Thakur, are now directly associated with the Maharaja in the administration. A British representative is no longer maintained within Hill Tippera, but the Magistrate and Collector of Tippera, as *ex-officio* Political Agent, will visit the State more frequently, and his relations with the Maharaja will be closer than they have hitherto been. The Maharaja will also be required to furnish annual reports of his administration, and it has been arranged that either he, or, if sickness prevents him, the Jubraj and Bara Thakur, are to attend at Comilla every year on the occasion of the visit of the Commissioner to the district. The Maharaja's large zamindaris in the Tippera district are now

being cadastrally surveyed at his own request, and their management has been placed under the charge of Mr. McMinn, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service.

Financial condition.

The financial results of the year are satisfactory, and show that proper control was maintained over expenditure. The revenue of the State from all sources shows an increase from Rs. 4,58,284 in 1891-92 to Rs. 4,63,824. There was a reduction in the charges for the administration of the State from Rs. 1,28,623 to Rs. 1,21,181, and in household expenses from Rs. 2,78,161 to Rs. 2,60,152, while debts were liquidated to the amount of Rs. 30,296. There was a substantial cash balance of Rs. 1,39,881 in the treasury at the close of the year.

General remarks.

The outturn of the crops was generally good, except in the case of cotton and oilseeds, which suffered from the excessive rain of September and October. There was a considerable rise in the price of rice, and though this caused suffering to the middle classes, the agriculturists gained by the higher prices they obtained for their crops. Public health was good, and there was no outbreak of disease, except in Kailashahar, where cholera broke out in the beginning of the year. Both the import and the export trade continued brisk, the value of the exports amounting to Rs. 11,66,996, against Rs. 10,28,688 in 1891-92. Education is making satisfactory progress, and there are now 30 schools in the State with 1,059 pupils, against 27 and 857 respectively in the preceding year. The number of persons receiving medical aid at the four charitable dispensaries fell from 7,040 to 6,127, but it is reported that the prejudice of the hill tribes against the use of European medicines is gradually disappearing.

South Lushai Hills District.

After the departure of the Burma Column in May 1892, active operations ceased; but though the hostile Lushais were cowed, and their power scattered and broken, they were not crushed. Although rumours were rife of their intention to attack the friendly tribes, and even Lungleh itself, the Chiefs who rose against us were still independent and prepared to take the earliest opportunity of revenging themselves; and in order to protect friendly villages, our convoys and communications, and to impress on the native tribes once for all a sense of British supremacy, an expedition, consisting of 400 Gurkhas, two mounted battery guns and 150 rifles of the XVIth Bengal Infantry, was despatched in December last. This force, acting in concert with a column from Fort Aijal, completely effected its object, and without meeting any resistance, established the authority of Government throughout the whole tract of country where it had been resisted, and returned to India in February 1893. The general condition of the country now, and the success we have attained in the payment of revenue and fines, seem to point to the fact that the Lushais have abandoned all idea of combined resistance, although it is quite possible that isolated outbreaks may occur for several years to come; but the force of police on the spot, if maintained at its present strength, should be sufficient for the suppression of such disturbances. An outpost has been established at Lalrhima in the heart of the Lushai country on the boundary line between the North and South Lushai territory, and the small force stationed there, together with the disarmament of hostile chiefs, will, it is believed, render it almost impossible for any serious trouble to again arise. It was not found practicable to hold any durbar during the past year at Lungleh. It has, however, been impressed on the local officers that a durbar should generally be held about Christmas time every year, when all the officers of the South Lushai Hills can be assembled together in one place with such pomp and circumstance as the opportunity admits, and the various Chiefs should be summoned and reminded of their allegiance, and warned also that any internal dissensions and raids on one another will be severely punished. The account of the Military Police is on the whole satisfactory, and speaks well for the discipline and organisation maintained. The transport was as usual controlled by the Commissioner of Chittagong. The decision has been finally arrived at during the year that the South Lushai Hills are to be transferred to the Assam Administration; but, owing to difficulties that have arisen, no practical steps have been taken to give effect to it. The actual expenditure connected with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the year 1892-93 amounted to

Rs. 8,49,915. This amount excludes all military outlay proper, which would be borne by the Military Department.

SIKKIM.

It has been the policy of the Government to encourage the Maharaja of Sikkim in every way to continue at Guntok and take an active part in the administration. It was arranged that the affairs of the State should be controlled by a Council of the leading monks and laymen in Sikkim, presided over by the Maharaja when present. When he was not present, all the decisions of the Council were to be submitted to him. If the Maharaja differed on any point from the Council, the matter was to be referred to the Political Officer, and if he agreed with the Maharaja, the Council would be bound to yield. In all other cases the decision of the Council was to be carried out in the joint names of the Maharaja and that body until such time as it might seem expedient to the Government to allow the Maharaja to resume undivided authority. The Maharaja, however, declined to accept these terms or to take any part in the administration under the conditions imposed by Government. In March 1891 he left Sikkim secretly and tried to find his way into Tibet *vid* Nepal, but he was arrested by the Nepalese authorities and escorted by them to the Darjeeling district, where he is still detained under surveillance. In the meantime affairs in Sikkim continue quiet, and no change is contemplated in existing arrangements until the elder son returns from Tibet or the Maharaja has shown himself to be more amenable to the authority of the British Government.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 57,024. A sum of nearly Rs. 25,000 was spent on roads and communications. The working of the Council has continued to be most harmonious and satisfactory. Two companies of native infantry are stationed at Guntok, and it is necessary that they should be retained there as a guarantee for the public security. A European garrison is still posted at Gnatong, and will remain there until the conclusion of the negotiations which are now pending with China and Tibet. As soon as the treaty is signed, it is in contemplation to replace them with a permanent police frontier force which will be locally recruited.

BHUTAN.

The relations of the Bengal Government with Bhutan have continued to be of a friendly character. The Tongso Penlow and his relatives remain in power, and under his ascendancy the country enjoys the advantage of a settled government. There was no complaint during the year of any misbehaviour on the frontier, but negotiations are still being carried on regarding disorders which occurred on the Assam frontier in previous years. The re-delimitation of the old boundary line between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

General results.

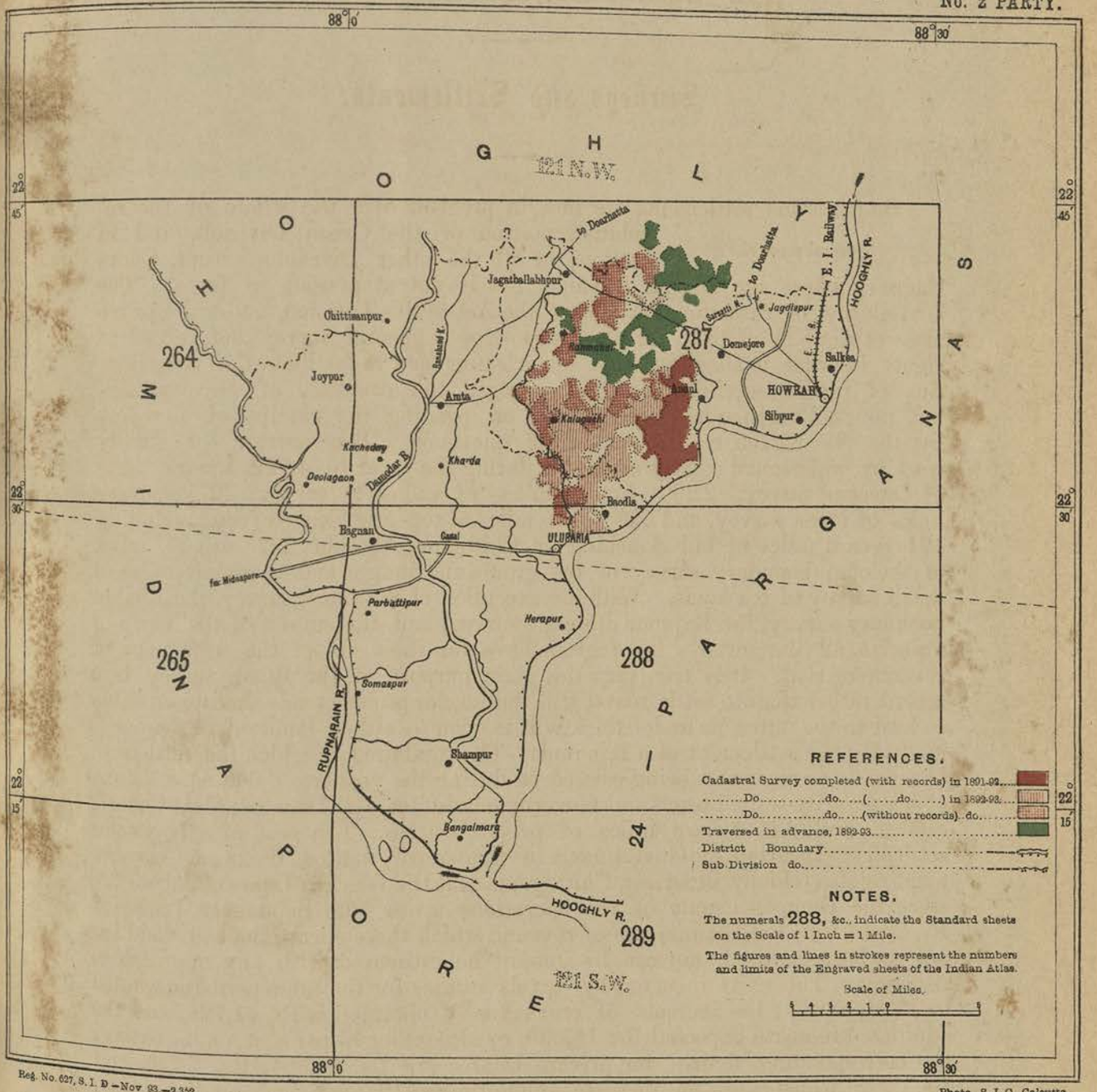
Surveys and settlements are now in progress over the whole of the regulation portion of the Orissa Division, and in portions of all the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the Bengal Tenancy Act is not at present in force. The advisability of extending portions of the Act to this Division, under the provisions of Act XIV of 1874, for the purpose of a general survey and record of rights in order to allay agrarian disturbances and to facilitate the commutation of predial services, has long engaged the attention of Government, but no final decision has been arrived at pending the receipt of a report by the Board on certain subsidiary questions. The outturn of survey work by professional agency amounted during the year to 4,712 square miles of traverse survey, 2,290 square miles of cadastral survey, 327½ square miles of forest survey, and 556 square miles of topographical survey including 194 square miles of hill sketching in Chittagong, besides 187 square miles of skeleton boundary survey of tea grants and jungle and 17 square miles of detail survey of tea lands. With the exception of the forest survey, the Bhutan boundary survey, the Rajapur drainage survey, and the survey of the Town of Calcutta, all the surveys in progress have for their object the settlement of revenue or rent. It is true that the main purpose of the Bihar Survey is to record rather than to settle rents; still the former process tends almost inevitably to lead to the latter, as under the law it is open to either landlord or tenant to apply for the settlement of a fair rent. The total area in which the settlement of revenue or rents was being carried on during the year was 6,600 square miles of temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates, 1,337 square miles of wards' estates, and 121 square miles of private estates. The cost of surveys and settlements incurred by Government in temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates (chiefly in Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri) since the commencement of the operations up to 30th September 1892 was Rs. 20,46,408; but the increase of revenue which these operations will yield has not yet been realised, nor can its amount be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The costs incurred by wards' estates for the same period amounted to Rs. 4,10,083; the increase of rent actually obtained is Rs. 61,728, and the additional increase expected Rs. 18,500, or altogether 15 per cent. on the outlay; the corresponding figures for private estates are Rs. 59,364, Rs. 7,239, and Rs. 1,213, which show an increase amounting to 12·2 per cent. on the outlay. Regarded, therefore, purely from the landlord's point of view, the process of survey and settlement brings in a sufficient return to recommend it on financial grounds; while the tenants obtain an adequate set-off for the increase in their rent by having their rent and status recorded, and by being protected against further enhancement for a period of fifteen years in cases in which their rents are settled. An examination of the record shows, moreover, that the greater part of the increased rental brought out by settlement operations is not due to enhancement properly so called, but to the fact that the tenants have been found to be in possession of land materially in excess of the area for which they were paying rent.

BENGAL SURVEY.

RAJAPUR DRAINAGE SURVEY,

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT HOWRAH.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Cadastral Survey completed (with records) in 1891-92.

.....Do.....do.....(.....do.....) in 1892-93.

.....Do.....do.....(without records) do.

Traversed in advance, 1892-93.

District Boundary.

Sub Division do.

NOTES.

The numerals 288, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

6 4 3 2 1 0 5

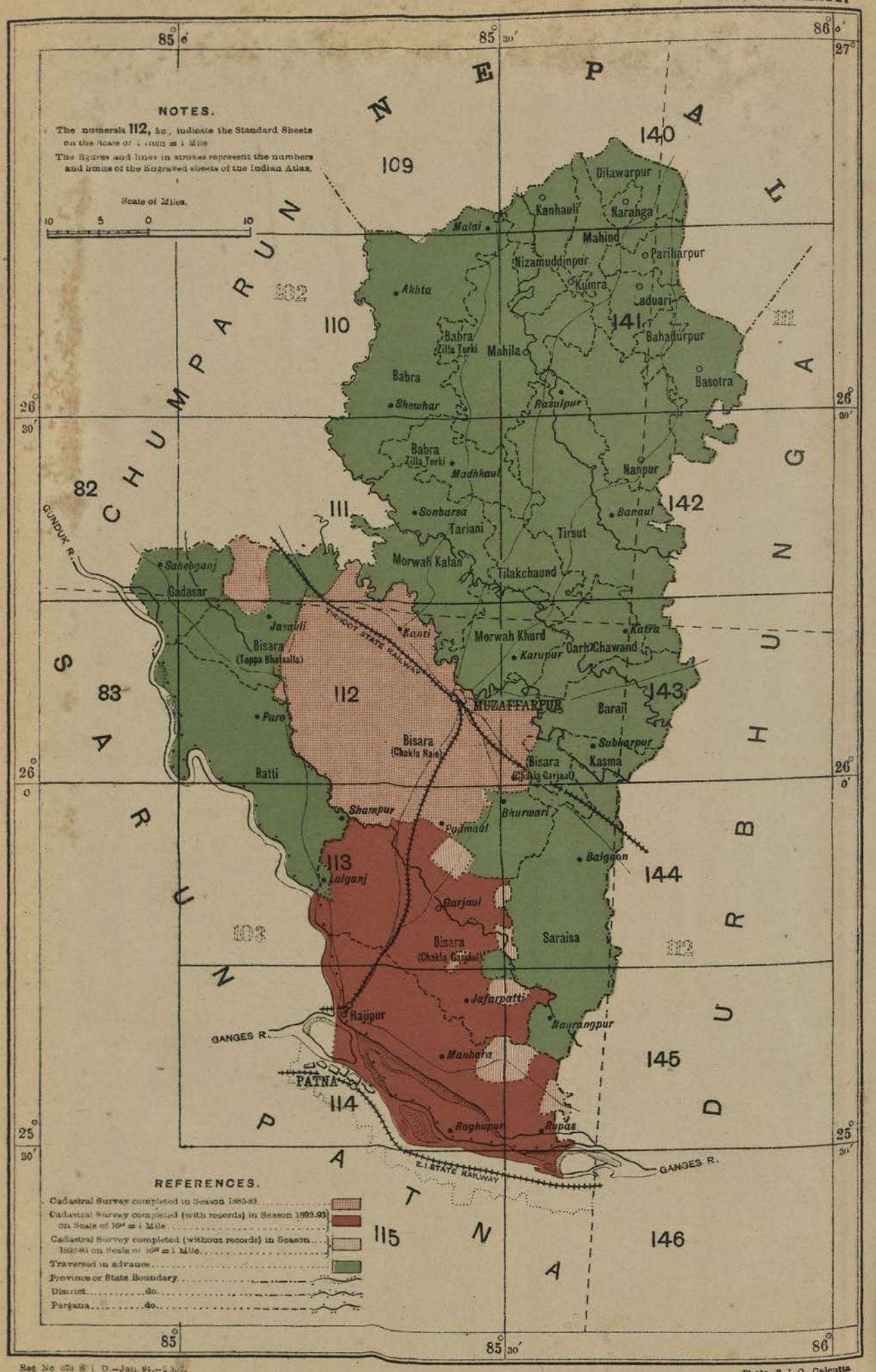
Reg. No. 627, S. I. D.—Nov 93.—2 352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. MUZAFFARPUR.

Nos. 4 & 5 PARTY.



Reg. No. 673 S. I. O.—Jan. 94.—2,500.

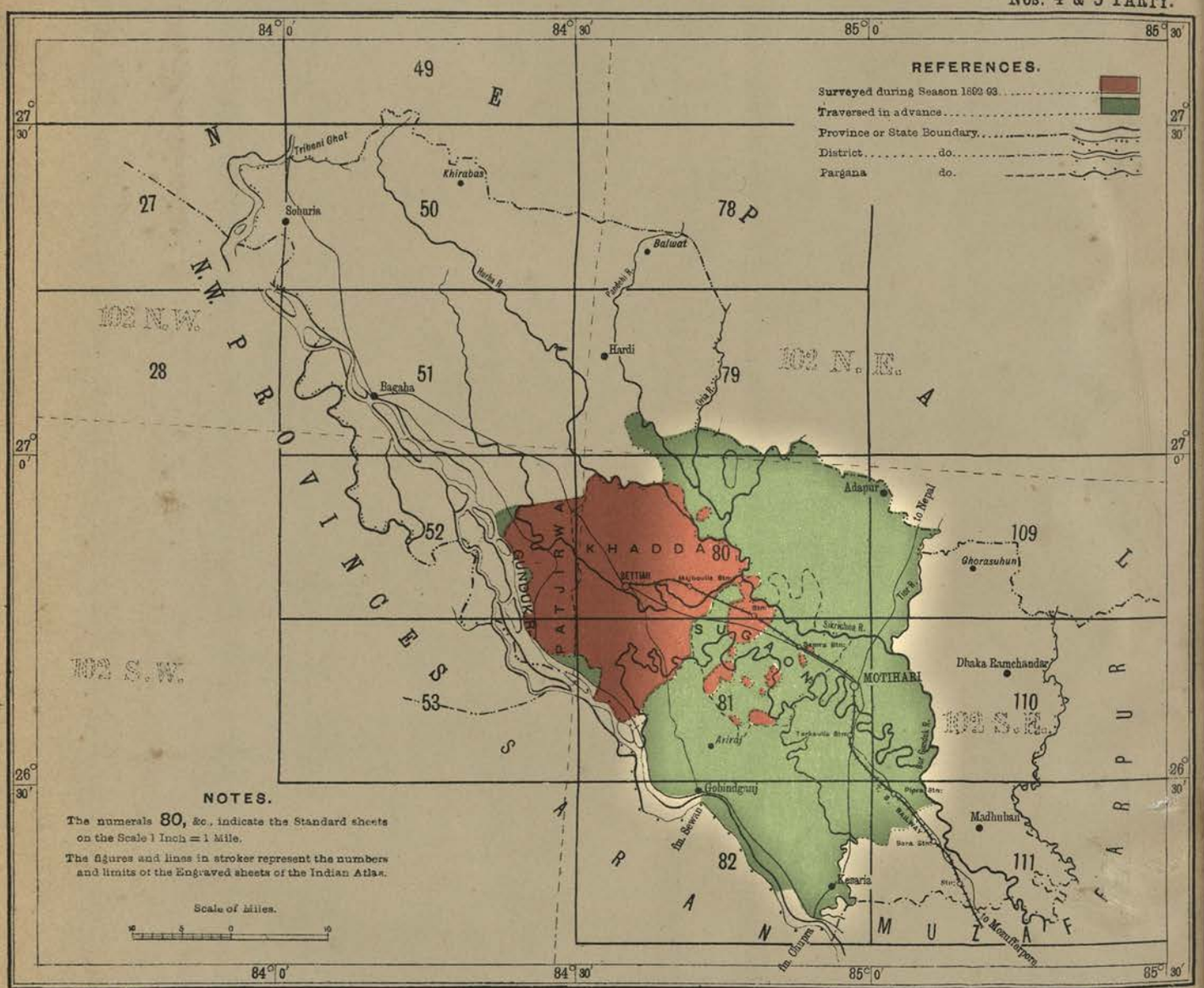
Photo, S. I. O., Calcutta.

No. 210-S. 94.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Nos. 4 & 5 PARTY.

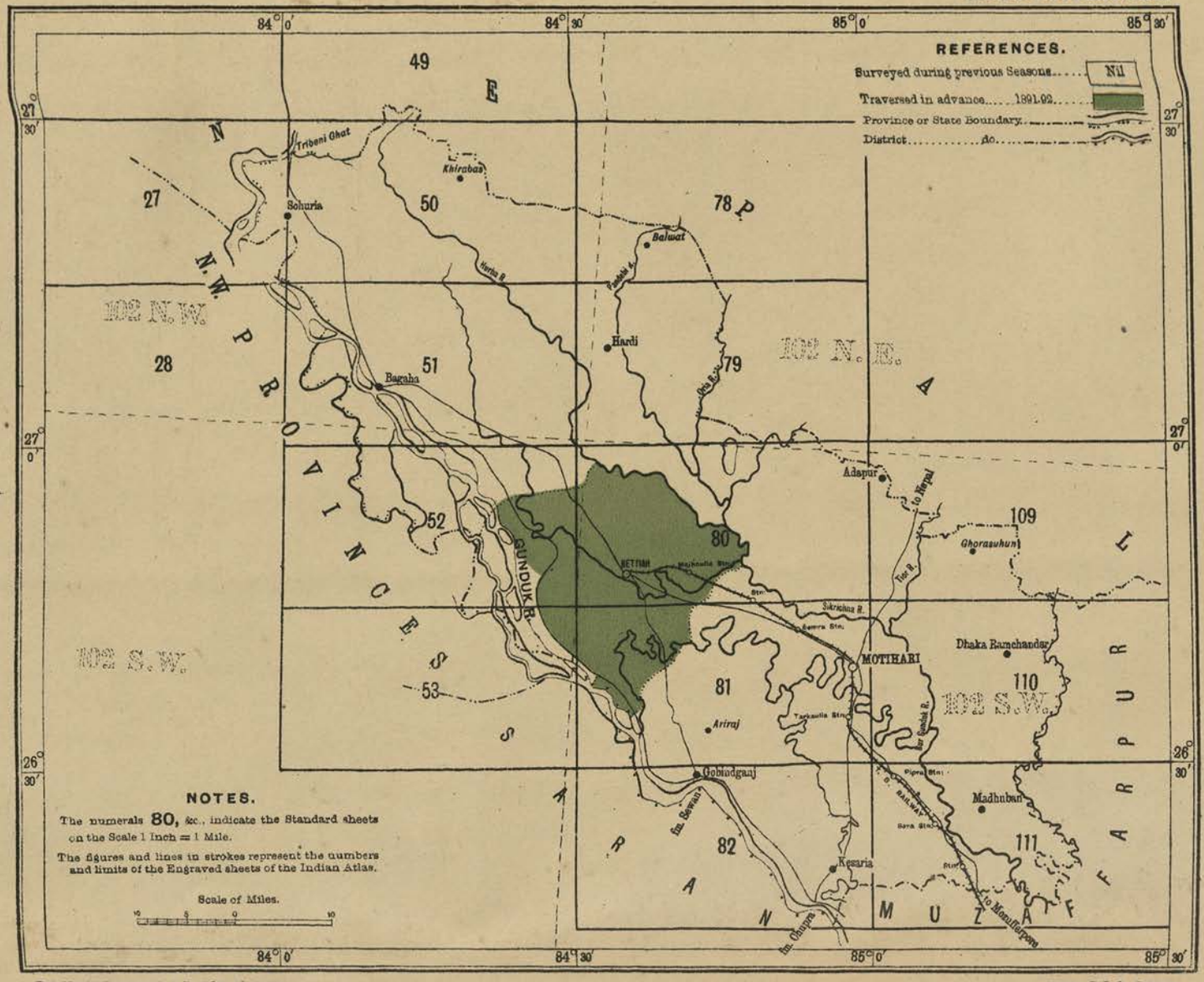


Reg. No. 680, S. I. D.—Nov 93.—2,352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. CHAMPARAN. BIHAR DETACHMENT.



Reg. No. 23, Bengal & S. I. D.—Mar. 93—2,952.

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. SARUN.

No. 4 & 5 PARTY.

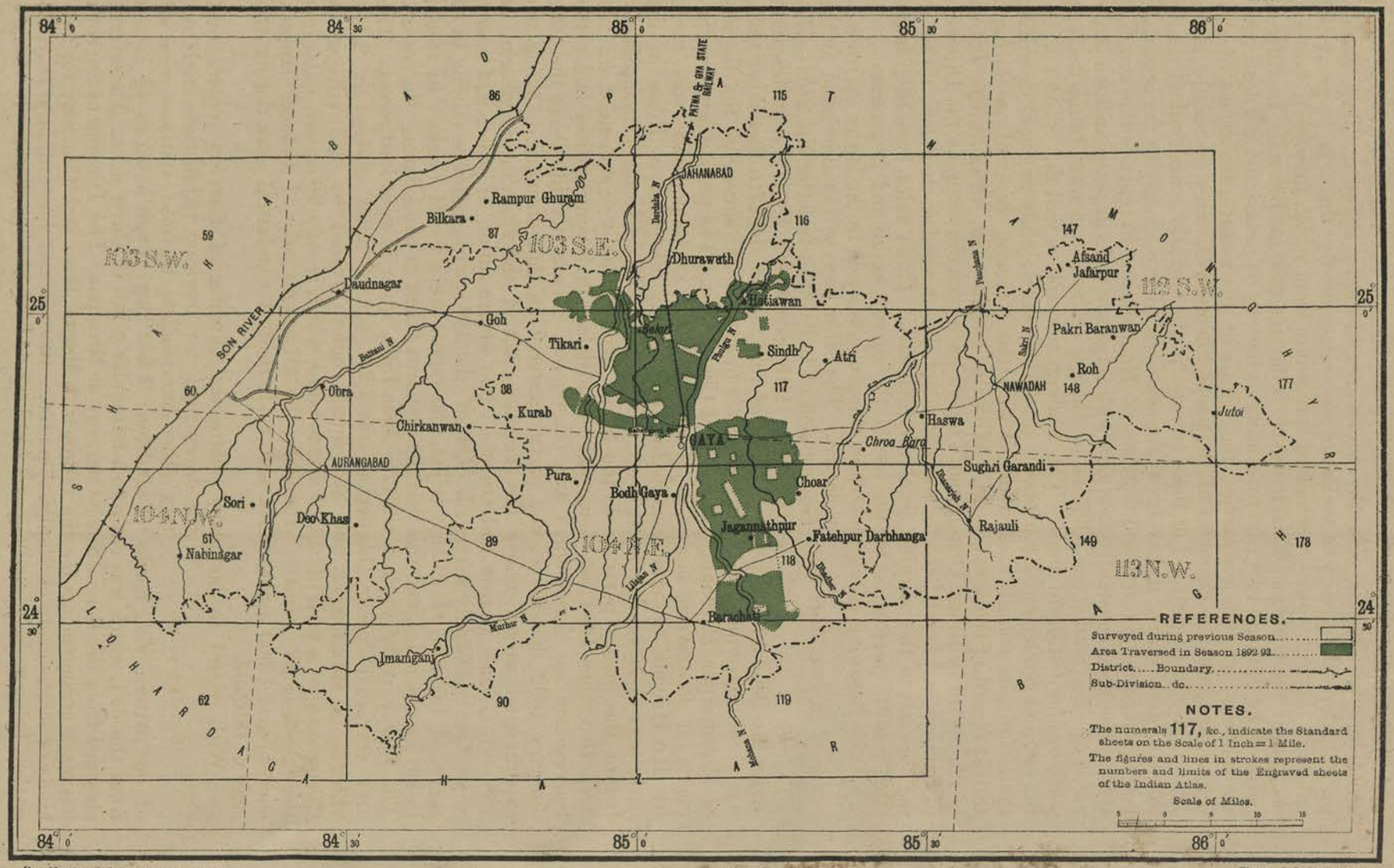
Reg. No. 610, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,353.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT GAYA.

No. 2 PARTY.



Reg No. 640, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,362.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Principles of procedure.

A notable feature of the year's work has been the attempt to draw up a more uniform procedure for conducting survey and settlement operations throughout Bengal. In most of the other provinces of India the conditions governing settlement work are tolerably constant over the whole area affected; the same village systems prevail, the same agency is available, and consequently there is no great difficulty in laying down a standard procedure from which there will be only occasional departures. This, however, is not the case in Bengal. In different parts of the country very diverse conditions have to be considered and dealt with: the agency available for survey, the nature of the tenures, the extent of sub-infeudation, and the character of the people themselves, vary materially in the areas under settlement. For these reasons, in the operations undertaken during the last few years, it has been impossible to adhere closely to the procedure laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manuals, and in practice the standard system has been constantly modified with reference to local peculiarities and the views of the Settlement Officers in charge. Efforts are now being made to work on more uniform lines. The leading principle is that the officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments should be treated, while engaged in writing the records, as a single staff working with the common object of producing a correct record of the actual facts. With this end in view, rules for the writing of the record in Bihar, Orissa, and Tippera have been drawn up by the Directors of Surveys and Land Records, so as to adapt the general system laid down in the Manuals to the varying local requirements. These rules have been translated into the vernacular for the use of the survey amins and inspectors.

Progress of work, Bihar Survey.

The following paragraphs show the progress made in the larger survey-settlements. The Bihar survey was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 2135—112, dated the 18th September 1891. A notification under the Bengal Survey Act V (B.C.) of 1875, dated the 17th November 1891, was accordingly published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the survey of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran. The preliminary arrangements for the traverse survey in Muzaffarpur and in Champaran were made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Bihar in the early part of November 1891, with the advice of Mr. Finucane, immediately before the survey party took the field. Work actually commenced on the 19th December 1891, as there was some delay in issuing notices under the Survey Act on landholders and others, but it was not till about the 10th January 1892 that the survey party mustered in full strength. During the experimental survey under the Tenancy Act of the Muzaffarpur district in 1885-86, Colonel Barron had traversed 803 square miles, of which 414 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. Out of the 389 square miles remaining to be surveyed in 1891-92, village trijunction points were found marked by stones in 301 square miles, and this was the first area taken in hand during the season. The survey party worked till 17th June 1892, when it went into recess. The area traversed during this period was 1,247 square miles covered by 2,144 villages in Muzaffarpur, and 363 square miles covered by 238 villages in Champaran, or a total of 1,610 square miles, which is only 90 square miles less than the season's estimate. Including the 301 square miles of Colonel Barron's survey, over 1,900 square miles were made ready for cadastral work during the season 1892-93.

Boundary pillars.

With regard to boundary pillars, the Director of Surveys reports that the stones used for marking trijunctions and certain other intermediate traverse stations were all of one pattern, viz., blocks of sandstone 2 feet long, rough hewn to 4½ inches from the end, which was cut into a triangular prism of three sides. These were obtained from the Bengal Stone Company at Mirzapur. The Director of Surveys has made arrangements for the future with Messrs Burn and Company for new kinds of marks made of Raniganj pottery; those meant for ordinary traverse stations being only glazed pipes 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, costing 2 annas each, and those for trijunction points being cylindrical cones marked S ⌈ I, measuring 2½ feet long and 8 inches diameter, and costing 12 annas each. These when filled with clay will answer the same purpose as stones, and will be much cheaper.

Orissa.

The following statements show the area to be dealt with in Orissa, the survey work done previous to the season 1891-92, and that done during the season:—

District.	Permanently settled area.	Temporarily-settled area.	Area under revenue settlement.	Permanently-settled or revenue-free area under settlement of rents.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Work done before 1891-92.		Work done in 1891-92.		Remarks.
						Traverse.	Cadastral.	Traverse.	Cadastral.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	S. miles.	
Cuttack ...	1,503	2,189	2,073	254	2,327	711	321	1,252	1,459(a)	(a) Includes 364 square miles canal-irrigated land previously surveyed and now revised.
Balasore ...	372	1,697	1,697	Nil	1,697	Nil	Nil	598	Nil	
Puri ...	191	1,784	976(b)	194	1,170	856	716	167	307	(b) Excluding Khurda.
Total ...	2,066	5,670	4,746	448	5,194	1,567	1,037	2,007	1,766	

It appears that the survey work remaining to be done in the three districts at the end of September 1892 was as follows:—

	Traverse.	Cadastral.
Cuttack	Nil	320
Balasore	1,100	1,697

Floods in Cuttack.

Heavy floods interfered to a serious extent with the work in the Cuttack district. There was heavy rain on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, and on the 11th the survey camps stationed on the banks of the Byturni river were swamped. So great was the rise of the floods that boats of 500 maunds capacity were rowed into the camp for the rescue of the survey records. It was due to the presence of mind and energy of Mr. Smart that the whole of the records of the season's work were not destroyed. The 1,459 square miles shown as cadastrally surveyed in Cuttack included 364 square miles of canal-irrigated lands, in which the work consisted of bringing up to date the maps of 1878-79, and doing the khanapuri. This turned out unavoidably to be little less arduous than entirely fresh work.

Causes of delay.

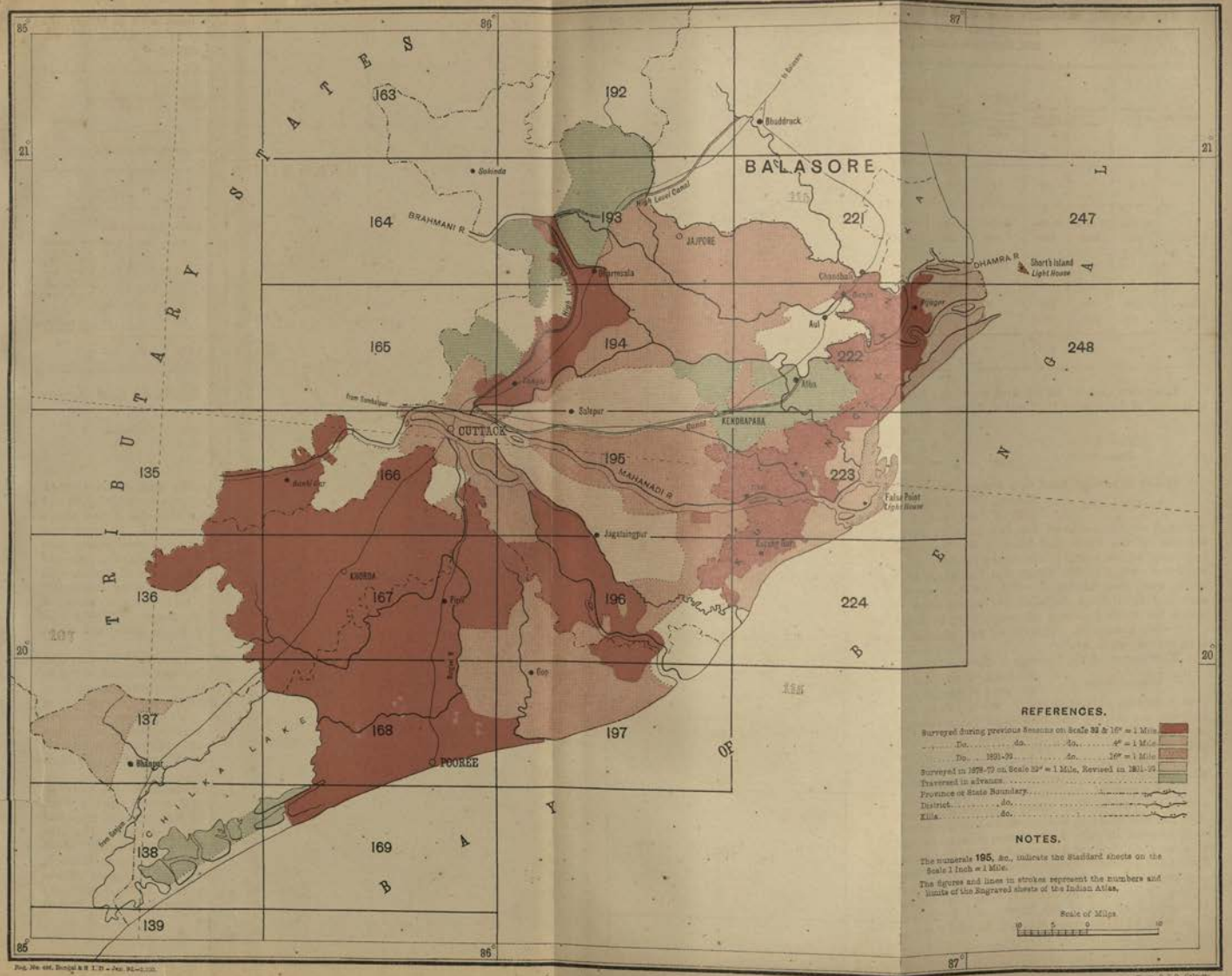
The report of the Director of Surveys demonstrates clearly the fact that the work of record-writing was retarded owing to the want of precise rules. As already noted, however, a definite plan of procedure was laid down during the year in consultation between the Survey and Settlement Departments. This plan was revised in December 1892, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor, in certain points of detail. It is hoped that no large changes will in future be necessary, and that the experience acquired in Orissa and Bihar will materially facilitate the preparation of final forms for all other settlements.

The report of the Director of Surveys shows that record-writing was done during the year in 1,145 square miles of Cuttack and 307 square miles of Puri. The Director of Land Records states that the record of rights and of rents had been attested in only 1,425 square miles up to the end of the year. The area of attestation given in square miles shows that attestation is considerably behind the record-writing. Twenty-three per cent. of the khasra entries in Cuttack, and thirty-two per cent. in Puri, were checked jointly by Europeans of the Survey Department, by Assistant Settlement Officers, and Native Inspectors; the superior officers of the Survey and Settlement Department only checked 5 per cent. of these, which seems to be hardly enough.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DISTRICTS CUTTACK & POOREE.

No. 3 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Seasons on Scale 32 & 16" = 1 Mile
Do. do. do. 4" = 1 Mile
Do. 1891-92 do. 16" = 1 Mile
Surveyed in 1878-79 on Scale 32" = 1 Mile, Revised in 1891-92
Traversed in advance
Province or State Boundary
District do.
Hills do.

NOTES.

The numerals **195**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles

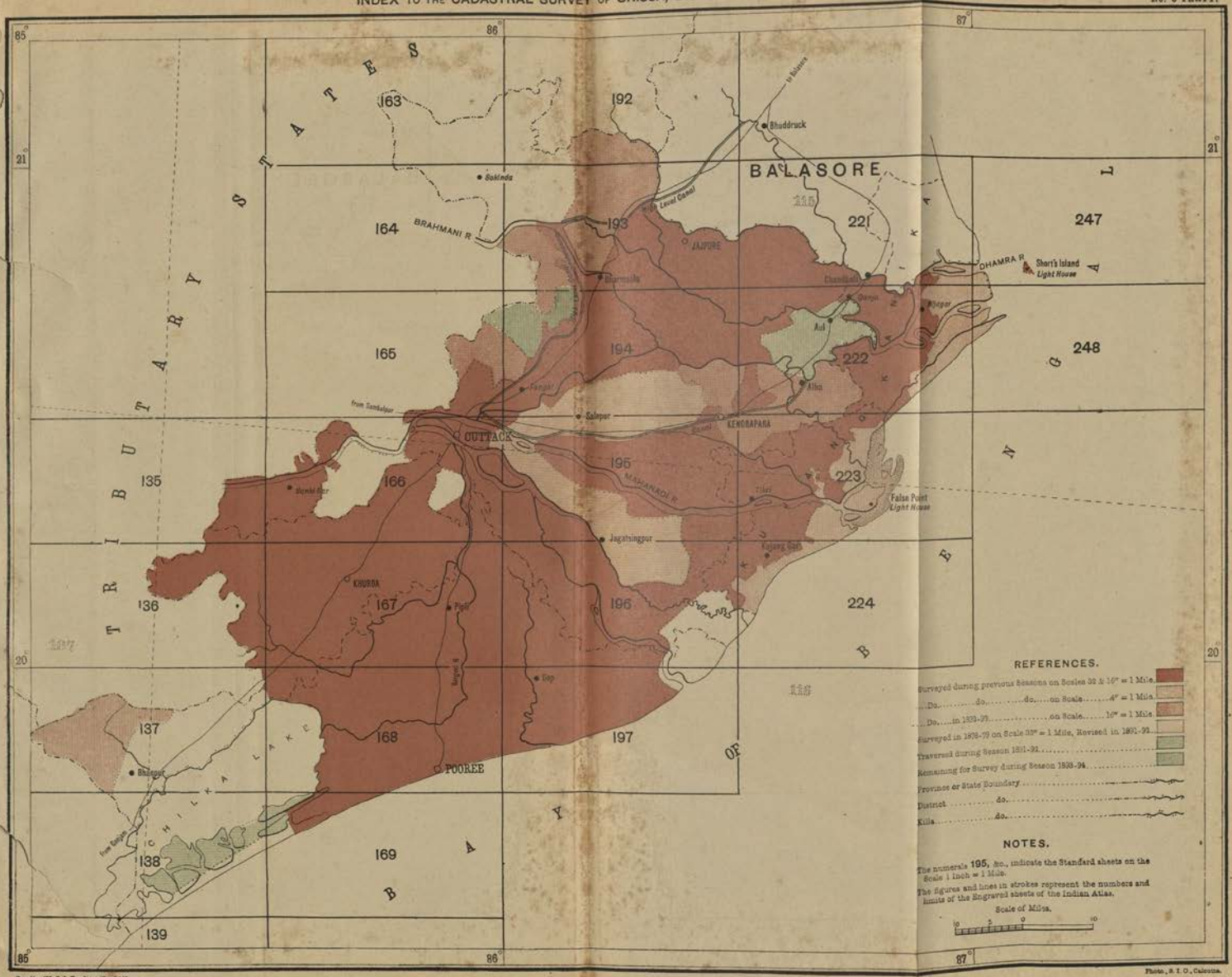
10 5 0 10

Photo. S. T. O. Calcutta.

ORISSA SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DISTRICTS CUTTACK & POOREE.

No. 8 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Seasons on Scales 32 & 16" = 1 Mile.
Do. do. do. on Scale 4" = 1 Mile.
Do. in 1893-97 on Scale 16" = 1 Mile.
Surveyed in 1878-79 on Scale 32" = 1 Mile, Revised in 1891-93.
Traversed during Season 1891-92.
Remaining for Survey during Season 1893-94.
Province or State Boundary
District do.
Kills do.

NOTES.

The numerals **195**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

10 5 0 10

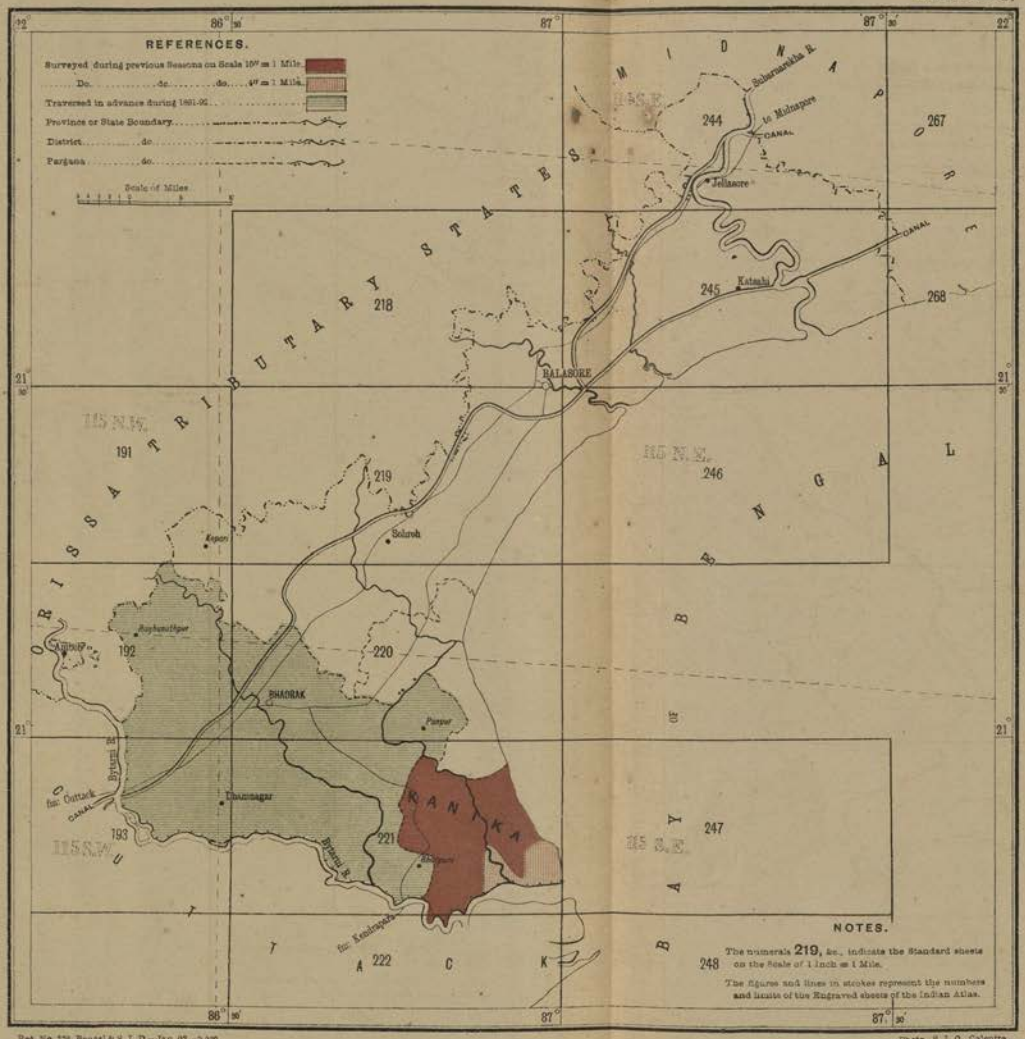
Reg. No. 670, S. I. D.—Nov. 93—2,000

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DIST. BALASORE

No. 8 PARTY.



Reg. No. 379, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93.—2,250.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DIST. BALASORE.

No. 8 PARTY.

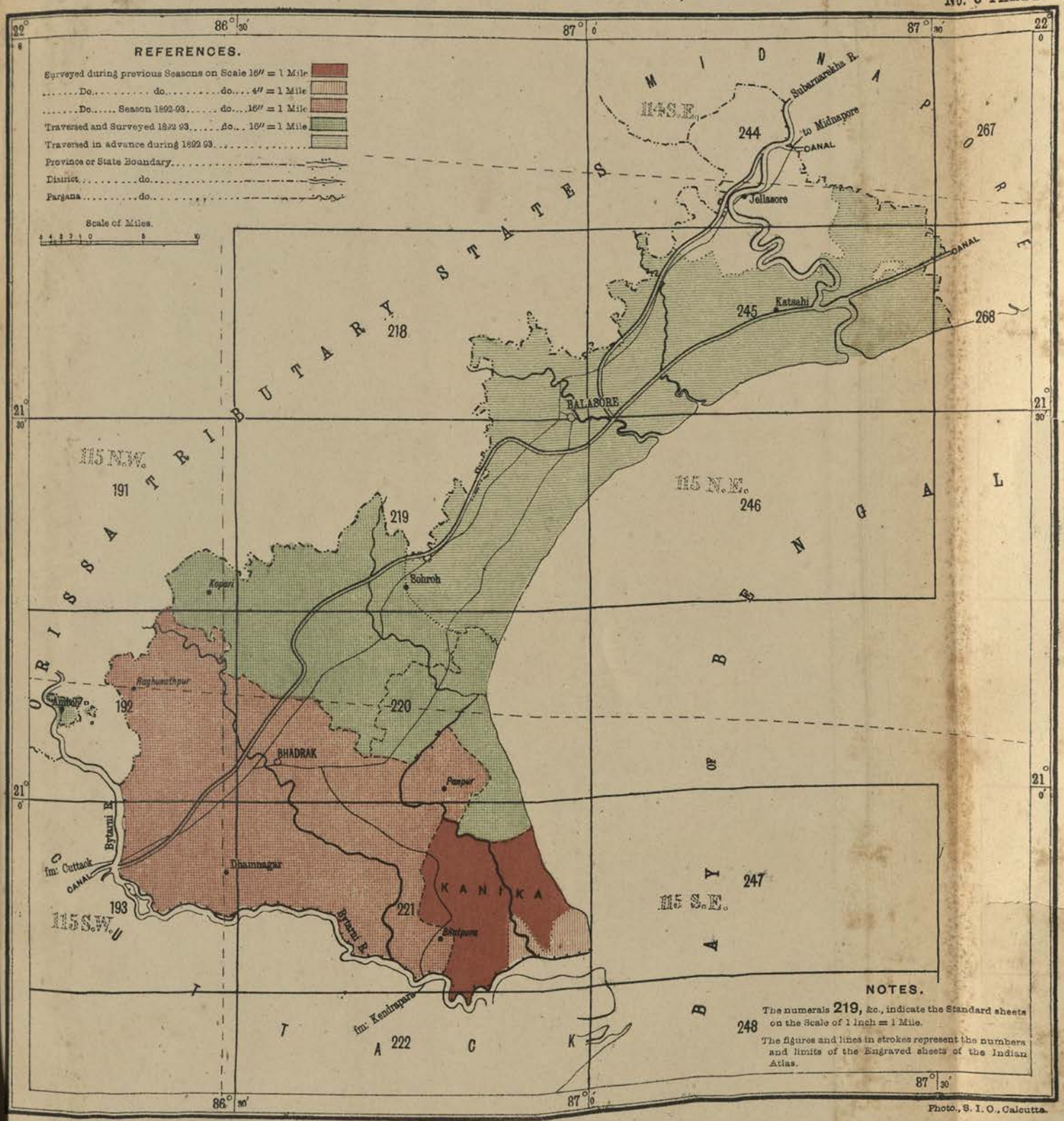


Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Reg No. 581, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,352.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

No. 2 PARTY.

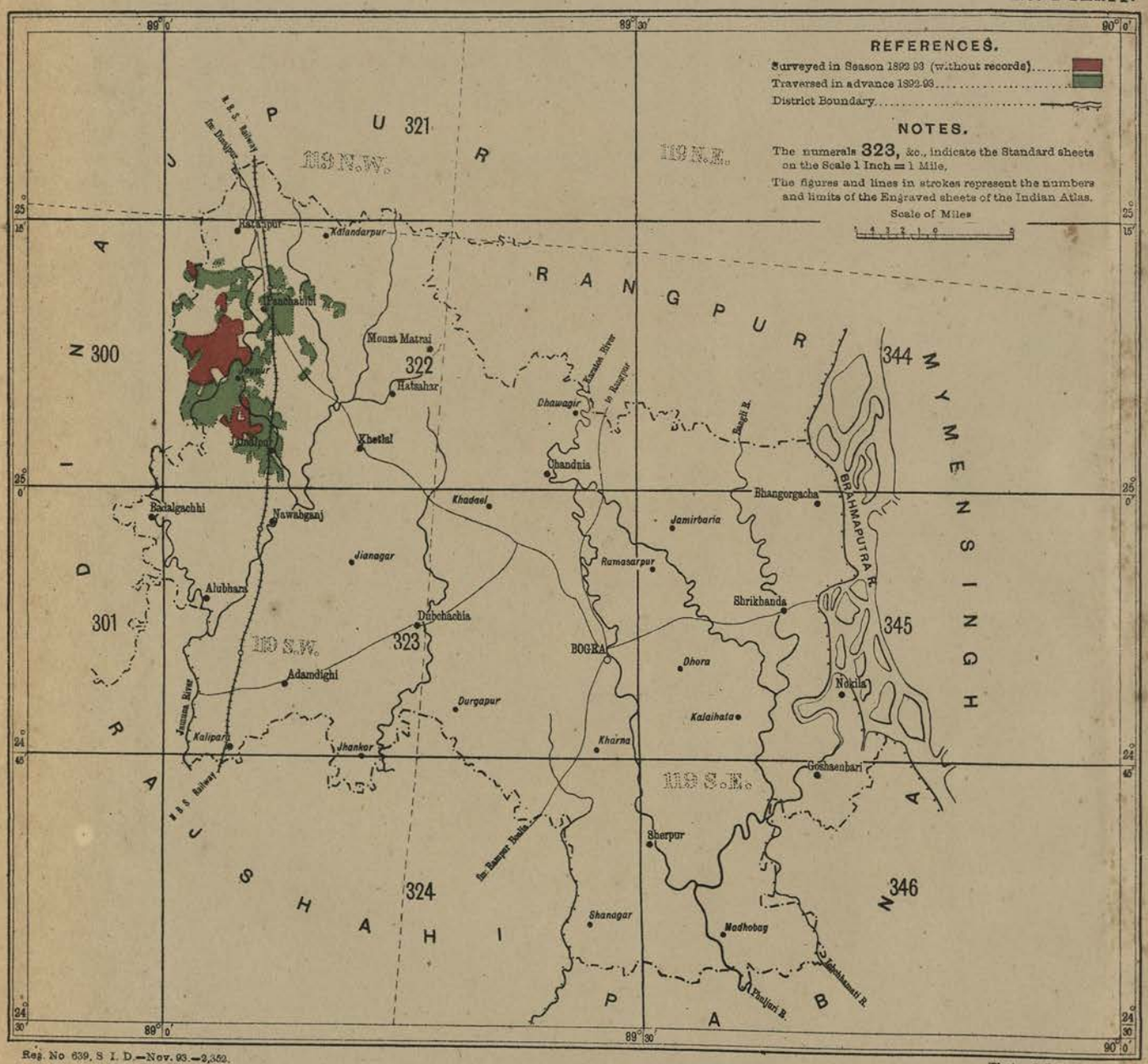
Reg. No. 628, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT BOGRA.

No. 2 PARTY.



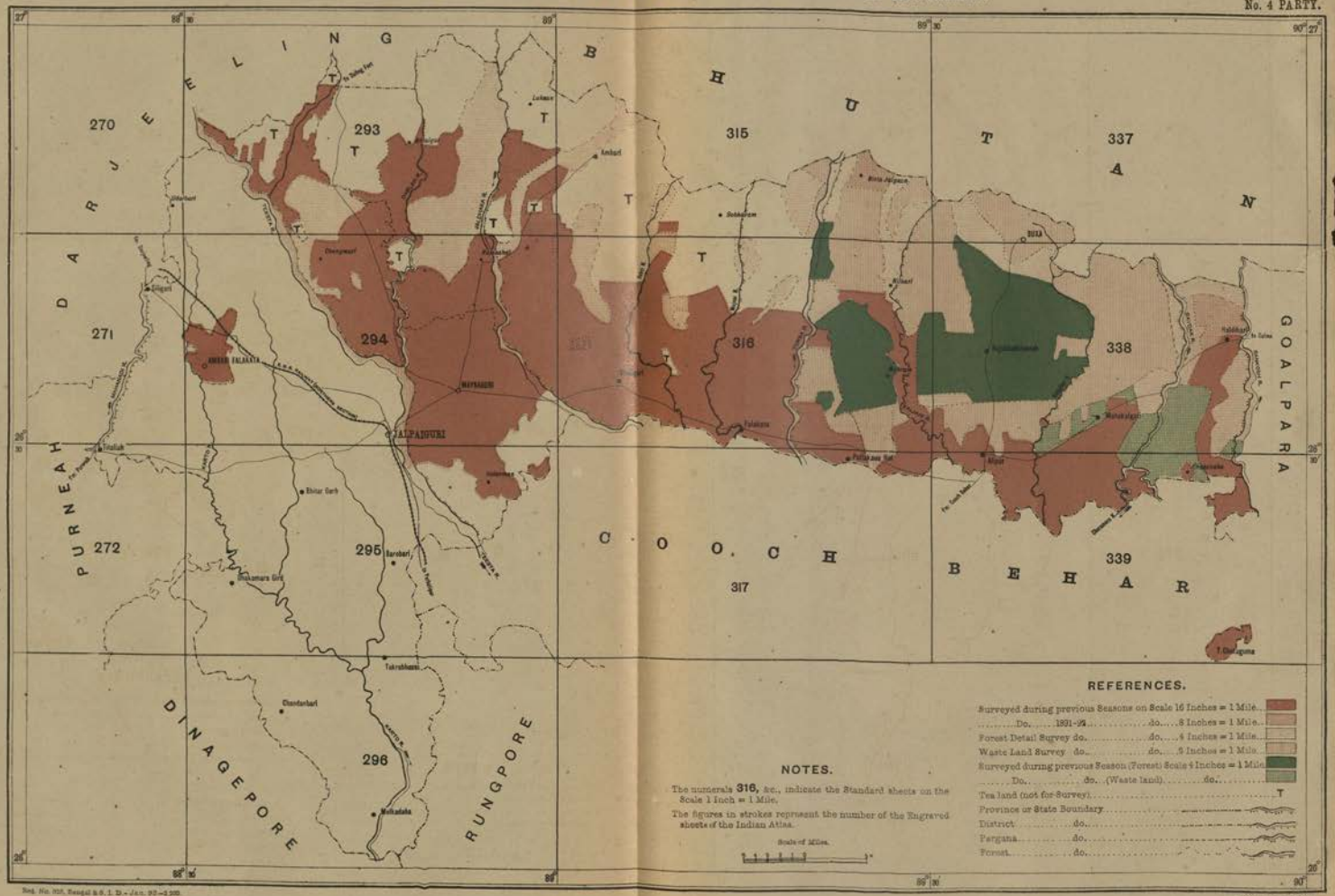
Reg. No 639, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,352.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN THE WESTERN DOOARS (DISTRICT JALPAIGURI).

No. 4 PARTY.



NOTES.

The numerals **316**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures in strokes represent the number of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Seasons on Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.
.....Do..... 1891-92.....do.....8 Inches = 1 Mile.
Forest Detail Survey do.....do.....4 Inches = 1 Mile.
Waste Land Survey do.....do.....2 Inches = 1 Mile.
Surveyed during previous Season (Forest) Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.
.....Do.....do. (Waste land).....do.....
Tea land (not for Survey).....T
Province or State Boundary.....
District.....do.....
Pargana.....do.....
Forest.....do.....

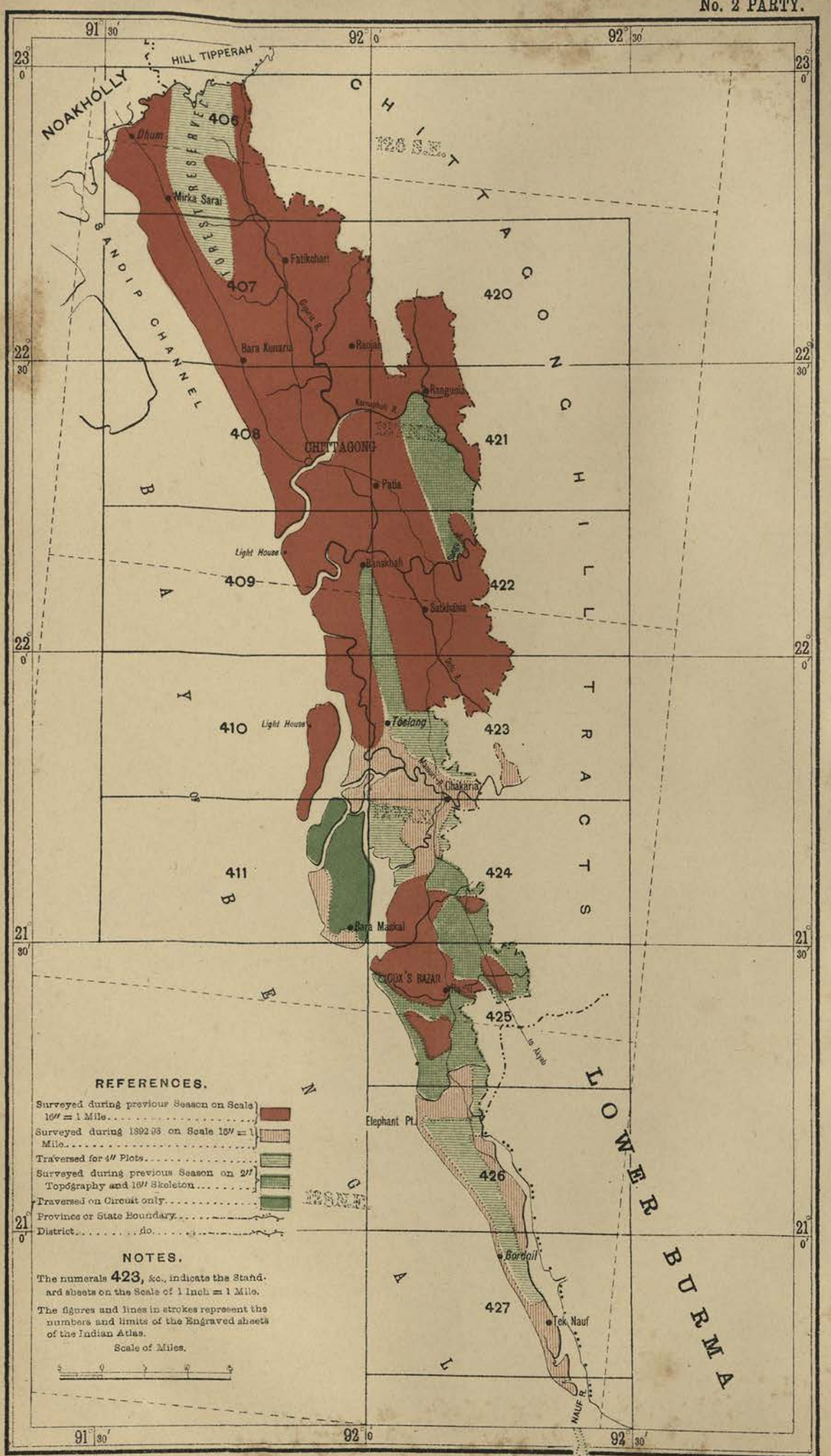
Reg. No. 808, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93—2,200.

Photo., S. I. D., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. CHITTAGONG.

No. 2 PARTY.



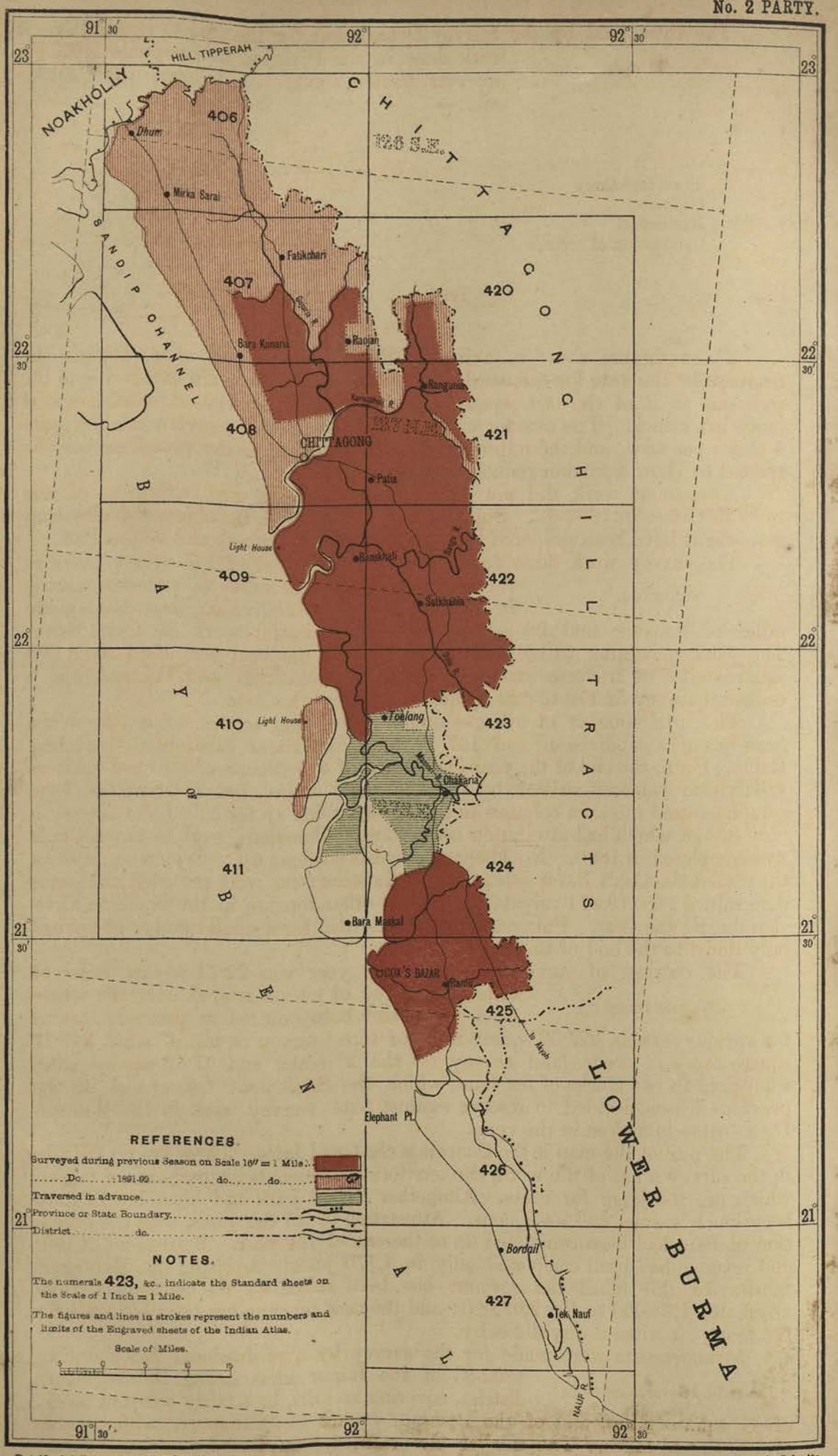
Reg. No. 615, S. I. O.—Nov. 95.—2,362.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DISTRICT CHITTAGONG.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Season on Scale 16" = 1 Mile.

.....Do.....1891-92.....do.....do.....

Traversed in advance.....

Province or State Boundary.....

District.....do.....

NOTES.

The numerals **423**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

5 0 5 10 15

Reg. No. 379, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93—2,252.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Cost of work.

The rates paid by the Survey Department for the various descriptions of work done in the Division, as compared with the previous season, were as follows, per square mile:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Traverse survey	34	4	9	29	9	7
Cadastral „	72	4	9	63	9	7
Khanapuri	27	0	0	34	0	0
Completion of records	45	7	2	29	12	0
Total ...	179	0	8	157	0	0

These figures show a saving of Rs. 22 per square mile, though the decrease in the rate for cadastral work is perhaps to a certain extent due to the inclusion in it of the 364 square miles of revision survey of canal-irrigated lands in Cuttack. The rate for survey for the season under review was not quite 4 annas per acre, and the improvements since effected in the procedure may be trusted to show a further reduction in the rates.

Assessment work did not begin, nor was there any settlement of fair rents in Orissa in 1892-93. Soil maps constructed with the object of facilitating assessment have been prepared for 1,038 villages in Cuttack and 633 in Puri.

Chittagong.

The survey work done during the year consisted of 167 square miles of traverse and 462 square miles of cadastral survey in the head-quarters subdivision, and 130 square miles of traverse and 26 square miles of cadastral work in Cox's Bazar. The work remaining to be done at the end of the year comprised some 500 square miles of traverse survey in Chakaria, Moheskhal, and Teknaaf, and a cadastral survey of 110 to 120 square miles out of this area.

The total number of villages under survey and settlement is 933 in the head-quarters subdivision and 147 in the Cox's Bazar subdivision, including Ramu. Up to the end of the year the khasras of 825 villages of the head-quarters subdivision had been written by the khanapuri amins, but khatians had been completed and the area columns in the khasras filled up for only 655 villages, in only 355 of which had attestation been done. Khanapuri work of thana Ramu was completed in 1890. No khanapuri had been done up to September 1892 for the rest of the Cox's Bazar subdivision. Existing rents were recorded and status determined for 119,871 raiyats and 70,393 other tenants in the Sadar subdivision during the year. Fair rents had been settled for a small number of tenants only down to the end of the year.

Western Duars.

The outturn of survey work for the year was 22·74 square miles of cadastral survey of jotes scattered over the whole tract, which had been omitted in previous seasons for various reasons, 327·53 square miles of forest survey on the 4″ scale, 337·17 square miles of waste land survey on the 2″ scale, and 17·52 square miles comprised in two blocks of tea land, which the Settlement Officer had in the previous season decided to reserve against tea. Survey work in the Western Duars came to a close in the year.

The unit of the map in the Duars is a cluster of jotes. There are no villages in the survey sense of the word, the territorial divisions being parganas or taluks, which are too large for units. Altogether 10,303 jotes and khas blocks have been under survey and settlement. Attestation of all the jotes, with the exception of 946, had been completed up to the end of the year. Settlement of rent and revenue had been completed only in 4,170 jotes comprising the Mainaguri tahsil. In this tahsil the revenue has been raised by the settlement from about Rs. 1,28,000 to Rs. 2,09,000; and the new revenue has been collected for the first year without any difficulty.

The smaller Government estates.

Arrangements were made for the survey by a professional party during 1892-93 of the Jaipur khas mahal in the Bogra district, covering an area, in a fairly compact block, of 44 square miles, and of the Pataspur estates in Midnapore, with an area of 56½ square miles. The smaller Government estates under settlement were

the following. In all of these the survey was non-professional, with the exception of some of the estates of Backergunge:—

Burdwan Division.—There was only one small estate, Bhetia, in Midnapore. The completion of the settlement awaits a decision on the position of the aymadars, which is stated to be analogous to that of the itmamdars of Chittagong.

Presidency Division.—The only estate under settlement under the Tenancy Act was a petty one named Khosalpur in the Nadia district. Though the settlement is reported to have been concluded in October last, the final report has not yet been submitted.

Dacca Division.—One estate named Jowar Joymongal in the Dacca district, 14 small estates called the Kalkini estates in Faridpur, and 21 Government estates with an aggregate area of nearly 95 square miles in Backergunge, were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The settlement of the Kalkini estates was originally taken up in 1889 under the Regulations, but in 1891 the proceedings were brought under the Bengal Tenancy Act. After some correspondence it was decided that no new settlement would be required if the survey previously made proved to be correct after testing 10 per cent. of the field measurements. The settlement of these estates has proceeded very slowly, and it has been found necessary, since the close of the year, to appoint a special Settlement Officer for them.

The settlement of 17 of the Backergunge estates, with an area of 52,590 acres, was in charge of Mr. Dwija Das Dutt. Babu Peary Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer of the Dakhin Shabazpur Ward's Estate, was in charge of three with an area of 6,520 acres, while the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola was in charge of the remaining one, the area of which is 1,062 acres.

Chittagong Division.—Sixteen small estates in Tippera and three in Noakhali were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. In the case of six of the Tippera estates all proceedings from demarcation to confirmation were concluded within the year. This is satisfactory, and should be the usual rule in all such settlements. The settlement of these six estates resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,068 over the previous rental of Rs. 2,023. In the case of seven other estates in this district the proceedings were originally started under the Regulations, but eventually the Bengal Tenancy Act had to be applied. The settlement of these estates was also completed within the year, though copies of khatians remained to be distributed. The settlement of another estate, Maizurdi, standing over from the previous year, was also completed, while fair progress had been made in the settlement of the remaining two. In the Noakhali district there were three estates, the settlement of only one of which was completed during the year and awaited the final sanction of the Board; in the case of the other two, settlements of fair rents have been made, but the proceedings have not yet been completed. In one of these the amins' papers were prepared very badly and took an unduly long time to examine and attest.

Patna Division.—Only two small estates with an area of 2,014 acres were under settlement under the Tenancy Act. The settlement of both was concluded during the year. The rent-roll of the two estates was increased from Rs. 2,721 to Rs. 3,437 in the case of one, and from Rs. 4,848 to Rs. 5,565 in the case of the other. The cost incurred was only Rs. 268 in the former and Rs. 235 in the latter, which is satisfactory.

Wards' Estates.

The Wards' estates under survey and settlement were portions of the Burdwan Raj Estate situated in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, containing an aggregate area of 141 square miles (exclusive, however, of Bankura), and Kujang with an area of over 226 square miles in Cuttack; the Talipabad estate in Dacca, containing an area of 94 square miles; the Dakhin Shabazpur estate in Backergunge containing 149 square miles; the Serail estate in Dacca containing nearly 277 square miles; the Kanika estate in Cuttack containing 441 square miles; and a small estate named Atmi in Shahabad.

The Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate reported that he had been enabled to recover possession of some missing villages by the help of the survey work of previous seasons; and by his request further survey operations were undertaken in the Bankura district under Government Notifications under the Tenancy and Survey Acts, dated November and December 1891. The work allotted

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF PARGANA SERAIL, DIST. TIPPERAH.

No. 2 PARTY.

NOTE.

The blank spaces represent Patni Villages which are not to be Surveyed Cadastrally.

REFERENCES.

Field Survey and Records completed during previous Season.

Patni Villages ..... Blank

Province or State Boundary.

District ..... do.

Pargana ..... do.

Scale of Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5

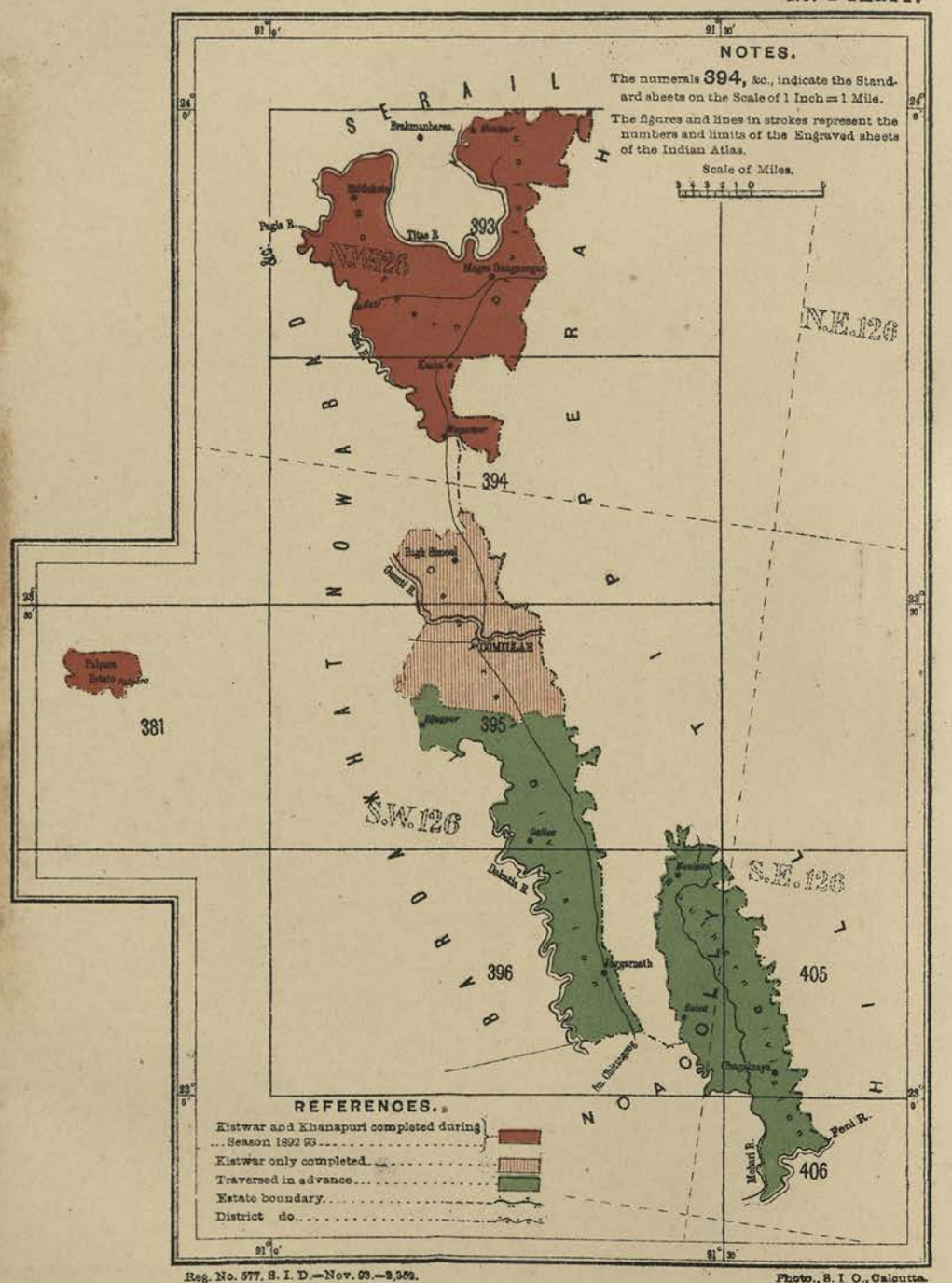
Reg. No. 379. Bengal & S. I D.—Jan. 93.—2,252.

Photo, S. I. O., Calcutta

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF CHAKLA ROSHNABAD, DISTRICT TIPPERA.

No. 2 PARTY.



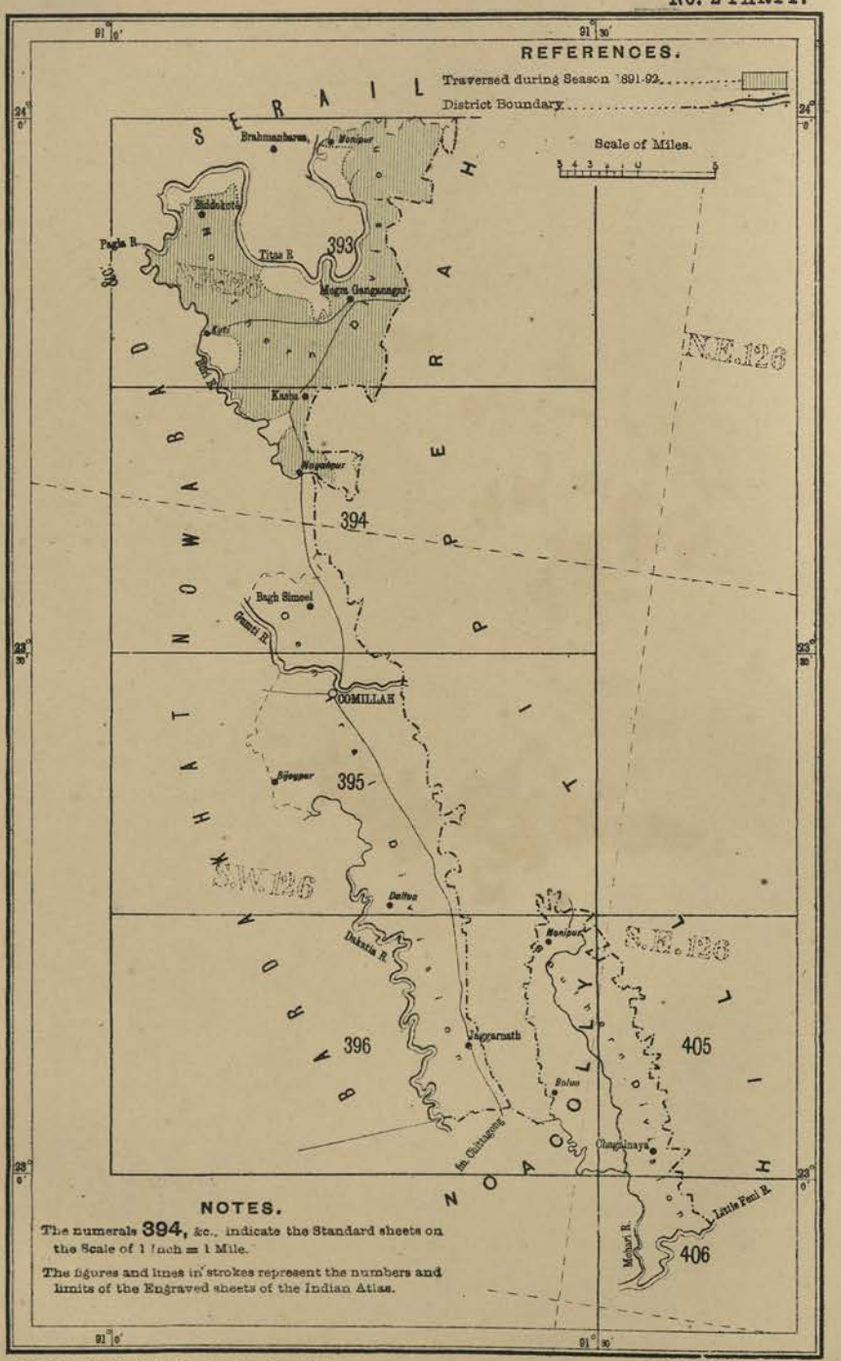
Reg. No. 577, S. I. D.—Nov. 93.—2,362.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE TRAVERSE SURVEY OF CHUKLA ROSHNABAD, DIST. TIPPERA.

No. 2 PARTY.



NOTES.

The numerals **394**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

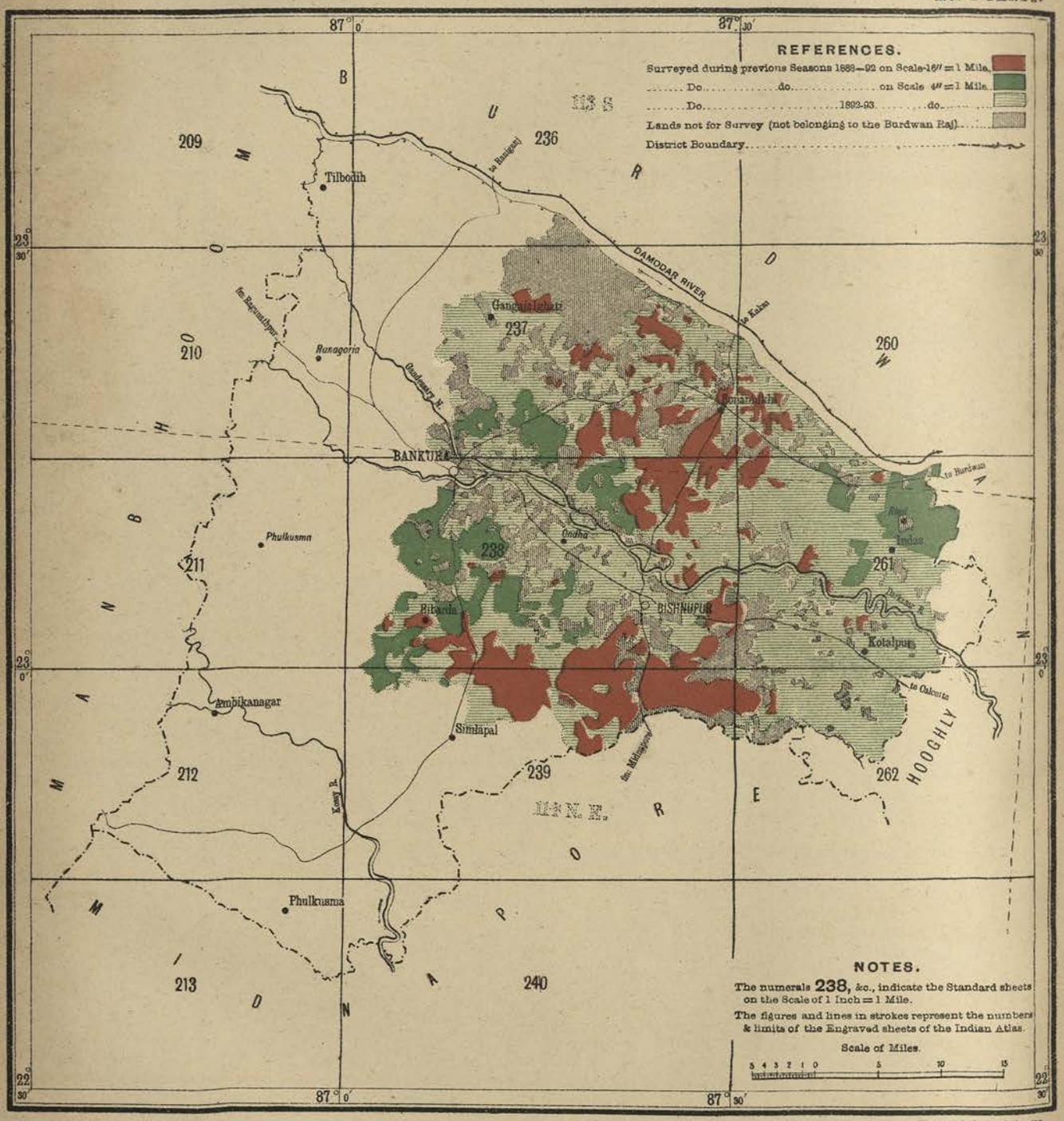
Reg. No. 525, Bengal & S. I. D.—Jan. 93.—2,252.

Photo S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF THE BURDWAN ESTATE IN DIST. BANKURA.

No. 2 PARTY.



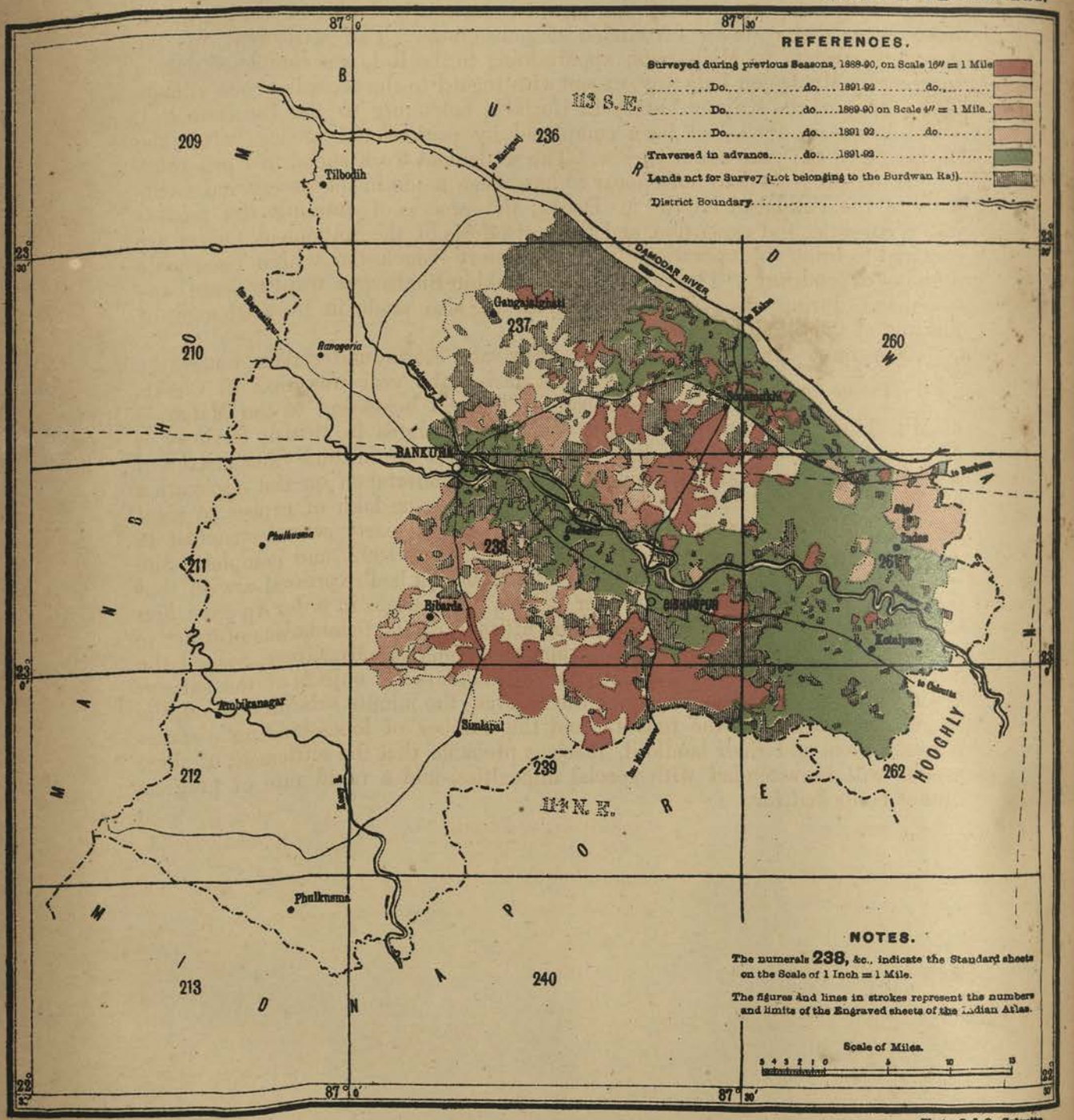
Reg. No. 562. S. I. D.—Nov 93—2,350.

Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF THE BURDWAN ESTATE IN DIST. BANKURA.

BURDWAN DETACHMENT.



Reg. No 661, Bengal & S I D.—Mar. 93.—2,952.

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta.

for professional survey during the year was the traverse survey of 650 square miles in Bankura, and the cadastral survey of 62½ square miles scattered over Burdwan and Bankura districts. The records of the Burdwan Raj regarding lands in Bankura were found to be very incomplete and misleading, and out of 62½ square miles claimed, the Raj officials could only point out an aggregate area of 13 square miles as actually held by the Raj. The outturn of work in these two districts was 621 miles of traverse survey and 13 square miles of cadastral work, while the cost, owing partly to the defective state of the Raj records, and partly to obstruction on the part of the tenants, was nearly double of what it would have been under more favourable circumstances. The settlement of the Sujamutha estate in Midnapore, appertaining to the Raj, was completed during the year by Mr. Dejen Lala Roy, except with regard to the records of one village. The survey of the Kujang Estate in Cuttack, belonging to the Burdwan Raj, which began in 1889, had been completed by professional agency before the beginning of the year under review. The settlement work ended in April 1892.

Much progress does not appear to have been made in the survey and settlement of the Talipabad Estate in Dacca; the process of framing the records has been slow and expensive, and the best efforts of the Settlement Officer are required to bring the operations to a satisfactory conclusion within reasonable limits of expenditure. The survey of the Dakhin Shabazpur ward's estate was completed during the year; fair progress was also made in the settlement of this and of the Serail ward's estate.

Private Estates.

The most important survey of a private estate undertaken under the Tenancy Act during the year was that of Chakla Roshnabad in Tippera belonging to the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The area of the Maharaja's estates in British territory is 572 square miles, of which about 16 square miles are in the Sylhet district of Assam. The survey and settlement have been undertaken on the application of the Maharaja and at his cost. He has deposited one lakh of rupees to meet the cost. A small section of the Chittagong survey party was despatched to Tippera for this work towards the middle of April 1892, and completed the traverse survey of 150 square miles. The Maharaja had expressed a wish that the operations should be spread over at least two seasons in order to give him time to protect his own interests. The attitude of the tenants was obstructive at the outset, but matters mended when the Collector, Mr. Greer, visited the Survey camp in May and explained to the talukdars the objects of the survey. Owing to the complicated nature of the tenures, the minute sub-infeudation, the litigious character of the tenants, and the number of long-standing disputes between them and their landlord, it seems probable that the settlement of these estates will be attended with special difficulties, and a rapid rate of progress cannot be looked for.

Government Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government estates leased to farmers and (2) Government estates held direct for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

YEARS.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4
(1) Government estates leased to farmers { 1891-92	81·97	82·70	82·12
(1) Government estates leased to farmers { 1892-93	85·70	77·21	84·10
(2) Government estates held direct ... { 1891-92	90·47	73·08	87·99
(2) Government estates held direct ... { 1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66

During the year 1892-93 there were altogether 2,281 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,042 were Government estates and 239 private estates managed by Government for various reasons.

The following statement shows the numbers of theseestates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	412	66,763	5	2,24,974	417	2,91,737	21,431	7·3	1,69,508	58·1
Presidency ...	207	3,30,347	44	14,004	251	3,44,351	30,868	8·9	2,85,871	83·01
Rajshahi ...	99	5,53,788	34	10,767	133	5,64,555	32,181	5·7	4,90,869	86·9
Dacca	601	4,02,345	102	1,21,485	703	5,23,830	29,042	5·5	4,84,778	92·5
Chittagong ...	212	5,89,672	26	12,922	238	6,02,594	55,633	9·2	5,64,308	93·6
Patna	179	2,03,131	16	17,372	195	2,20,503	23,581	10·6	1,66,427	75·4
Bhagalpur ...	125	2,73,821	6	12,347	131	2,86,168	8,190	2·8	2,48,542	86·8
Orissa	32	3,98,366	5	73,326	35	4,71,632	21,812	4·6	4,39,497	91·05
Chota Nagpur...	175	74,464	1	17,733	178	92,197	2,429	2·6	89,958	97·5
Total ...	2,042	28,92,697	239	5,04,930	2,281	33,97,627	2,25,167	6·6	29,30,758	86·5

		Rs.
* Current		33,97,627
Arrear		6,15,626
Total ...		40,13,253
Deduct amount included in the demand, the recovery of which was in suspense ...		54,657
Total ...		39,58,596

		Rs.
† Current		29,39,758
Arrear		3,77,891
Total ...		33,17,649
Add collections made in the year but not credited in the accounts of the year ...		62,753
Total ...		33,80,402

After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realised but not credited, the net demand from estates in class III was Rs. 39,58,596,* and the collections Rs. 33,80,402,† so that the percentage of total collection on total demand was 85·39 as against 84·10 in Government estates leased to farmers. The following statement compares the percentage of actual recorded collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Sub-class.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1891-92	70·38	68·05	69·50
	1892-93	72·64	50·	65·25
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1891-92	90·47	73·08	87·99
	1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66
Total ...	1891-92	87·24	71·01	84·14
	1892-93	86·52	61·38	82·66

Compared with last year, these figures show an improvement in current collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in the arrear collections in those estates, and in both current and arrear collections in Government estates leased to farmers.

In 15 districts the standard of 90 per cent. for current collections was reached or exceeded under both sub-classes (*a*) and (*b*), and in eight other districts under one or other of the two sub-classes.

In Midnapore both current and arrear balances were heavy as in last year. They were as follows:—

		Rs.
Current balances ...	Sub-class (*a*) ...	1,03,326
	Ditto (*b*) ...	12,415
Arrear ditto ...	Ditto (*a*) ...	83,580
	Ditto (*b*) ...	3,728

The largest balances were as usual due from estates Jalamutha, Majnamutha, Bhawani Chak, and Jalamutha Jalpai in Midnapore. Difficulties were experienced in realising rents in the khas mahals of Contai from failure to keep the settlement records corrected up to date. Though the landlord had at his disposal the weapon of the certificate procedure, yet the procedure could not be enforced, because annual records of mutations had not been made.

In Jalpaiguri the large current balance of Rs. 63,390 is accounted for by the fact that the rent roll of the recent settlement, which yielded a large increase of revenue, could not be got ready until the 14th February; but the increased demand due to resettlement was realised without difficulty or opposition after the close of the year. In Angul, which was recently resettled, the collections amounted to 99·72 per cent. of the current demand.

Estates under direct management.

The principles and rules affecting the funds for the management, improvement and protection of estates under the management of Government were explained at page 31 of

the report for the year 1891-92. Of the 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from those estates—

(*a*) 1 per cent. is devoted to purposes of education.
(*b*) 1½ per cent. to communications.
(*c*) 2 per cent. to sanitary improvements.
(*d*) 7½ per cent. to (1) management proper and (2) miscellaneous improvements.

In addition to the above fund—

(*e*) A separate grant (known as the Agricultural Public Works grant) is made yearly by Government for such works as irrigation, drainage, or embankments necessary for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily-settled estates.

From the proceeds of head (*a*) primary schools are maintained in Government estates; but the 1½ per cent. contribution for improvement of communications to and within these estates is everywhere amalgamated with the general District Road Fund.

The allotments and expenditure under the heads (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) during the year under report are shown below:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*c*) 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements	3,51,158	46,087
(*d*) The 7½ per cent. for (1) Management proper.		(1) 2,25,167
(*d*) The 7½ per cent. for (2) Miscellaneous improvements.		(2) 79,042
		3,50,296
(*e*) Agricultural Public Works grant ...	80,000	63,501
Total ...	4,31,158	4,13,797

It will be seen that the expenditure on agricultural public works fell short of the allotment by Rs. 16,499. The local officers have been instructed to see that the allotments made are fully utilised, and that no portion is allowed to lapse.

The following table exhibits the expenditure in each Division on miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement, and on works necessary for the increase or maintenance of land revenue:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—						
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,993	10,000	56	757	...	1,712	14,518
Presidency	1,752	...	...	11,757	546	7,497	21,552
Rajshahi	4,140	4,082	22	...	5,217	6,501	19,962
Dacca	5,765	3,383	...	894	2,351	9,409	21,802
Chittagong	11,440	...	165	9,885	...	4,573	26,063
Patna	1,992	13,000	204	330	...	9,718	25,244
Bhagalpur	1,822	...	...	100	...	15,401	17,323
Orissa	8,401	6,706	...	...	6,804	10,567	32,478
Chota Nagpur	4,251	909	...	817	...	3,711	9,688
Total ...	41,556	38,080	447	24,540	14,918	69,089	1,88,630

Cultivation of new staples.

During the year 15 maunds of fresh Naini Tal potato-seed were supplied at cost price to jotedars and others at Jalpaiguri and in the Mainaguri tahsil. The seed was sown in twenty different places. The results were satisfactory. The *Samsara* variety of sugarcane was planted in two villages in Mainaguri, but the crop was almost totally destroyed by the unusually heavy floods of 1892. Havana tobacco was sown in three jotes, in two of which it gave a fair crop. During the year a small model farm was established at Mainaguri in close proximity to the Tahsil Office. It has been placed under the management of the tahsildar. Spanish gram and vegetable seeds were tried in the Sasaram garden attached to Sher Shah's tank, in the Shahabad district, with satisfactory results. A pit silo was made at Arrah, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. The

cultivation of fine paddy at Banki in Orissa, from seed supplied by the Agricultural Department, was attended with success.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

In the Gaya district a tube well was sunk in the Government estate of Karan Pura to a depth of 44 feet in a subsoil of stiff yellow clay; but the well proved to be useless. There were, however, two noteworthy successes in the use of tube wells in this district: one supplies the locomotives in the railway station, and the other is the Jubilee well in Tikari. A Bihia sugarcane mill was placed by the Agricultural Department at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Graham of Kalimpong, for use by tenants of the Kalimpong Government estate.

Education.

Primary schools are maintained in Government estates, the largest expenditure being reported from Chittagong (Rs. 4,976), Backergunge (Rs. 3,650), Puri (Rs. 3,307), Jalpaiguri (Rs. 2,722), 24-Parganas (Rs. 1,803), Darjeeling (Rs. 1,240), Noakhali (Rs. 1,191), and Tippera (Rs. 1,179).

Roads and communications.

The largest expenditure incurred by the District Board on roads in Government estates from the 1½ per cent. contribution was Rs. 18,055 in Jalpaiguri. In Darjeeling the existing roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,074 in the Terai and Rs. 5,324 in the West Tista khas mahals. In Backergunge Rs. 8,686 were expended by the District Board in the construction of two roads which directly benefit the Government estates, besides Rs. 4,406 spent in the construction of roads and bridges and in the excavation of tanks. Rupees 7,750 were expended in Gaya, Rs. 1,765 in Hazaribagh, Rs. 1,650 in Noakhali, and Rs. 1,394 in the 24-Parganas. In Mymensingh Rs. 2,058 and in Faridpur Rs. 1,639 were spent by the District Board on works benefiting khas mahals. The works executed in other districts call for no special mention.

In addition to the contribution of 1½ per cent. a special grant of Rs. 40,000 was made by Government for opening out the backward tahsils of Alipore and Bholka. Out of this sum Rs. 27,990 were expended in the construction of six important roads. A further sum of Rs. 20,687 was spent on improvements and repairs rendered necessary by damage done by the floods to the important roads in the Duars, thus making a total expenditure of Rs. 48,677 under the head of original works. In Kalimpong, in Darjeeling, the bridge over the Lilli river was repaired at a cost of Rs. 829, and in the West Tista khas mahals a wire suspension bridge over the Little Rungeet river was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,300, both being paid by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

Condition of raiyats.

The raiyats in Government estates are generally said to be better off than their neighbours under private zamindars. In some districts, however, loss of crops or insufficient or badly distributed rainfall injuriously affected their condition. In the Burdwan Division the raiyats generally suffered from failure of crops due to scanty rainfall. The tenantry in Malda felt the partial failure of *kalai*, which suffered by fall of rain at harvest time. In Faridpur the winter crops were damaged by the untimely rains, and in Mymensingh there was a deficiency in the jute crop. Damage was caused in Puri by floods. The condition of the raiyats in Monghyr on the whole is said to have been unsatisfactory. The *bhadoi* crop was an average one, but the *rabi* was damaged by rain and hail in February 1893. In Purnea the raiyats are reported not to have yet recovered from the failure of crops during 1891-92, though their condition has improved with the very good harvests reaped during the year under report. The peasantry in Gaya suffered some distress during the early part of the year, owing to the failure of the preceding year's paddy and *rabi* harvests. The harvests of the year under report were on the whole considerably below the average, but the raiyats paid their rents fairly well, without recourse being had to the certificate procedure. In one estate (Dabour) on the border of the Hazaribagh district, surrounded by jungle-clad hills, a strange epidemic broke out and affected about 20 per cent. of the villagers, some of the cases proving fatal. The disease was investigated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in November 1892, and pronounced to be due to debility which arose from the poverty of the soil and a succession of bad seasons. Special measures were taken to afford medical relief, and the epidemic disappeared.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE number of Wards' estates under charge of the Court of Wards was 74 and of Attached estates 66, against 75 and 69 respectively in 1891-92; there was thus a decrease of 1 in the former and of 3 in the latter.

Revenue and rents due to Government and superior landlords.

The total demand for revenue and cesses due to Government was Rs. 49,43,634, of which Rs. 22,447 represent arrears and Rs. 49,21,187 the current demand. The payments amounted to Rs. 21,812 of the arrear and Rs. 48,74,022 of the current demand, being a total of Rs. 48,95,834. The percentage of current payments on current demand was 99·0, against 99·6 in the year 1891-92. There was a large increase in the balance, which amounted to Rs. 47,800, against Rs. 12,828 in the preceding year. The Basudebpur estate in Midnapore and the Satkhira estate in Khulna are responsible for Rs. 27,791 and Rs. 19,000 respectively, or altogether Rs. 46,791 of the total balance. Both these estates are heavily involved, but the balance due by the Satkhira estate was fully paid in after the close of the year.

The demands of rent and cesses due to superior landlords were—arrear Rs. 91,348, current Rs. 4,40,762,—total Rs. 5,32,110. The payments amounted to Rs. 4,50,090, and Rs. 1,994 were remitted, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 80,026, which compares unfavourably with the balance for the previous year, amounting to only Rs. 44,711.

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

The following statement shows the demands and collections of rent and cesses due to the estates for the five years ending with the year 1892-93:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remission.	Balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	62,03,663	92,99,637	1,55,03,300	29,04,156	61,96,739	91,00,895	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
1891-92 ...	77,67,017	91,53,100	1,69,20,117	30,69,365	60,69,371	91,38,736	66·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,202
1890-91 ...	79,81,432	98,29,588	1,78,11,020	.....	.....	96,29,082	.....	98	7,57,403	74,24,535
1889-90 ...	1,08,46,289	1,00,15,159	2,08,61,448	.....	.....	1,02,24,591	.....	102	24,52,188	81,84,669
1888-89 ...	1,12,89,022	1,03,44,555	2,16,33,577	.....	.....	97,20,349	.....	94	10,70,426	1,08,42,802

Rupees 54,77,772 of the total balance (Rs. 60,96,710) shown in column 11 of the above statement for the year 1892-93 accrued after the estates were taken over by the Court. Rupees 46,28,643 of the balances are reported to be good and in process of recovery.

Debts due by estates.

The outstanding balance of debts due at the end of the year 1891-92 was Rs. 37,05,508. At the commencement of the year of report it was reduced to Rs. 31,67,981 by the release of certain estates. At the close of the year the balance stood at Rs. 32,77,619, the increase being chiefly in the Presidency and Patna Divisions, in consequence of the Court having assumed charge of the Satkhira estate in the former and of the Paigambarpur estate in the latter Division. The debts due by the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore and the Chandrakamar estate in Shahabad have increased owing to interest on debts and costs.

There was a marked decrease of nearly 1¼ lakhs in Burdwan, due chiefly to the repayment by the Burdwan Raj of a loan taken from the Bank of Bengal.

Management charges.

The percentage of the total cost of management proper, calculated on the current rent and cess demand, was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 7·8.

Act X of 1892, which came into force on the 25th October 1892, authorized the levy of (1) a general management rate not exceeding 5 per cent. on the gross income calculated to cover the cost of Government establishments, in so far as they may be employed in the supervision or management of such estates, and (2) a charge for special audit of accounts and legal advice. The charges levied under executive orders, prior to the passing of Act X of 1892, consisted of (*a*) a general management rate levied for the purpose of meeting the costs for establishments, contingencies, &c., in the Collectors', Commissioners' and Board's offices; (*b*) a treasury rate for defraying a proportionate share of treasury establishments; and (*c*) an audit rate and fees for legal advice. Government has tentatively sanctioned the proposals of the Board in regard to the new rates to be levied under Act X of 1892. There will henceforth be a consolidated general management rate, which has been provisionally fixed on the basis of the proceeds of the old management and treasury rates, with the addition of a new charge for superior supervision, which latter consists of a small fraction of the salary of one Member of the Board of Revenue, of the Senior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, of Commissioners and District Officers. The rate will for the present be 2½ per cent. on gross income for estates with a gross income of 5 lakhs of rupees or less, ½ per cent. for the Burdwan estate, and 1½ per cent. for the Tikari and Dighapattia estates. The professional audit rate levied under executive orders was 1½ annas per cent. for the Burdwan estate, 4¼ annas per cent. for the Tikari and Dighapattia estates, and 6 annas per cent. for all other estates with a rent and cess roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards. The audit charge fixed under Act X of 1892 is 1 anna per cent. on gross income for the Burdwan estate, 4 annas per cent. for Tikari and Dighapattia, and 6 annas per cent. for other estates with an annual rent and cess demand of not less than Rs. 50,000 per annum. No change has been made in the fees charged for legal advice. As Act X of 1892 came into force during the second half of the year 1892-93, in order to avoid complication in accounts, the old rates will be levied for the whole year, and the surplus which has accumulated for several years past to the credit of the general management rate will be set off against the Government claim to the new rate for the second half of the year. The new rates will come into force from the commencement of 1893-94.

Improvements.

The following statement shows the total amount spent on schools, dispensaries, maintenance of buildings, works of improvement, surveys and settlements during the five years ending with 1892-93 :—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1891-92	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1890-91	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1889-90	69,301	38,732	2,24,439	66,930	2,24,168	6,23,570
1888-89	58,707	38,110	1,24,698	58,167	1,38,101	4,17,783

There was an increase of Rs. 64,918, as compared with the preceding year, in the expenditure on reproductive improvements. Of this amount, Rs. 42,131 represent the increase in the Patna Division alone, due to the transfer to this head, in accordance with the instructions of Government, of charges for gilandazi or village irrigation channels, which are of a recurring nature. The percentage of outlay on reproductive works to investments during the year was 56·1, or, eliminating the increase due to transfer of gilandazi charges, 41 as against 17 only in the preceding year—a result which may be regarded as satisfactory.

Surveys and settlements.

The decrease in the expenditure on surveys and settlements is chiefly due to the completion of operations in some of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals and in various other large estates. In pursuance of the policy laid down by Government that the Court of Wards should prepare a correct rent-roll and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, where none have been already prepared, a survey and record of rights in the Tikari ward's estates in Gaya has recently been ordered. Surveys and settlements on a large scale, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, were in progress in the following estates:—Burdwan Raj, Talipabad, Dakhin Shahbazpur, Sarail pargana (Kasimbazar estate), Kanika; while operations on a smaller scale were either conducted, or about to be undertaken, in 12 other estates.

Certificates.

The following statement shows the working of the certificate procedure in Wards' and Attached estates during the five years ending with 1892-93:—

Year.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during year.	Pending more than 6 months.	Pending less than 6 months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total annual rent and cesses of estates.	Percentage of column 9 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,040	10,093	8,58,414	92,99,637	9·2
1891-92	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,663	91,53,100	5·1
1890-91	21,167	10,975	32,142	18,438	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,60,970	98,29,588	4·6
1889-90	23,018	15,397	38,415	17,628	18,546	2,241	20,787	6,32,903	1,00,15,159	6·3
1888-89	10,176	24,922	35,098	12,080	21,371	1,647	23,018	8,63,017	1,03,44,555	8·3

As might have been expected, the orders of Government restricting the certificate procedure to estates having an authoritative rent-roll, reduced the total number of certificates from 13,299 in 1891-92 to 8,648 in 1892-93.

Larger estates.

The revenue and cess demand due by the Burdwan Raj Estate, amounting to Rs. 34,51,037, was fully satisfied; the collections amounted to Rs. 45,11,892, or 99·7 per cent. of the current demand for rent and cesses, thus increasing instead of reducing the amount of arrears. This result is attributed to the collections in the Kujang estate being 65·8 per cent. only of the current demand, in consequence of the distress caused among the tenants by the cyclone of November 1891 and the subsequent high floods of July 1892. In the Sujamutha portion of the Raj estates, which has recently been settled under the Tenancy Act, the collections were better than in any of the other parts, being 129·6 per cent. on the current demand, as against 99·7 in the Raj estates as a whole, and as against 91·1 in Sujamutha itself during the previous year. As the greater portion of the rental is realised from patni tenures, the management charges amounted to 3·4 per cent. only of the current rent and cess demand. The construction of a Raj office building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,14,170 was undertaken during the year. A satisfactory reduction was made in the charges paid to mukhtears employed by the estate as expenses of identifying defendants, debtors, &c., in pending cases. The Commissioner has directed that such identification should in future be made by local zamindars and village agents.

The whole of the demands due to Government and superior landlords by the Tikari estate, amounting to Rs. 2,55,949 and Rs. 46,525 respectively, was paid. The collections amounted to Rs. 7,41,769, out of a current demand for rent and cesses of Rs. 7,44,714, and an arrear demand of Rs. 6,49,120. Owing to the reorganization of the managing staff, the management charges rose from 12 per cent. to 13·4 per cent. on the current demand. Rupees 13,826 were spent on improvement other than gilandazi works, and Rs. 50,099 were invested in the purchase of landed property.

In the Dighapattia estate the entire demand due to Government and superior landlords by the eldest as well as the younger wards' estates was paid, with the exception of Rs. 62 payable in small sums to some of the landlords on account of the eldest ward's estate. The collections in the latter were satisfactory, being 102·4 per cent. of the current demand, amounting to Rs. 4,93,356,

against 98·8 per cent. in the previous year; but in the younger ward's estates the collections fell from 109 per cent. in 1891-92 to 98 per cent. only on the current demand in 1892-93. This is mainly due to the general failure of crops throughout the Hooghly division of the estate. The outlay on works of improvement by the eldest ward's estate amounted to Rs. 22,865, against Rs. 10,052 in the preceding year. The estate also paid Rs. 8,284 out of a total sum of Rs. 12,552 to be paid by it for the construction of a new building for the Dighapattia school.

The settlement of pargana Sarail, appertaining to the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad, was completed in October 1892. The collections were 93 per cent. on the current demand, against 123 per cent. in the previous year, the falling off being attributed mainly to scarcity in pargana Sarail.

The balance of debt due by the Deo estate stood at Rs. 7,28,667, including Rs. 2,83,591 due to Government, and Rs. 2,72,000 due to Babu Kameswar Prasad under an usufructuary mortgage-deed, the terms of which are highly objectionable. Government has, since the close of the year, sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,72,000 to enable the estate to rid itself of this debt.

The Sankarpur and Maldwar estates were lately settled under the Benagl Tenancy Act. In the preceding year the collections in the former amounted to 85 per cent. on the current demand, but during the year 1892-93 they rose to over 100 per cent. In the Maldwar estate the collections in 1891-92 were only 63 per cent. of the current demand, but in the year under report they improved to over 110 per cent., inclusive of a sum collected within the year but not remitted to the treasury within the year. These estates, as remarked by the Board, show a great improvement in collections as compared with the previous year.

Estates taken in charge and released.

Altogether eight new estates were taken charge of during the year. This number included the Chanchra estate in Jessore, the management of which was undertaken by the Court of Wards under direction of the District Judge of Jessore under section 95 (*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885. Five estates were released, of which the most considerable was the Narhan estate in Darbhanga, with a rent-roll at the time of assumption of charge by the Court of Wards of Rs. 1,44,880, and debts which, including zar-i-peshgi leases to the extent of Rs. 1,12,296, amounted to Rs. 5,31,056. The gross total amount of debts due by the estate during the 15 years it was under the Court of Wards' management was Rs. 10,15,668, the whole of which was satisfied, leaving a surplus at the date of discharge of Rs. 1,52,186. The rent-roll, when the estate was released, was Rs. 1,83,352, or Rs. 38,472 more than the initial rental. The remaining four estates were petty ones. In one case only was the original rental reduced at the date of discharge, the reduction being attributed to sales of portions of it for liquidation of debts. In all other cases there was a substantial increase in the rental and an accumulated surplus at the date of discharge.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

The number of estates managed during the year under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act (VI of 1876) was 55, being 4 less than in the preceding year. The demand, collections, and balances for 1892-93 are shown in the following statement:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	52,580	95,212	88,384	92·8	17,302	42,106	6,331
Lohardaga	69,941	92,240	94,321	102·2	10,835	57,025	20
Palamau	3,026	15,160	13,324	87·8	...	4,862	...
Manbhum	24,494	93,236	88,499	94·9	1,039	28,192	24
Singhbhum	1,51,396	84,811	79,112	93·2	1,313	1,55,782	42
Total ...	3,01,437	3,80,659	3,63,640	95·2	30,489	2,87,967	6,417

The following statement shows the progress made in the liquidation of debts in these estates:—

DISTRICT.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,81,613	23,344	7,04,957	53,123	2	6,51,832
Lohardaga	2,49,375	8,832	2,58,207	33,212	...	2,24,995
Palamau	98,041	35,111	1,33,152	11,498	96	1,21,558
Manbhum	2,20,965	14,688	2,35,653	17,596	...	2,18,057
Singhbhum	2,02,526	6,896	2,09,422	31,857	...	1,77,565
Total ...	14,52,520	88,871	15,41,391	1,47,286	98	13,94,007

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

Legislating Authority.

THE legislating authority in Bengal is the "Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations," which was established in 1862 by the Governor-General in Council under the powers conferred by section 44 of 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861). The Lieutenant-Governor is the President of the Council. On the 16th March 1893, in pursuance of section 1 (2) of 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (the Indian Councils Act, 1892), the Governor-General in Council increased the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations from twelve to twenty, and by Regulations made by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, it was provided that of the twenty Councillors not more than ten shall be officials, and the nomination to seven of the seats reserved for non-official members shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following five bodies and associations respectively:—(1) the Corporation of Calcutta; (2) such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations, other than the Corporation of Calcutta, as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, prescribe; (3) such District Boards or group or groups of District Boards as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, prescribe; (4) such association or associations of merchants, manufacturers, or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, prescribe; (5) the Senate of the University of Calcutta,—the first, fourth, and fifth having each not more than one Councillor nominated on its recommendation. Any person recommended by either the fourth or fifth must be a person ordinarily resident within the district in which the Municipality or District Board is situated, or, when a group or groups of Municipalities or District Boards recommend, within the district in which any one of such Municipalities or District Boards is situated; the remaining three seats reserved for non-official members being filled by persons nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, so as to secure, in his opinion, a fair representation of the different classes of the community, provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the Province. Under the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has made rules authorising Councillors at any meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations to ask questions as to matters of fact, framed so as to be merely requests for information, and neither argumentative, hypothetical nor defamatory, subject to disallowance by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that they cannot be answered consistently with the public interests; and no question shall be asked as to any matters or branches of the Administration other than those under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, or as to any matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of questions asked, and the answer shall be given by the Lieutenant-Governor or some Councillor whom he may designate for the purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor has, under the further power conferred by the same section, and with the like sanction, made rules empowering Councillors to offer any observations

they may wish on the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal, which shall be explained annually in Council, the Councillor who explains the statement having the right of reply; the discussion, limited to the branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government, being closed by the President.

The legislating authority of the Council extends over all the provinces, districts, and places which are administered by the Local Government; but before any law comes into force it must have received the assent of the Governor-General of India as well as of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The restrictions to the exercise of its powers are, by virtue of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, as follows:—

It shall not be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously communicated to him, to make Regulations or take into consideration any Law or Regulation for any of the purposes next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

(1) Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs, duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government:
(2) Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency:
(3) Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post-office or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency:
(4) Altering in any way the Penal Code of India as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. XLV of 1860:
(5) Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India:
(6) Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces:
(7) Regulating patents or copyright:
(8) Affecting the relations of the Government with foreign Princes or States:

Provided always that no Law or provision of any Law or Regulations which shall have been made by any such Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and assented to by the Governor-General as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid only by reason of its relating to any of the purposes comprised in the above list.

Under section 5, the Indian Councils Act (1892), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, but not otherwise, repeal or amend, as regards the province of Bengal, any Law or Regulation made either before or after the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, by any authority in India other than the Bengal Council. It is provided, however, that an Act or a provision of an Act so made by the Bengal Council, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, will not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under the above section.

Course of Legislation.

During the year 1892-93 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration four Bills, of which one, a Bill to repeal certain enactments and to modify certain other enactments, introduced into Council on the 25th August 1890, was subsequently withdrawn; two were passed into law and became Act I of 1892 and Act I of 1893, respectively; the fourth, a Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, after being republished as amended by the Select Committee, is now under the consideration of the Select Committee, increased by the appointment of additional members on the 22nd July 1893.

Act I of 1893, an Act for the licensing of Warehouses and the maintenance of a Fire-Brigade.

This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd April 1893, and of the Governor-General on the 17th June 1893. It applies to Calcutta as defined by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, and to such portions of the suburbs as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II (B.C.) of 1866; also to the Municipality of Howrah and to any other Municipality in the neighbourhood to which it may be extended by the Local Government. It provides for the licensing of buildings used for the storing or pressing of jute, cotton, resin, varnish, pitch, tar, hay, straw, rags, tallow, wood, or other inflammable substances in bulk, and the imposition, rateably, of annual fees for licenses to be appropriated towards the cost of the fire-brigade. It provides for the maintenance by the Commissioner of Police of an efficient fire-brigade for the municipalities subject to the Act. It invests the officers of police and the fire-brigade with certain powers on the occasion of a fire, and requires the chief officer of the fire-brigade to enquire into the origin of any fire and report to the Magistrate, and it prohibits the letting off and the sale of fireworks except under a license.

Police.

Constitution of the Police force.

At the close of the year the sanctioned strength of the police force, excluding the Railway Police, was 74 superior officers and 22,713 subordinate officers and men, being a net increase of seven head-constables and 24 town chaukidars, and a net decrease of 107 constables. The strength of the Railway Police at the close of the year was two superior officers and 601 subordinate officers and men, against two superior officers and 621 subordinate officers and men at the close of the preceding year.

Expenditure of the Department.

The police budget grant for the year was Rs. 43,97,000, and the actual expenditure under each of the different heads, as compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Serial number.	Heads of Charges.	Actual expenditure for 1891-92.	Actual expenditure for 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3		5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,23,387	1,36,737	13,350	.....
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,60,133	4,47,145	.....	12,988
3	Pay of executive police and establishment, with good conduct pay and batta allowance	28,33,148	28,67,294	34,146	.....
4	Travelling allowance	92,038	93,303	1,265	.....
5	Fixed boat establishment	56,983	55,946	.....	1,037
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies	5,14,382	5,65,368	50,486	.....
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,45,622	1,37,922	.....	7,700
	Total ...	42,26,193	43,03,715	99,247	21,725
	Net increase ...			77,522	

There was thus a saving of Rs. 93,285 on the estimate for the year, but an increase of Rs. 77,522 in the actual expenditure over the figures for 1891. This is accounted for mainly by the increased provision for clothing on account of maintenance and free kits, the issue of new breech-loading carbines, and the increase in the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per mensem in the districts of Bengal Proper.

Working of the Town Police.

Among other measures that have been taken during the year to increase the efficiency of the Town Police force, the beats have been enlarged so that two men may do duty on each beat instead of one, the number of rounds officers has been increased, truncheons and bull's-eye lanterns have been supplied to the men, and maps have been prepared showing the limits of beats as well as the streets and lanes included in them. In some towns in the Patna Division a self-checking system of patrols has been introduced, which enables the officer in charge to ascertain whether the rounds visited any particular lane or street during the preceding night. The experiment is reported to have worked well on the whole, especially in Patna

City, where 39 burglars or thieves were arrested *flagrante delicto* by the police on going their rounds. Since the close of the year a proposal to place the police-stations in the Patna City in telephonic communication with each other has been sanctioned by Government. These are all useful reforms. Steps are being taken to substitute chaukidars on an adequate salary for constables in towns where the population is peaceful, and where lawlessness arising from religious animosities or other causes is not apprehended. In the municipalities of the Burdwan and Backergunge districts, and in Puri and Jessore, the town police, consisting of a mixed force of constables and chaukidars, are reported to have worked well; on the other hand, the working of the force in Khulna was unsatisfactory, and the pay of the chaukidars is said to be insufficient to attract good men. The same complaint of insufficiency of pay is made in Rangpur, Sirajganj, Faridpur, Mymensingh, and Bhagalpur. In Dacca and Narayanganj, and in the towns of the Chittagong Division, as well as in Darjeeling and Kurseong, chaukidars are not employed, and the town police are said to have worked well. With the exception of Gaya and Darbhanga, the work of the police in the towns of the Patna Division was satisfactory, but the Inspector-General considers that the town police force in Champaran is numerically insufficient, and that its members are underpaid, and he promises to give the matter his personal attention.

Street lighting.

Some progress has been made this year in this respect, and 505 new lamps have been added in the whole Province. There are still no lights in the towns of Khulna and Malda, and in four of the municipalities of the Midnapore district. The Inspector-General reports that a considerable number of small municipalities which are unable to afford street lamps, have either provided or agreed to provide oil for the lanterns of the watch and ward police.

Rural Police.

There are the following chaukidars in the Province:—

Under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	96,787
Under Regulation XX of 1817	47,959
Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police ...	24,335
Chaukidars entertained under Sonthal rules in Sonthal Parganas	2,709
Chaukidars in Burdwan paid by villagers	282
Total ...	172,072

The number of chaukidars in Bengal in 1891 was 171,547, of whom 92,100 were under Act VI. By the amending Act I (B.C.) of 1892, which came into force at the close of the year, the definition of village permits the extension of the Act to villages with less than 60 houses, while the minimum rate of the chaukidar's pay has been reduced to Rs. 2. Magistrates are now therefore in a position to take measures for the more complete extension of the provisions of Act VI, and to reduce the number of Regulation and chakran chaukidars. Some progress has already been effected in this direction, and efforts have been made to weed out men of disreputable castes or antecedents, and to substitute for them men of better social status. In all districts the arrangements for holding chaukidari parades and eliciting information from chaukidars have been systematised, and District and Assistant Superintendents are reported to have given more attention to this important branch of their work than in former years.

There has been a slight increase in the number of chaukidars rewarded, but the figures show that there is still room for improvement. During the year 1,444 chaukidars, or less than 1 per cent. of the force, were rewarded with Rs. 7,644, against 957 rewarded with Rs. 5,505 in 1891. In this respect Bengal compares unfavourably with the North-Western Provinces, in which, in 1891, out of 97,455 chaukidars 10,180 were rewarded with Rs. 22,183. Under the amended law a District Chaukidari Reward Fund has been created, which will enable district officers to adequately reward good work done by the village police.

In Jessore, Tippera, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Chittagong and other districts, and especially those of the Patna Division, the rate of pay is reported to be too small to attract good men, and the chaukidars have in consequence to be recruited from the lower classes of society. No doubt better men can be had for higher pay, but even without an increase of pay a good deal may be done to improve the condition of the chaukidar, by assuring to him the punctual payment of his salary and by taking care that police constables and higher officers do not abuse their powers by employing him on menial work and other duties not contemplated by law. In the district of Backergunge not only is the village watch said to be the best organized, the most efficient, and the most regularly paid in the Province, but it includes a considerable number of men of good social status. In fact, so popular has the post become, and so keen is the competition for it, that only literate men are now appointed. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive the Inspector-General's assurance that the police are beginning to realise that they must not employ chaukidars in their private concerns, or exact from them tasks of a degrading character. The instructions of Government on the subject have been widely circulated, and if the facts as reported from Jessore are correct and common to other districts, it will apparently be necessary to enforce against members of panchayets and influential villagers also the prohibition against employing the chaukidars in their private concerns.

Additional Police.

In the Madhubani subdivision of the Darbhanga district, a force of one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables and 20 constables was appointed for one year to maintain peace in certain villages which were in a disturbed state. Additional police have also been appointed in the Dacca and Khulna districts, while the force previously deputed to Backergunge was maintained throughout the year. The additional force of 2 head-constables and 20 constables deputed to mahal Ultagina in the Monghyr district was withdrawn on the 1st September, but had again to be replaced by 1 head-constable and 10 constables, as the place was still in an unsettled and dangerous state. The number of special police rose from 298 in 1891 to 594 in 1892, and of these 248 were employed in the Darbhanga district and 113 in Backergunge. The number retained for 12 months in these two districts was 71 and 18 respectively.

Military Police.

The three bodies of Military Police have rendered useful service to Government during the year. In November a force consisting of 1 subadar, 1 jamadar, 7 havildars, and 75 sepoys from the Dumka Special Reserve was sent to Keonjhur, and a party of the Bhagalpur Military Police, consisting of 1 jamadar, 2 havildars and 30 sepoys, was detailed for similar duty towards the close of the year. In April 1892 a detachment of the Dacca Military Police, consisting of 1 subadar, 8 havildars, and 65 sepoys, was sent to Demagri for a short time on garrison duty. Since the close of the year a scheme for the reconstitution of the Military Police has been sanctioned by Government, and three companies, each consisting of 100 officers and men, will eventually be substituted for the present force.

Casualties.

The following table gives an analysis of the figures for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

		1890.	1891.	1892.
1.	Retirement on pension or gratuity	464 or 1·9 per cent.	452 or 1·9 per cent.	420 or 1·8 per cent.
2.	Resignation	972 „ 4·1 „	760 „ 3·2 „	722 „ 3·1 „
3.	Dismissal	624 „ 2·6 „	588 „ 2·5 „	586 „ 2·5 „
4.	Discharge	180 „ ·7 „	225 „ ·9 „	125 „ ·5 „
5.	Desertion	70 „ ·3 „	40 „ ·2 „	51 „ ·2 „
6.	Death	488 „ 2·1 „	517 „ 2·2 „	551 „ 2·4 „
	Total ...	2,798 or 11·7 „	2,582 or 10·9 „	2,455 or 10·5 „

Torture and extortion by the Police.

The charges of torture by the police were fortunately of no great importance and are few in number. Out of 32 charges only 8 were held to be true, 14 were shown to be false, 7 were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 under section 253, while 2 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 8 true cases, 6 were against Sub-Inspectors and head-constables, but not one of these resulted in the conviction of the accused. In the

first of the other two cases, 2 constables were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for illegal confinement, and in the remaining case from Saran, 2 constables were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each for causing hurt to a villager who had been placed in their charge, and who eventually died from rupture of his spleen. In three out of the 14 cases reported as false, prosecutions under section 211 were instituted, and in one a conviction was obtained.

Out of the 92 cases of extortion brought against the police, 22 were entered as true, 21 were declared false, 4 were compounded, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The remainder were dismissed under section 203, or under sections 253 and 258, Criminal Procedure Code. In 1891 there were only 44 cases enquired into, of which 11 were declared true, 11 false, and 14 were dismissed as not proved. Dinajpur again heads the list with 42 cases, of which 35 were dismissed under section 203, or sections 253 and 258, Criminal Procedure Code, 4 were compounded and 2 were declared false. Not a single case ended in conviction. The Inspector-General thinks that many of these charges were brought simply with the object of paralysing and retarding police work: whether this is true or not, it is very necessary that every case should be thoroughly enquired into and sifted to the bottom.

The number of punishments inflicted on officers and men of the police force during the past three years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.			Act V.			Departmental.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1890	336	1·1	1·5	160	·2	·7	4,828	46·0	16·2
1891	260	·3	1·2	112	·3	·5	4,234	39·2	14·3
1892	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,223	41·0	14·0

The Lieutenant-Governor, while glad to observe this decrease in the number of punishments, which seems to point to an improvement in the general conduct of the force, still thinks that there is room for further improvement. The percentage of departmental punishment is still high, and he trusts that the character of the men recruited into the force will in time lead to its decrease. Out of six prosecutions for embezzlement of Government money or misappropriation of property, in two the accused were judicially punished, and four ended in acquittal, but in three of these departmental punishments were inflicted. In another case a writer-constable was punished departmentally for misappropriating a process-fee of Re. 1, there not being sufficient evidence for a prosecution. The number of men wearing one or more good-conduct stripes at the close of the year was 8,305, against 8,059 at the close of 1891. Good-conduct allowances amounting to Rs. 18,609-3-6 were disbursed, as against Rs. 21,072 in 1891. Special money rewards were paid to 1,034 officers and men for good work done in police cases.

Escapes.

The number of escapes of prisoners from police custody fell from 198 in 1891 to 159, and of these 103 were recaptured. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of escapes from the custody of chaukidars, there having been only 4 such cases, against 28 in 1891. The explanation given by the Inspector-General is that the repeated failures in prosecutions instituted against chaukidars for permitting escapes has made officers cautious in utilizing them for the custody of prisoners.

Inspections.

The head-quarters of every district of Bengal and of thirty subdivisions were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General himself, or by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Henry was on tour for four months and 17 days, exclusive of 18 days spent under orders of Government in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Giles was Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year, and spent 223 days on tour. Mr. Daly was on leave during the greater part of the year, and was only 46 days on tour. Mr. Pratt officiated for him for about seven months, and Mr. Wilcox for three months. These officers were 43 and 38 days on tour respectively.

Crime.

The incidence of crime in Bengal, arranged by divisions, is given in the following table:—

Divisions.	Police.	Population.	Cases of cognizable crime.		Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.		Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.	
	1892.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Policeman. to Persons.	Policeman. to Cases.	Policeman. to Cases.	Case. to Persons.	Case. to Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,608	7,688,818	9,615	9,538	1 to 2,131	1 to 2·6	1 to 2·7	1 to 799	1 to 773
Presidency ...	3,478	7,853,566	11,310	10,608	1 ,, 2,258	1 ,, 3·2	1 ,, 3·0	1 ,, 694	1 ,, 740
Rajshahi ...	2,506	8,019,187	11,000	10,379	1 ,, 3,199	1 ,, 4·3	1 ,, 4·1	1 ,, 729	1 ,, 772
Dacca	2,201	9,844,127	11,372	11,173	1 ,, 4,472	1 ,, 5·1	1 ,, 5·0	1 ,, 865	1 ,, 881
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,076	4,082,795	4,836	5,063	1 ,, 3,794	1 ,, 4·4	1 ,, 4·7	1 ,, 844	1 ,, 806
Patna	4,290	15,811,014	18,775	18,449	1 ,, 3,685	1 ,, 4·3	1 ,, 4·3	1 ,, 842	1 ,, 857
Bhagalpur ...	2,122	8,582,490	11,665	11,994	1 ,, 4,044	1 ,, 5·4	1 ,, 5·6	1 ,, 735	1 ,, 715
Orissa	1,511	4,047,352	4,700	4,947	1 ,, 2,678	1 ,, 3·1	1 ,, 3·2	1 ,, 861	1 ,, 818
Chota Nagpur ...	1,536	4,628,792	5,219	5,019	1 ,, 3,013	1 ,, 3·3	1 ,, 3·2	1 ,, 886	1 ,, 922

The above statement does not include offences against sanitary laws, nor cases in which police enquiry was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

Reported crime of the Province.

The following table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the last two years:—

	1891.	1892.	Increase.
Cognizable	128,472	146,185	17,713
Non-cognizable ...	119,072	121,624	2,552
Total ...	247,544	267,809	20,265

The increase in cognizable crime is distributed over all the divisions, but it is noticeably large in the Patna Division, where the number of cognizable cases reported rose from 32,946 in 1891 to 40,035. Prosecutions for public and local nuisances rose from 34,158 in 1891 to 41,288 in 1892, and there was an increase of 9,866 in the number of cognizable cases against property, the chief cause of which was doubtless the prevalence of agricultural distress and the high prices of food. The increase may also be accounted for by the freer use made by the police of the discretion allowed to them to refrain from holding enquiries, which has probably led to fuller reporting, now that the public realise that information given in cases of petty theft or burglary does not necessarily involve a police investigation. It may also be due, to some extent, to the better reporting which it is hoped has been secured by the measures adopted to elicit information from chaukidars on parade days. The net increase for the Province under cognizable crime, as compared with 1891, is over 13 per cent., and under non-cognizable crime a little over 2 per cent.

False cases.

The number of cases declared to be false was 6,253, against 6,631 in 1891, and the percentage to cases reported was 4·2, as compared with 5·8, 5·4 and 5·1 respectively in the three preceding years. The large increase in the number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances, referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the fact that the number of cases in which enquiry was refused, and which are entered as true, has increased by 11,000, vitiates, however, the comparison by percentages. The percentage of prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, to cases declared false was only 11·9, against 15·4 in 1891, and the percentage of convictions fell from 37·1 to 33·1. The number of cases in which compensation was awarded to the accused person under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, has fallen from 916 to 805.

Reported cases not enquired into.

The number of cases in which enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 7,008 in 1891 to 18,536, and of these over 95 per cent. come under the heads of House-breaking and Theft. The percentage of

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refusals in cases of house-breaking has risen from 13·4 to 38·2, and of theft from 10·3 to 17·5. In a few instances the increase is attributed to a misunderstanding of the orders of Government, but these orders were fully explained in the Resolution on the Report on the working of the Police in the Lower Provinces for 1891, and there can be no excuse for a similar misunderstanding in the future. The fact that in only 478 cases enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate after investigation had been declined by the police would seem to indicate that the discretion exercised by the police in refusing enquiry was generally justified by the facts of the case. It is to be feared, however, that in many cases the discretion of the police has been abused. In the Patna Division less than 50 per cent. of burglary cases were investigated, and this percentage fell below 30 in Darbhanga, although 40 per cent. of the cases in this district were accompanied by loss of property. In the Champaran district 50 per cent. of the true cases of burglary are reported to have been accompanied by loss of property, but in the neighbouring district of Saran out of 1,239 true cases property is said to have been taken in 258 only, or about 20 per cent. In Monghyr only 476 out of the 1,824 cases of burglary were enquired into. In Dinajpur out of 1,372 cases of theft, only 593 were investigated. These figures are very surprising, and giving rise as they do to the impression that reports of occurrences are frequently manipulated as police-stations in order that enquiries may be refused, establish the necessity of more careful supervision and constant inspection by District Superintendents in order to prevent abuse of this section by subordinate police officers.

Results of Sessions cases.

The number of cases tried before the Court of Sessions rose from 1,253 in 1891 to 1,326, and of these 900 ended in conviction and 426 in acquittal. The number of persons tried rose from 2,685 to 3,016, of whom 1,668 were convicted and 1,348 were acquitted. There was a falling off in the percentage of convictions in cases from 68·3 to 67·8, but the percentage of persons convicted rose from 54·4 to 55·3. Dinajpur for a second time shows the lowest convictions of any district in the Province, the percentage of convictions being only 31·0. In Gaya only 20 persons were convicted against 93 acquitted. Such results are not to be attributed to fortuitous circumstances, or to the personal characteristics of Judge or jury, and can only be explained by the faulty investigation of cases by the police and by the want of care on the part of Magistrates in not thoroughly sifting the evidence before committing the cases for trial—causes which it should be in the power of the local officers to remove.

Offences against the State and public tranquility, Class I.

There was an increase in the number of offences in this class from 2,765 to 2,817. Cases of counterfeit coining rose from 113 to 162, but with the exception of those which occurred in the Dacca Division, they were for the most part unimportant. In Rajshahi one man was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forging a document, and in a case in Jessore an accused, in whose possession instruments for the manufacture of counterfeit coin were found, was sentenced to 10 years' transportation. In the only important case that occurred in the Patna Division, the accused was awarded seven years' imprisonment. In the Dacca Division the police are reported to have done excellent work in several cases of importance, notably in a case in Faridpur, where two defendants were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, and again in Backergunge, where Sub-Inspector Lolit Kumar Nundi succeeded in breaking up a dangerous confederacy of coiners, and secured the conviction of three, although one was subsequently acquitted by the High Court on the ground of an irregularity in the trial. There was a falling off of five in the number of true cases of rioting as compared with last year. The Dacca Division again heads the list with 466 cases, and it is followed by the Presidency with 335, but it is satisfactory to notice that there has been a decrease of 52 in the former division as compared with 1891. That the great majority of the cases sent up for trial were trivial in their nature is, however, shown by the fact that out of 11,018 persons actually tried for rioting, only 305 appeared before the Court of Sessions. In the Burdwan Division every district shows an increase over last year's figures, but none of the cases were of special importance. There is little fluctuation in the figures under this heading in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and the cases were for the most part unimportant. In the Dacca

Division, Backergunge returns the smallest number of rioting cases for any year since 1888, the decrease of 40 cases as compared with last year's figures being probably due to the preventive measures taken; 3,254 persons having been bound down under section 106 or section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In Faridpur the number of persons bound down to keep the peace was 2,114, and the number of true cases of rioting fell from 134 to 116. Dacca is the only district in the Division which shows an increase over last year's figures, the number of cases having risen from 81 to 111, while the number of persons bound down to keep the peace was 1,102. In the Tippera district, in the Chittagong Division, there was a satisfactory decrease of 45 in the number of riot cases, due, in the Commissioner's opinion, to the greater energy shown in prosecuting persons under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In the Patna Division fluctuations have been slight. Of cases in which Europeans were concerned, the most important is one in which the Assistant Manager of the Cheylaha outwork of the Motihari Factory was set upon by a number of villagers and severely beaten. Eight persons were convicted in this case and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and additional police were quartered on the village.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

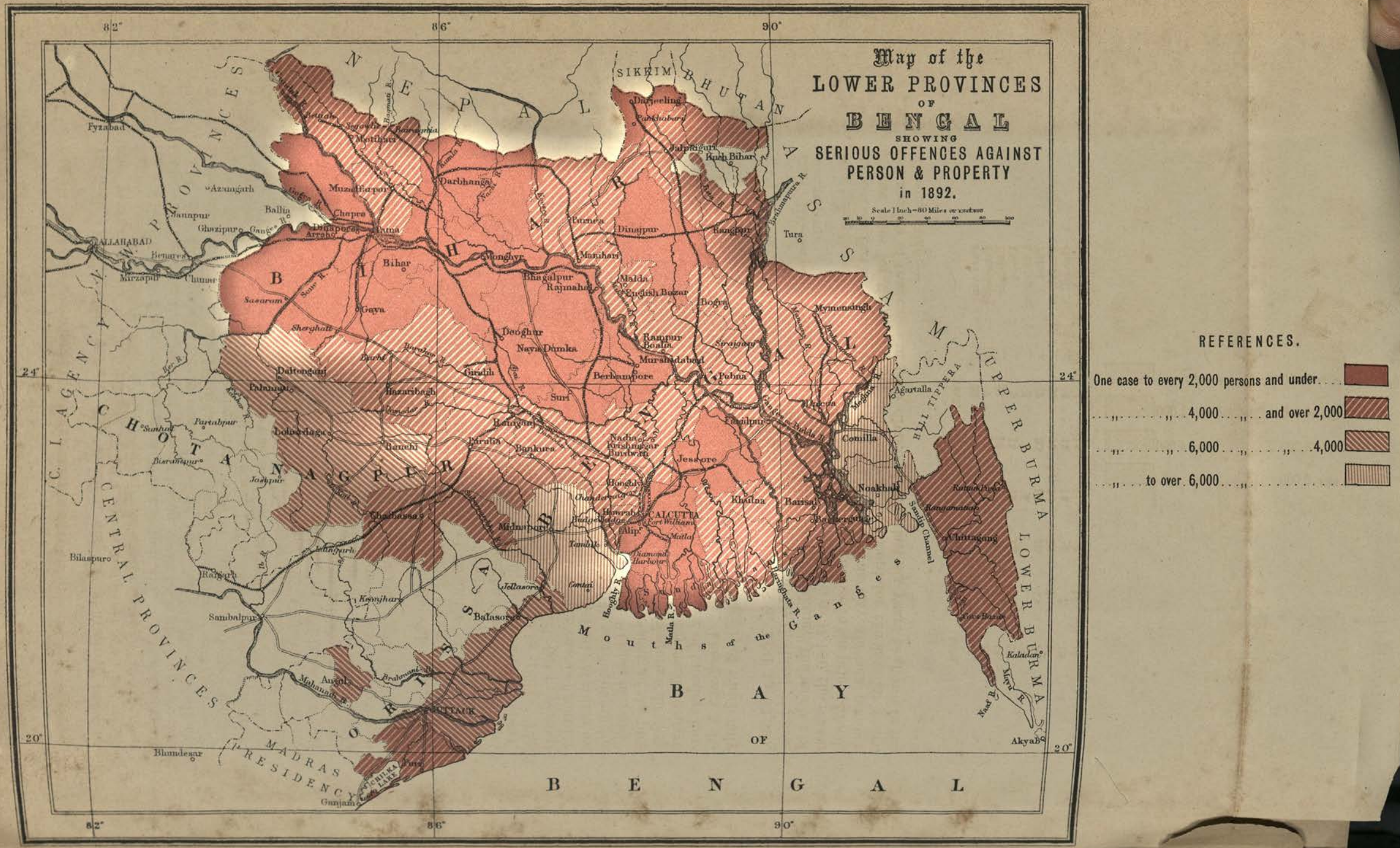
Cases of this class fell from 4,824 in 1891 to 4,666, the chief fluctuations being a decrease of 94 under "Criminal force to public servants" and of 76 under "Hurt by dangerous weapons." The number of persons sent up for trial was 7,154, of whom 1,259 were tried before the Sessions Court, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried was 45·6, against 46·2 in 1891. There were 351 murders reported, against 319 in 1890 and 360 in 1891. The percentage of convictions in murder cases fell from 28·6 to 25·3, but in persons it was 20·7, or practically the same as last year. There were 8 cases of murder by dacoits and 15 by robbers, against 8 and 16 respectively in 1891. Murders by poison increased by 6 cases, the number being 21, of which 15 were sent up for trial, and in 3 of these only were convictions obtained. Under "Other murders" the Dacca Division heads the list with 86 cases, or over 25 per cent. of the provincial total, and of these no less than 39 occurred in the Backergunge district. The action of the Magistrate in withholding gun licenses is reported to have had a beneficial effect in the Patuakhali subdivision, the number of murders having fallen from 13, most of which were caused by guns, to 2. There was a decrease of 1 in "drugging" cases, the number for the year being 31, of which only 8 ended in conviction.

Class III.—Serious offences against property.

The number of cases of this class has risen from 28,288 in 1891 to 33,325. The chief increase occurred under the head "Lurking house trespass or house-breaking," the number of cases of which rose from 26,373 to 31,166, the reason given being the agricultural depression and the consequent rise in the price of food. There was a further remarkable increase of 107 cases of dacoity, the total number of true cases for the year being the largest on record for the last 20 years. The number of true cases in each division in the last six years is shown in the following table:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Burdwan ...	23	18	34	29	22	42
Presidency ...	7	17	17	12	22	36
Rajshahi ...	23	16	17	27	48	51
Dacca ...	9	15	19	12	23	18
Chittagong ...	3	2	4	...	...	5
Patna ...	12	20	36	20	43	76
Bhagalpur ...	24	16	20	18	30	57
Orissa ...	4	14	14	8	7	16
Chota Nagpur ...	4	14	11	4	15	16
Total ...	109	132	172	130	210	317

The increase is most marked in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and is due in the former to the 42 cases reported from the Gaya district, and in the latter to the 24 cases from Purnea. As regards the probable causes of the recrudescence of this serious offence, the Inspector-General is of opinion that the great majority of cases are the work of local bad characters, who are more than


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 cm = 80 Kms
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
,, 4,000 ,, and over 2,000
,, 6,000 ,, 4,000
,, to over 6,000
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Diamond Harbour
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Patna
Arrah
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Maldah
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Sirajganj
Pabna
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Suri
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Purulia
Bankura
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Dacca
Agartalla
Pubna
Balasore
Jellasore
Cuttack
Sambalpur
Kenjhara
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Jubbulpore
Chanda
Partabpur
Jaipur
Sherghati
Sasaram
Gaya
Daltonganj
Palamow
Lohardaga
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Tura
Akyab
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Subarnrekha R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Damodar R.
Ajay R.
Kosi R.
Ganges
Sundarbans
Sandip Channel
Kutubdia Is.
Kanadmatak
Cox's Bazar
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Son R.
Karmnasa R.
Karatoya R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Kusiara R.
Baraka R.
Feni R.
Haringhata R.
Kasai R.
Rupnarayan R.
Kansabati R.
Silai R.
Subarnrekha R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Mahanadi R.
Kosi R.
Mechi R.
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Jaldhaka R.
Dharla R.
Manas R.
Sankosh R.
Gadadhar R.
Damodar R.
Barakar

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DACOITY
in 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or exactly
REFERENCES.
Districts with 10 cases and over
" " 5 " and under 10
" " 2 " " 5
" " 1 " "
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Howrah
Alipur
Diamond Harbour
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Patna
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Midnapore
Bankura
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Gaya
Sasaram
Daltonganj
Lohardaga
Purulia
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Bhundesar
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Agartalla
Dacca
Faridpur
Patna
Gaya
Ranchi
Cuttack
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
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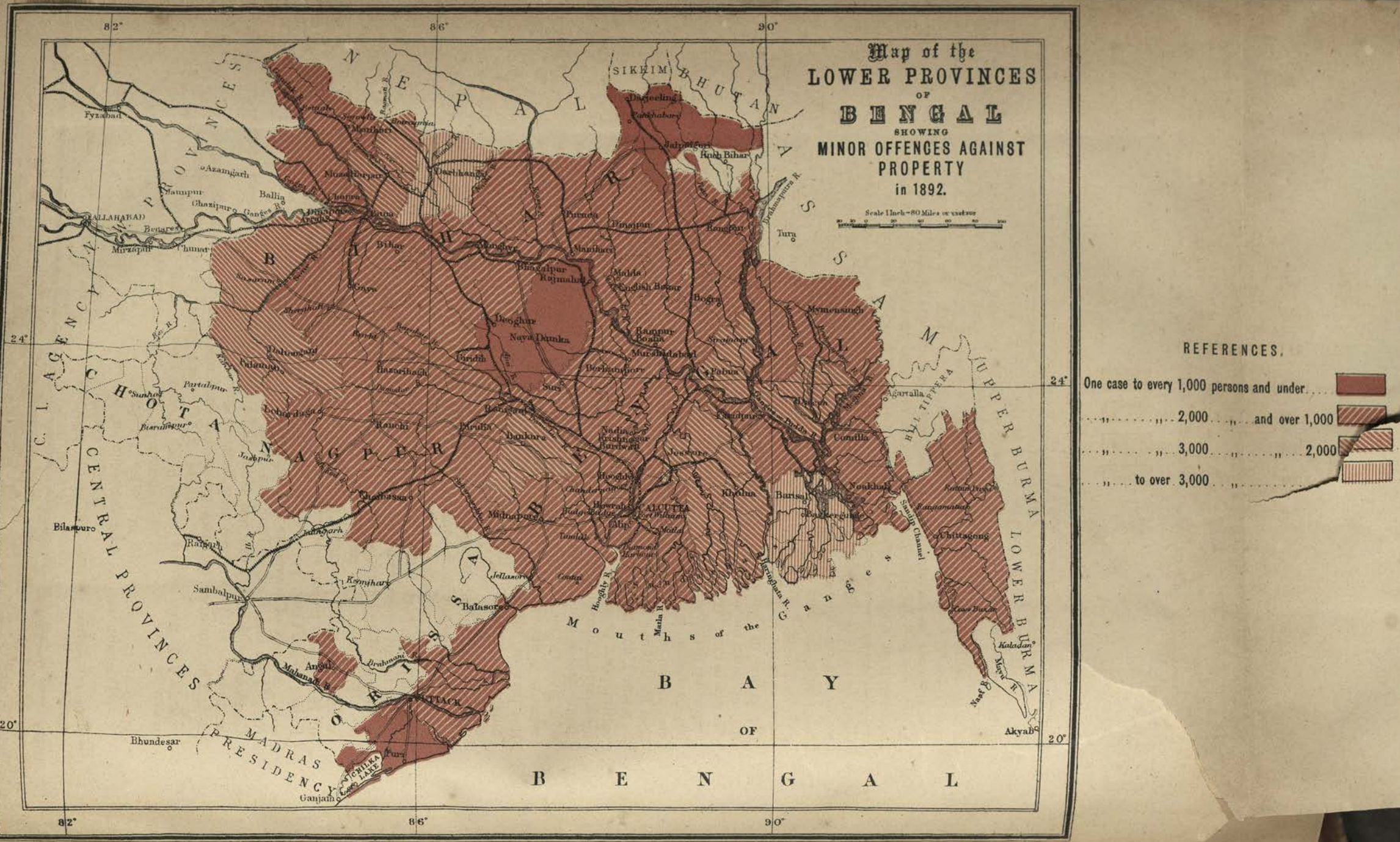


Reg. No. 236, Police, B.—July 92—400. Bengal Gl.—702.
Zinco., S. I. O., Calcutta.

usually active in seasons of scarcity. The remedial measures which have been adopted by him during the year include the improvement of the beat system in various thanas, the organization of chaukidari patrols, the encouragement of villagers to assist chaukidars, the issue of a hue and cry circular, the more effective supervision of notorious criminals, the deputing of skilled officers (as in Jessore) to assist in investigating cases, the more liberal grant of rewards to private persons, police officers, and chaukidars, and the remodelling of the Criminal Department of the Inspector-General's office. These measures, the Inspector-General believes, will prove effectual in checking the commission of this serious crime, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this belief may be fulfilled. It is at any rate some satisfaction to know that the police have met with more than ordinary success in prosecuting cases before the courts, the number of persons convicted during the year being 345, against 195 in 1891, and the percentage of persons convicted to those tried having risen from 21·0 in 1890 and 31·8 in 1891 to 35·1 in 1892. In one important case from the 24-Parganas a formidable gang of dacoits was broken up, a result largely due to Sub-Inspector Mir Jahan Ali, who was commended by the Judge, and received a special reward. In Gaya the outbreak of dacoity was more serious than in any other district in the Province, the number of cases having risen from 14 to 42, and it is to be feared that the outbreak was partly due to preventible causes. Although in the opinion of the District Magistrate these cases were the work of local bad characters, with which the district is said to swarm, yet only 39 persons were successfully prosecuted under the bad livelihood sections in 1891 and 55 in 1890. The want of success on the part of the police in dealing with the outbreak is very marked, and out of 76 persons sent up in 12 out of the 42 cases reported, only 9 were convicted. With such chances in their favour, and looking to the way they have been neglected, it is not surprising that local criminals should feel emboldened to commit crime. Orders have recently been issued requiring Inspectors to themselves supervise the investigation of dacoity and other grave cases on the spot, and it is to be hoped that by this means more prompt and thorough investigation of such cases will be secured, and that better results will be obtained as regards detection and successful prosecution in court. His Honour believes that an Inspector who does his share of investigation work will pick up information concerning the subordinate police and the criminal classes, which no amount of scrutiny of registers will give to him. Such local investigation on the part of superior officers is, moreover, the surest means of preventing extortion or other malpractices on the part of inferior police officers. It is also very important that District Superintendents and their Assistants should occasionally proceed to the spot without an hour's avoidable delay, and themselves personally conduct the local enquiry. All the advantages to be derived from an Inspector's local investigation are likely to result in an even greater degree when the head of the district police himself takes action, and it should be distinctly understood by all District Superintendents that their duties are not confined to inspection and office work and general supervision only, but that they are expected to take a certain share in the actual investigation and detection of important crime.

The number of cases of robbery rose from 172 in 1891 to 197. There were 31 cases of drugging under section 328, Indian Penal Code, but only one of robbery by poison under section 394. The solitary case under section 394, Indian Penal Code, occurred in the Burdwan Division, and is of some importance; a party of travellers to Juggernath having been drugged and robbed of Rs. 377 by one Govind Brahman, who, however, managed to escape detection. Cases of mischief by fire rose from 423 to 502, and in these 146 persons were sent up for trial, of whom only 26 were convicted.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

The number of cases under this class rose from 2,220 to 2,268, and of these 2,202 were cases of wrongful restraint. Judicial results show a slight improvement, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 30·1, against 26·1 in 1891.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

The number of true cases under this class rose from 39,841 in 1891 to 44,870, and if burglaries, which are generally discussed under this head, are included, there was a total increase of 9,763 over last year's figures.

Thefts increased by 4,386 and burglaries by 4,793, and although this may be primarily attributed to the pressure following on the high prices of food prevalent throughout the Province, it is doubtless to some extent due to the change of practice in not enquiring into petty thefts and attempts at burglary, all of which are now shown as true. For this reason a comparison of judicial results by cases is no test, but as the proportion of persons convicted of offences under this class (including burglary) has risen from 53·1 to 55·8, it may be assumed that greater discrimination was shown by the police in sending up persons for trial. In the Gaya district there was a remarkable increase of 1,228 cases under class V and of 946 cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

Class VI.—All other cases.

Under this class there was a net increase of 8,083 cases, which is chiefly accounted for by an increase of 7,129 in prosecutions for nuisances. Cases under the Salt and Customs Laws and under the Arms Act increased by 529 and 55 respectively, and there was also an increase of 755 under "Special laws." Prosecutions under the Excise laws fell from 2,866 to 2,747, and of these 2,497 ended in conviction. Although the outbreak of crime was the heaviest that has occurred for many years, there was a decrease of 268 prosecutions for bad livelihood, but on the other hand the number of persons convicted rose from 1,739 to 1,779. The number of cases tried locally fell from 919 to 843. The Inspector-General thinks that more of these prosecutions might with advantage be taken up by Magistrates on the spot, especially in districts in which communication is good. Owing to the necessity of prompt disposal or to pressure of work, or to other causes, this is not always possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor leaves the question to the discretion of Magistrates, merely drawing attention to the advantages to be derived in such cases from an efficient local enquiry. In Faridpur and Backergunge a large number of bad livelihood cases were tried in the villages of the accused and with marked success. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that, although the importance of disposing of these cases promptly has frequently been insisted upon in former years, in many districts great delay has been allowed to occur. Thus in Tippera one case lasted 582 days from the date of issue of process, one in Jessore lasted 479 days, one in Dacca 366 days, one in Shahabad 362 days, and one in Khulna 309 days, while several are shown as having lasted over 100 days. No explanation of the delay in these cases has been given, but the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to impress upon all Magistrates the necessity of seeing that these prosecutions are promptly disposed of, as delay only leads to failure of justice, to the intimidation of witnesses, and to making them reluctant to give evidence. The number of persons shown in the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 45,154, but as 11,459 of these were either in jail or untraced, the actual number with which the police had to deal was 33,695.

Railway Police work.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 3,813, against 3,493 in 1891. There was an increase of 355 in cognizable and a small decrease in non-cognizable cases. Out of 3,470 persons sent up for trial, 2,970, or 85·5 per cent., were convicted. Including 15 suicides, there were 273 accidents, resulting in the death of 173 persons.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable offences increased by 2,553, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
Class I ...	8,929	8,994	65	...
„ II ...	23	20	...	3
„ III ...	922	823	...	99
„ IV ...	59,083	57,264	...	1,819
„ V ...	9,609	10,015	406	...
„ VI ...	11,779	13,585	1,806	...
Special laws ...	28,726	30,923	2,197	...
Total ...	119,071	121,624	4,474	1,921
		Net increase ...	2,553	

The increase in class VI is due to the increase of 1,527 in cases of security for keeping the peace on conviction under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, the number having risen from 1,738 to 3,265. Process was issued in 74·3 per cent. of all non-cognizable cases, and of the persons summoned 81·1 per cent. appeared before the Court.

Remands.

The percentage of remands in police cases sent up for trial is shown in the following table:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1890 (*a*)	34·9	19·8	13·8	9·7	6·9	4·3	2·7	5·5	2·4
1891 (*a*)	30·9	22·3	15·2	10·2	6·9	4·5	2·5	4·9	2·6
1892 (*b*)	37·8	24·5	15·2	9·0	5·1	2·7	1·5	1·7	2·1

(*a*) Including Chittagong Hill Tracts.
(*b*) Excluding ditto ditto.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that in this respect the improvement noticed in 1891 has been maintained during the year under review and is common to all divisions. Nothing can tend more to the efficient administration of justice than the prompt disposal of cases, and nothing can be more injurious and oppressive to witnesses and all concerned than unnecessary remands. There was a satisfactory increase from 17,956 to 22,111 in the number of cases decided at the first two hearings, while the number of cases remanded six times or more has fallen from 2,528 to 1,147.

Reconvictions.

The number of persons against whom previous convictions were proved rose from 3,580 to 4,562, being an increase of 27 per cent. Special attention has been paid to this subject, as statistics show that the past history of many old offenders escapes notice. The register of convictions is now kept in English, and the Inspector-General is devising an improved system of indexing names, which, it is hoped, will facilitate search.

Anthropometry.

Further progress has been made during the year in perfecting the anthropometric system which has now been placed on a sound working basis. By improvements effected in the instruments used for measuring, which have been rendered automatic, greater accuracy has been secured; the rules of working have also been revised, a number of officers have been instructed, the system of search for cards has been perfected, and over 6,000 cards containing the measurements and all details of the previous history of the most dangerous criminals in the Province have been classified. The Inspector-General has devoted himself to perfecting the anthropometric scheme with marked zeal and ability. It is true that so far it has not been possible to put the system to any practical test, as it is still only in its infancy, but it promises to be of the greatest value in the future.

Criminal tribes.

The most important criminal tribe in Bengal is that of the Maghya Domes in Bihar, who are now settled in various places in the Saran and Champaran districts under the supervision of Government officers. The settlements are said to be in an unsatisfactory state, attributable, according to the Inspector-General, to the system on which they are worked. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that a very considerable degree of police supervision is now exercised over the Domes, and that their depredations are restrained to an extent which would be impossible if these settlements did not exist. In deference to the opinion of the local officers, a project to concentrate the Domes in one settlement in the Champaran district was abandoned, but Sir William Hudson's proposal to send a few of these men as pioneers to Burma, with a view to the eventual formation of a Dome colony there, has been sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure.

CALCUTTA AND THE SUBURBS.

The following table shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during 1892 and the two preceding years:—

1	2	3	4
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Town	48,873	48,569	47,765
Suburbs	12,669	11,871	11,472
Total ...	61,542	60,440	59,237

In the town 27,352 cognizable cases were tried, of which number 25,031 ended in conviction in the Magistrates' Courts, and 19 in the High Court. In the suburbs 6,890 cognizable cases were tried, of which 6,518 resulted in conviction before the Magistrates, and 28 in the Sessions Court. There has been a satisfactory decrease in serious crime, which fell below the average recorded for many years past, while there was an improvement in dealing with serious offences, both in respect of the number of cases detected and persons convicted, as well as in the amount of stolen property recovered. The number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code shows a decrease of 558 as compared with 1891, while in non-cognizable cases under the Penal Code there is a decrease of 226 in the same period. The decrease of 470 in miscellaneous cognizable cases occurred mainly in street offences punishable under the Police Act. There was a slight increase in miscellaneous non-cognizable cases, chiefly under the Workman's Contract Act.

Arrests and convictions.

The total number of arrests under all heads fell from 47,802 in 1891 to 46,731 in 1892. The decrease occurred mainly in cases of public and local nuisances and street offences. The number of persons convicted fell from 44,518 to 43,425, and the ratio of convictions from 93·30 in 1891 to 92·92 in 1892.

False cases.

Sixty-two false cases were brought in the town and 27 in the suburbs, against 58 and 18, the corresponding figures for 1891. Out of 22 town prosecutions instituted under the Penal Code for bringing false complaints, convictions were obtained in 11 cases, in two of which the offenders were sentenced to imprisonment. In the suburbs prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases, of which 9 resulted in conviction, and in 6 of these the complainant was sentenced to imprisonment. Besides these, Rs. 235 were granted as compensation to the accused person in 31 cases in the town, and Rs. 67 in 8 cases in the suburbs. In 1891 compensation was granted in 20 cases only in the town, and in not a single case in the suburbs. His Honour is glad to notice this improvement, and trusts that a judicious use of the powers conferred on Magistrates by this section will result in a reduction in the number of frivolous and vexatious complaints instituted.

Property stolen and recovered.

The value of the property stolen in the town was Rs. 1,13,974, against Rs. 1,17,901 in 1891. There was a satisfactory increase in the percentage of property recovered, from 57·82 in 1890 and 58·05 in 1891 to 72·02 in 1892.

Cognizable crime in the town.

The number of cognizable cases reported as true was 28,472, against 28,356 in 1891. There were five cases relating to coin, against seven for the preceding year, but all were unimportant, and the maximum sentence imposed was only six months' rigorous imprisonment. There were six cases of murder, against four in 1891. In two of these cases the accused were convicted and executed, one resulted in an acquittal, and in another the accused was found to be insane and was ordered to be confined in an Asylum. In the fifth case no clue to the murderer could be obtained. In the remaining case two men were committed to the Sessions for having murdered and robbed an old woman, and although each made incriminating statements before the Magistrate which led to the recovery of some

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

SHOWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

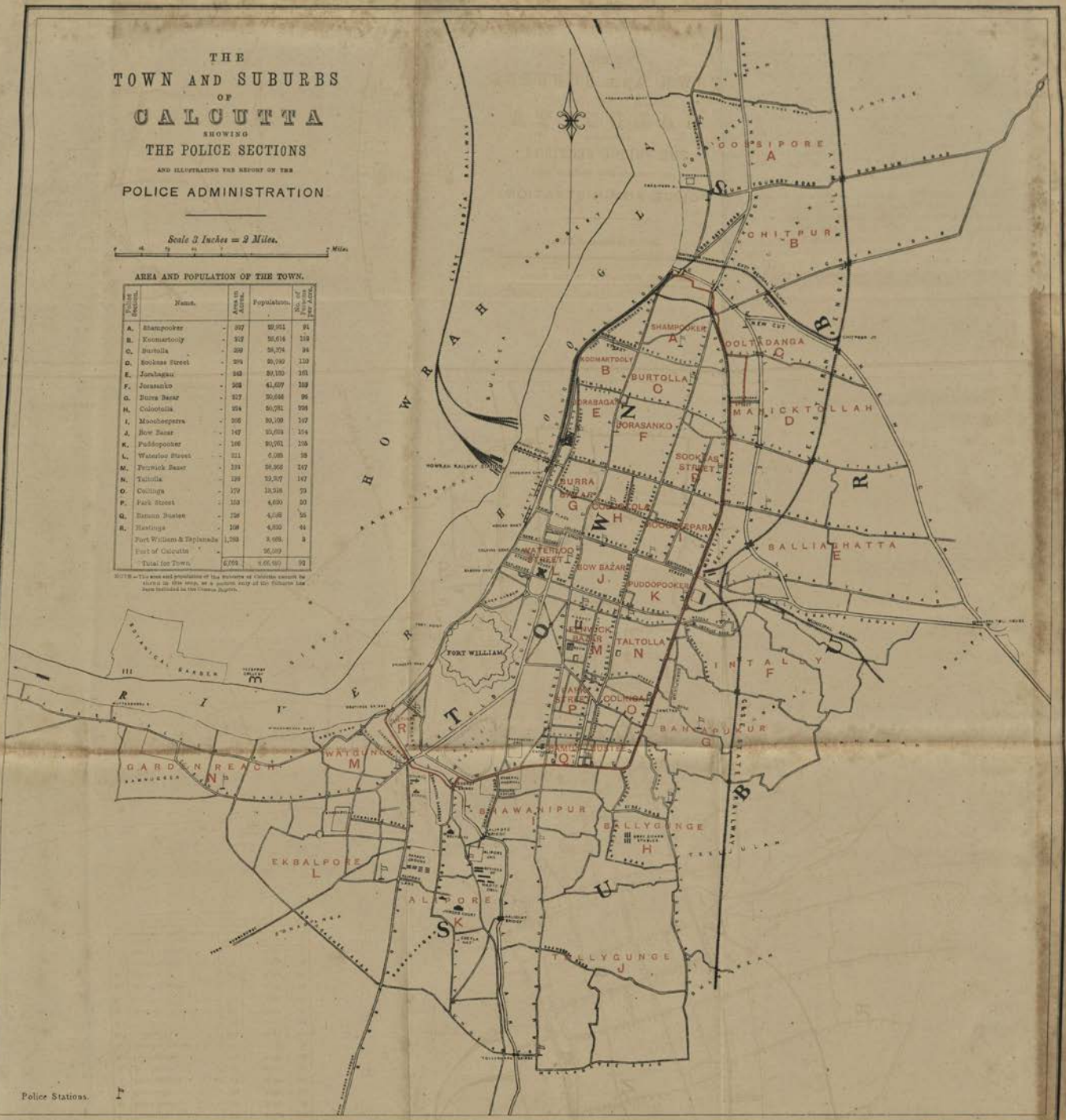
Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.

0 1/4 1/2 1/4 1 2 Miles.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

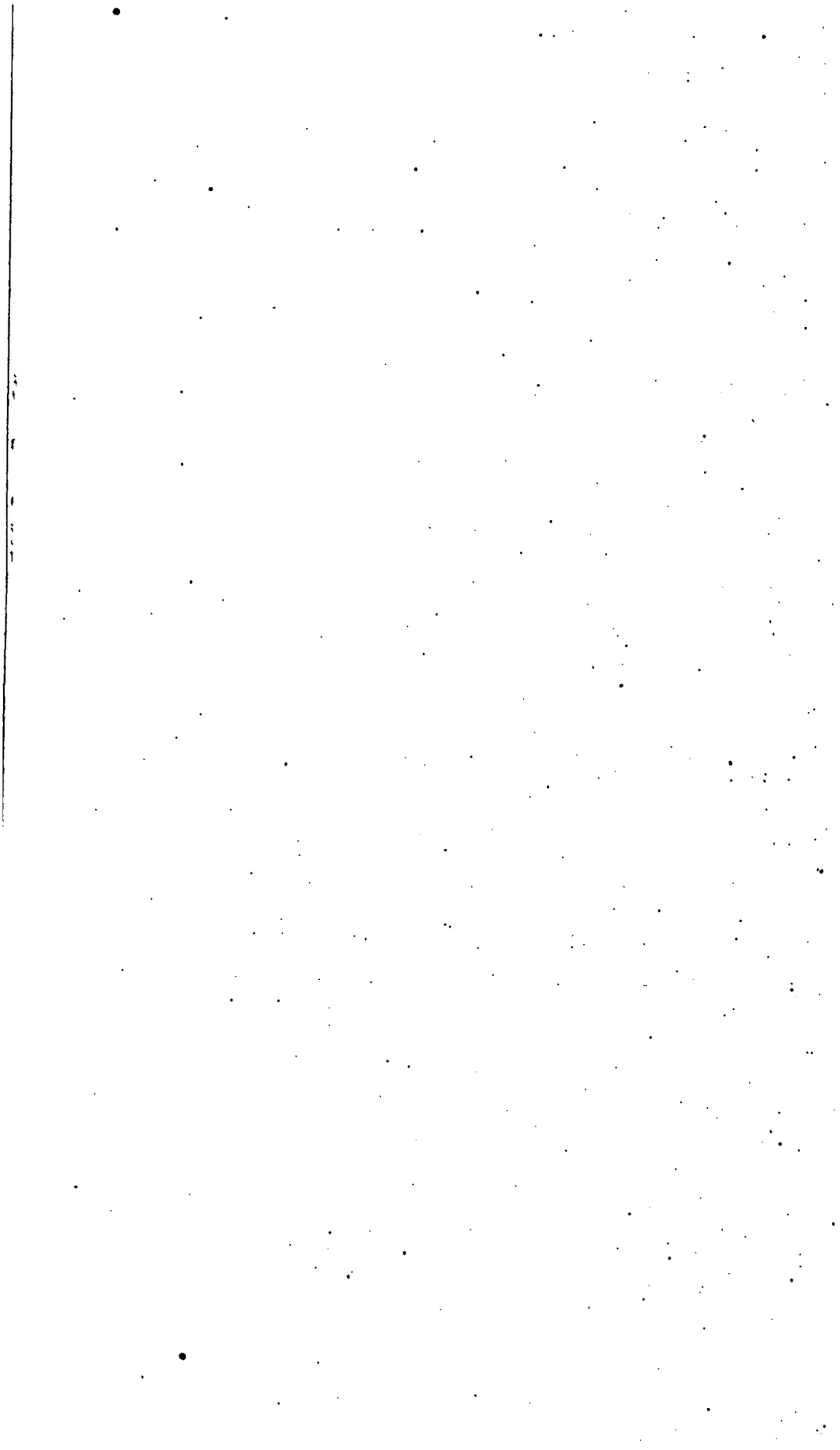
Police Section.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of Persons per Acre.
A.	Shampooker	307	29,951	91
B.	Koomartooly	217	25,614	119
C.	Burtolla	209	28,374	94
D.	Sookeas Street	249	30,740	110
E.	Jorabagan	243	39,130	161
F.	Jorasanko	262	41,637	159
G.	Burra Bazar	217	20,646	96
H.	Colootolla	224	50,781	226
I.	Moocheeparra	205	30,100	147
J.	Bow Bazar	147	25,623	154
K.	Puddopooker	166	20,761	105
L.	Waterloo Street	211	6,085	28
M.	Penwick Bazar	134	28,366	147
N.	Taltolla	139	29,207	147
O.	Collinga	179	13,218	73
P.	Park Street	153	4,620	30
Q.	Bamun Bustee	126	4,098	25
R.	Hastings	108	4,820	44
	Fort William & Esplanade	1,283	3,488	3
	Port of Calcutta		26,089	
	Total for Town	6,052	4,66,480	92

NOTE.—The area and population of the suburbs of Calcutta cannot be shown in this map, as a portion only of the Suburbs has been included in the Census Report.



Reg. No. 38, Comp. Police Cal.—Feb. 25.—1,048.

Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta.



of the stolen property, they were acquitted by the jury, mainly on account of some discrepancies in the police evidence. There was no case of murder by poison, and only one of attempt at murder in which the accused was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Of the four cases of culpable homicide reported, one should have been excluded from the number, as it was found by the Coroner's Jury and by the Magistrate who held the enquiry that the death was the result of natural causes. Of the other cases, the conviction in one was for simple hurt only under section 323, Indian Penal Code, while in the remaining two the accused were convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced—one to transportation for life, and the other to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. There was one case of unnatural offence, against three in 1891, and in this the offender was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. There were 31 cases of grievous hurt in which 38 persons were sent up, of whom 16 were convicted, 21 were discharged, and one was under trial at the close of the year. There were four cases of administering stupefying drugs, of which three ended in the conviction of the accused, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to seven years. The remaining case should not have been returned as true, as no trace of any poison was found, and the accused was discharged by the Magistrate. There were 14 cases of kidnapping, against 22 in 1891. In the 51 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons reported, 80 persons were arrested, of whom 41 were convicted and 29 acquitted. The number of true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass was 106, the same as in the preceding year, but the number of cases detected rose from 79 to 92, and the convictions from 93 to 97. The number of thefts reported as true was 1,382, being a decrease of 113 as compared with 1891, and of 236 as compared with the average of the past four years. The number of cases detected and the convictions increased by 58 and 87 respectively. These results are very satisfactory. There were 859 arrests and 806 convictions under the Gambling Act in 1892, against 530 arrests and 489 convictions in 1891. In one case the keeper of a gaming house, who had been six times previously convicted, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 4 only. The Commissioner of Police justly considers that such leniency is misplaced, as these professional gambling houses are a source of much mischief and crime. There were 3,219 cases and 2,996 convictions under the Hackney Carriage Act, while the number of persons arrested for cruelty to animals was 6,032, of whom over 94 per cent. were convicted.

Non-cognizable offences in the town.

The total number of non-cognizable cases fell from 20,186 in 1891 to 19,262 in 1892, and is mainly accounted for by a decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted under the Municipal Act. The number of forgery cases rose from 3 in 1891 to 13. In one of these two persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for attempting to utter two forged Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000, and in the remaining 12 the accused were discharged. Cases of extortion rose from 9 in 1891 to 23, one being that of a native constable who was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. There were no prosecutions under the Emigration Act.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

There was a decrease in the number of cognizable cases in the suburbs from 8,237 to 7,085, chiefly in respect of cases under special and local laws. There were three cases relating to counterfeit coins, one of culpable homicide, and four of murder. Two of the latter were cases of child murder committed for theft, but no trace of the murderers could be found. In one case the accused was convicted and executed for the murder of his wife. The remaining case was that of the Lushai Chief Nikoala who, without any provocation, killed a fellow Lushai prisoner in the Alipore Jail. He was committed for trial, but being found to be insane was ordered to be confined in the jail, where he is still under observation. The number of cases of burglary was only 91, against 132 in 1891 and an average of 125 in the last five years. The ratio of cases detected and of persons convicted was 53·84 and 81·53 in 1892, against 43·93 and 77·50 in 1891. The number of thefts rose from 403 to 446, and the convictions from 214 to 321. In February a serious disturbance occurred at Alipore between the sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry and the police on the occasion of a balloon ascent at the Gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society. A large crowd of spectators of the poorer class, including several hawkers of ærated waters and other refreshments, had assembled close

to the parade ground to watch the ascent, and their presence gave annoyance to the sepoys, who proceeded forcibly to eject them, and in doing so followed them on to the public road. Here they came into collision with the police, and in the *mêlée* which followed, some of the latter, as well as some bye-standers, were assaulted. The matter was subsequently dealt with by a Military Court of Enquiry held at Fort William.

Non-cognizable crime in the suburbs.

Owing to an increase of 817 in prosecutions under the Municipal Act, the number of non-cognizable cases rose from 3,619 to 4,368. There was one case of forgery and one of extortion. The cases were unimportant and call for no special remark.

Suicide and accidental deaths.

There were 87 cases of suicide in the town and suburbs, against 66 in 1891, and an average of 90 in the preceding five years. Over 87 per cent. of the suicides were Hindus. Fifty-four per cent. of the total number of suicides during the year were due to opium-poisoning and 29 per cent. to hanging. The number of accidental deaths was 276, against 308 in 1891. Of these deaths, 28 were those of persons run over by vehicles, but no case occurred in which there was evidence of rashness or negligence. Out of the 99 persons prosecuted for rash and furious driving, 85 were convicted.

European Vagrancy Act.

The number of vagrants admitted into the Government Workhouse rose from 41 to 56, and 4 were left in the Workhouse at the close of 1891. Thirty-six were discharged on obtaining employment, 5 were deported from British India, and 6, for whom no employment could be found, were released under the first clause of section 16 of the Act. Two inmates of the Workhouse absconded and 6 were imprisoned, the corresponding figures for 1891 under these heads being 5 and 1 respectively.

Fire Brigade Act.

The brigade was employed at 34 fires, against 26 in 1891, and of these 10 occurred in the town, 13 in the suburbs, and 11 at Howrah. There were 17 other small fires, at which assistance was rendered by the manual engines belonging to the out-stations. The most serious fire in the town occurred in the port of Calcutta on board the ship *Dumbarton Rock*, the value of the cargo destroyed, which consisted of gunny bags, jute, &c., being estimated at several lakhs of rupees. At a fire at Balliaghatta in the suburbs, 86 houses, containing 2,00,000 maunds of rice and grain, were destroyed, the loss of property being estimated at 9 lakhs. At a fire which broke out at the Sibpur Jute Mills in Howrah the value of the jute and other property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 3,35,000. The total loss of property from fires, excluding that on the ship *Dumbarton Rock*, is estimated at Rs. 12,95,045, compared with Rs. 1,97,100 in 1891. Two of these fires were attended with the loss of three human lives.

Constitution of the police force.

The actual strength of the police force employed in the town and suburbs was 2,873, the number being the same as in 1891. Of the subordinate police only 168 were Bengalis and 1,936 were up-country men. Among native officers, however, the proportion of Bengalis is large and exceeds the number of up-country men. The percentage of casualties in the force was 8·38, against 11·69 in the preceding year. Sixty-seven men were dismissed, one deserted and 26 died, the rate of mortality being 9·49 per mille, against 11·48 in 1891. The total cost of the force was Rs. 6,30,767, against Rs. 6,22,254 in 1891.

Hotels and liquor shops, processions, and property found and restored.

Four hundred and fifty-eight certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of exciseable articles, and native eating-houses. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,058. The number of licenses for processions with music was 1,408, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 5,920. Property to the value of Rs. 43,075 was brought to the Police Office as unclaimed, and more than 96 per cent. was restored to its owners.

Adjournment of police cases.

The number of cases adjourned was 290, against 289 in 1891, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in this respect the improvement which was noticed in 1891 has been maintained during the present year. Of the above number 155 cases were disposed of at the second hearing.

Destruction by and of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1892 is 1,664, against 1,584 in 1891, the increase being shared by all the divisions, except Orissa, Chittagong, and Rajshahi.

The number of persons killed by elephants rose from 16 to 39. Of these, the Chota Nagpur and Burdwan Divisions are responsible for 9 and 14, against 4 and 1 respectively in 1891. In Bankura a wild elephant spread destruction through some villages in thanas Bankura, Gangajalghati, and Khatra, and after killing eight men disappeared in the jungles to the south. The number of deaths caused by tigers fell from 492 in 1891 to 454, and of this number the Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhum districts of the Chota Nagpur Division are responsible for 89, 65 and 47 respectively, against 163, 42 and 14 in 1891. The high mortality in the districts of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh is attributed to the family of man-eating tigers mentioned in the report for the previous year as haunting the neighbourhood of Tanwa. Special measures are being taken by the Tikait of Ganwan, the Raja of Palganj, and the Mahant of Bissengurh to hunt up and destroy these animals, but till quite recently their efforts had proved unsuccessful. The man-eating tiger of Hazaribagh, for which a reward of Rs. 500 was offered, has been killed. The large increase in the mortality in Singhbhum is chiefly due to two man-eating tigers, which are said to be still at large. In Monghyr, in the Bhagalpur Division, the number of deaths caused by tigers rose from 22 to 35. A special reward was offered for the destruction of a man-eater in that district, but without effect. In the Patna Division all the 36 deaths occurred in the Gaya district. In the Chittagong district the number of deaths fell from 30 to 6, the decrease being due to the destruction of a man-eater in the Sitakund range of hills, for which a reward of Rs. 250 was offered.

The number of persons killed by leopards was 118, against 179 in 1891, the decrease being mainly due to the destruction of a man-eating leopard, which had caused great ravages in the Rajshahi district in the previous year. The number of deaths caused by bears increased from 29 to 63, while the number caused by wolves and hyenas rose from 73 and 30 to 74 and 37 respectively. Eight hundred and seventy-nine deaths, as against 765 in 1891, are due to "other animals," and of these, the Nadia district is responsible for no less than 156.

During the year, 27,966 head of cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals, against 21,657 in 1891. The increase occurred mainly in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the number of cattle destroyed rose from 8,507 to 13,058, and is attributed partly to better reporting, and partly to the greater destruction caused by leopards, wolves and "other animals." In the Bhagalpur district the number of cattle killed by wild animals fell from 328 to 159, while in Khulna it rose from 305 to 606. Of these, tigers alone account for as many as 209, against 63 in 1891. In Nadia, the number of cattle killed by leopards is 1,074, against 776 in 1891. It is reported that no cattle were destroyed by hyenas in Backergunge during 1892, a remarkable contrast to former years. In the Patna Division 1,231 head of cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals, against 760 in 1891. In the Rajshahi Division an increase of 438 over the figures of the preceding year in the mortality of cattle is attributed to better reporting. In the Orissa Division every district shows an increase under this head except Puri. The destruction has been caused mainly by tigers and leopards.

The total number of wild animals killed rose from 4,882 to 5,662, the increase being common to all the divisions except the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Chota Nagpur Division there was an increase in the number of every class of wild animals killed, with the exception of wolves, which show a decrease of 19. In the Rajshahi Division the increase occurred chiefly in Pabna, and is attributed by the Magistrate partly to the encouragement given to shikaris by rewards, and partly to the high floods of the year, which drove the wild animals to the habitations of the people where they were easily killed.

The number of tigers destroyed was 256, as against 239. There was an increase in the number of leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas killed, the figures being 875, 189, 748 and 450, against 838, 133, 604 and 375 respectively in 1891.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 16,102, against Rs. 12,857 in 1891. The increase was greatest in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 5,681, as compared with Rs. 4,434 in the previous year.

The number of deaths among human beings reported to have been due to snake-bite was 9,120, against 10,031 in 1891. The decrease was shared by all the divisions except Rajshahi, where there was a small increase of 9 over the figures of the preceding year. The number of deaths of cattle from snake-bite was 479, against 409 in 1891.

Forty-nine thousand three hundred and nine snakes were killed during the year, and rewards amounting to Rs. 4,863 were paid for their destruction, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 43,850 and Rs. 4,150. In all the districts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and in some districts of the Presidency, Dacca, and Bhagalpur Divisions, attention was paid by the municipalities and district officers concerned to the clearing of jungle near homesteads and to the keeping of village sites and surroundings clean, but the results are reported not to be encouraging, as the people themselves are generally very indifferent in the matter.

Five hundred and nineteen licenses were issued under the Arms Act in Form XI for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops, against 824 in the preceding year. The Burdwan, Orissa, and Chittagong Divisions, the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Sonthal Parganas, and Palamau showed no licenses in this form issued during the year 1892.

The question of allowing shooting in the reserved forests of the Khurda subdivision of the Puri district is still under the consideration of Government. With the exception of this and of the forests in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, all Government forests are open to shikaries.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of cases pending trial in 1892 before the High Court in its Original and General Jurisdiction was 103. Of these, 93 were decided as against 120 in 1891. There were 131 persons under trial, of whom 27 were acquitted or discharged, 89 were convicted, and 13 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 35 were sentenced to death, 24 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, and 29 to rigorous imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

Inclusive of 69 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, or references made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with under section 435, was 3,897, as compared with 3,884 in 1890. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	1,820
Sentences or orders confirmed	660
Ditto modified	361
Ditto reversed	648
Ditto enhanced	15
New trials or further enquiries ordered	146
Died, escaped or transferred	4
Number of persons whose cases remained undecided at the end of the year	243
Total	3,897

Courts subordinate to High Court.

The number of stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges outside the Presidency Town remained unaltered, but the number of District Magistrates was increased by one owing to the appointment of a District Magistrate to the new district of Palamau. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 97, as against 98 in 1891. The total number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, was 218, as against 220 in the preceding year, and the number of Magistrates of each class at the close of the years 1891 and 1892, respectively, was as follows:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
Stipendiary	2	391	2	399
Honorary	98	2,028	97	1,947

Courts of Sessions—Original Jurisdiction.

Of the stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 259 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, 62 of the 2nd class, and 78 of the 3rd class, as compared with 266, 61 and 64 respectively at the close of 1891.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their original criminal jurisdiction was 1,692, of which 1,688 were decided, as against 1,677 in 1891. There were 3,918 persons under trial, against 3,822 in 1891. Of these, 28 died, escaped or had their cases transferred, 1,354 were acquitted or discharged,

1,975 were convicted, 79 were committed or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 474 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 257 were sentenced to transportation, 1,623 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping or to pay fines, with or without other punishment.

Jury trials.

The Sessions Courts in which trials by jury were held remained as in previous years. Trials by jury were held for the same classes of offences as since 1862, until by a notification, dated the 20th October 1892, of this Government (since cancelled) they were restricted to offences under certain sections of Chapters XI, XVI, XVII and XX of the Indian Penal Code. The number of trials by jury in the past year was 294, as compared with 290 in 1891. Of the cases so tried during 1892, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 264 cases and disapproved of it wholly in 18 cases and partly in 12 cases. In 16 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. All of these references were heard and determined with the result that in 9 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, in 6 they were upheld, and in 1 the verdict was modified.

Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional side of the Courts was 11,177, of which 10,834 were decided, as against 9,910 in 1891. The number of appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 16,569, as compared with 16,132 in 1891. Of these the appeals and applications of 6,518 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 5,741 persons, modified regarding 1,648, and reversed regarding 2,409, while in the cases of 698 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 10 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 584 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 17,608. The cases of 677 remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 12 persons were shown under the head "Died, escaped or transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 165,660, and the number decided was 165,405, against 153,697 in 1891. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or on Benches continued to assist very materially in the administration of justice. The number of cases dealt with by them was 51,562, against 46,420 in 1891. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases and the results of the trials are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	228,560
Ditto acquitted or discharged	75,905
Ditto convicted	143,103
Ditto committed or referred	3,569
Ditto who died, escaped or were transferred ...	291
Ditto remaining under trial at the end of the year	5,692

The percentage of convictions was 65·34, as against 63·5 in 1891.

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency Town:—

Fine ...	with imprisonment	4,149
	without ditto	103,115
Whipping ...	Sole punishment	1,557
	Additional ditto	173
Imprisonment...	Rigorous	28,306
	Simple	1,038

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days	5,420
Ditto 6 months	17,427
Ditto 2 years	6,305
Exceeding 2 „	93

In the cases of 99 juveniles the sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. One hundred and twenty-two juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory, as against 63 in 1891.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

There were 36,392 cases brought to trial before the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the year, of which 36,371 were decided as against 36,491 in 1891. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 26,394 cases, Presidency Magistrates sitting singly 9,120, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 857 cases. The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 49,703, as compared with 49,841 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 7,417 were either acquitted or discharged4, 2,179 were convicted, 11 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred to other courts, and 35 were committed to the sessions. The percentage of convictions was 85·0 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,810 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 103 to whipping, and 33,607 to pay fines. Nineteen of those sentenced to fine and 8 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments; and of the 1,810 persons sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was, in the case of 17 juveniles, commuted to detention in a reformatory school. In addition to the 1,810 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment; 17 persons were imprisoned for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 228 European British subjects concerned in 159 cases were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 124 in 108 cases in 1891, and of these 154 were convicted and 71 acquitted, while the cases of three persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 156 cases decided, 149 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 7 by Native Magistrates. Such trials were most numerous in Chittagong and the 24-Parganas, the number of European British subjects tried in these districts being 103 and 29 respectively.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws (under which 104 persons were charged in 7 districts, Chittagong contributing 89) and criminal force and assault (under which 49 persons were charged in 15 districts, the 24-Parganas and Patna returning 14 and 8, respectively). Besides these, 24 persons were tried for criminal trespass and two were tried for offences affecting life. Only one person claimed to be tried by a mixed jury. No one claimed a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined in the different Courts during the year was 529,824. Of this number, 493,788 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, 21,679 by the Presidency Magistrates, 14,047 by Courts of Sessions, and 310 by the High Court.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,855, as compared with 1,424 in the preceding year. The figures for the four preceding years are given below:—

1887	...	...	1,267
1888	...	...	953
1889	...	...	1,350
1890	...	...	1,250

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on police and prisons.

Criminal Justice, Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas and the result of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	... ...	6,756
Ditto	convicted	3,671
Ditto	discharged or acquitted	2,743
Ditto	committed orreferred	108
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred	17
Pending for trial at the end of the year	... ...	217

Of the 3,671 persons convicted, 1,674 were sentenced to imprisonment, 1,779 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of the appeals preferred and of the applications for revision are shown below :—

Appeals or applications rejected	19
Sentence or order confirmed	319
Ditto modified	21
Ditto reversed	37
Retrial ordered	37
Referred for revision to the High Court	10
Remaining at the end of the year	17

Prisons.

Prison population.

THE following table shows the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province in the last ten years :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	15,595	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609*
Total number admitted during the year	74,643	80,852	80,853	77,966	75,664	81.136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523
Total ...	90,238	95,570	96,207	93,042	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132
Total discharged ...	75,520	80,216	81,131	78,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,339
Balance at the end of the year	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,793
Daily average of all classes ...	15,026	15,101	15,177	14,806	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180

* The 19 prisoners (15 male convicts and 3 male and 1 female under-trial) who remained at the Deoghur Magistrate's hajat on the 31st December 1891, before it was converted into a subsidiary jail, were not accounted for in the statistics for 1891.

From these figures it appears that the number of admissions during the year, as well as the number of prisoners remaining in custody at its close, was larger than in any other of the past ten years. The daily average population has risen from 15,916 in 1891 to 17,180 in 1892, and this is almost entirely due to the increase in the number of male convicts admitted. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory decrease in the daily average of under-trial prisoners present in jails, the number having fallen from 1,339 in 1891 to 1,240 in 1892.

Of the 46 Central, District and Intermediate Jails, and their affiliated Subsidiary Jails (or Lock-ups), 30 show an increase in the total number of direct admissions. This is attributed to the scarcity that prevailed in these districts, and to the rise in the price of grain, which led to the commission of a large number of thefts. It is noticed that the districts which show the greatest increase or decrease of crime are, as a general rule, those which were most or least affected by these causes. There was a general rise in food-prices, and the Province narrowly escaped a severe scarcity.

Releases.

The following table compares the releases under the various heads with the figures for the six previous years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Released on expiry of sentence	27,125	21,328	26,452	28,754	28,464	28,873	32,543
,, on appeal	1,845	1,903	1,980	1,942	2,038	2,129	2,156
,, under remission rules	1,673	1,017	1,352	1,575	1,622	1,661	1,598
,, on medical grounds	26	28	33	37	39	105	140
,, on other grounds	27	6,484	88	2	9	9	6

Although there was a slight increase in the number of releases on appeal, the percentage of such releases to total imprisonments has fallen from 6·19 in 1890 and 6·08 in 1891 to 5·59 in 1892, thus justifying the discretion of the Magistrates whose sentences were appealed against. The number of prisoners released on medical grounds has increased from 105 in 1891 to 140 in 1892. Of these, 26 were released under rule 488A of the Jail Code, which authorises the release of prisoners who are likely to die if detained in jail, but have a probability of recovery if released; while 112 were released under rules 487 and 488 which apply to prisoners who are almost certain to die, and who are

released, not in the hope that they will recover, but that they may have the comfort of dying at home.

Classification of convicts.

Out of the 38,538 convicts admitted direct into jail during the year, 22,901 or 59·43 per cent. were Hindus, 13,762 or 35·71 per cent. were Muhammadans, and 685 or 1·78 per cent. were Christians. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age admitted to jail was 453 or 1·17 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 371 or 1·06 per cent. of the total admissions in 1891. The proportion of cultivators to other classes of prisoners admitted into jail fell from 63·44 per cent. in 1891 to 61·94 per cent. in 1892. The number of female convicts admitted direct was 1,484, as compared with 1,431 in 1890 and 1,265 in 1891.

Re-convictions.

The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail during the year was 3,888 or 10·08 per cent. of total admissions, against 3,226 or 9·26 per cent. in 1891. Of this number 2,840 had one previous conviction, 658 had two previous convictions, and 390 had more than two. The Inspector-General of Jails attributes the increase to greater accuracy in recording re-convictions. Further progress was made during the year in improving and extending the anthropometrical system for the identification of habitual offenders. The system promises to be of the greatest value in the future, but so far it has not been found possible to put it to any practical test, and no re-conviction was proved by its help during the year.

Sentences of convicts.

Of the 16,648 convicts confined in jail on the 31st December 1892, 8,226 or 49·41 per cent. had sentences not exceeding one year, as compared with 7,993 or 51·80 per cent. on the last day of 1891. The number of prisoners admitted in 1892 with sentences exceeding one year was 4,327, against 3,963 in 1891. The number of sentences of simple imprisonment rose from 2,472, or 7·10 per cent. of the total number of admissions in 1891, to 2,769 or 7·18 per cent. in 1892. Sentences of judicial whipping increased from 1,539 in 1891 to 2,029 in 1892, while the number of boys whipped rose from 458 to 565. The number of punishments of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement imposed during the year was 149, against 30 in 1890 and 56 in 1891. These figures indicate that greater use is being made of this form of punishment, which is useful as a deterrent, and is particularly appropriate for certain classes of offences.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 33,325, as compared with 30,304 in 1891, and the number remaining in jail at the close of the year was 1,071, compared with 1,089 on the last day of 1891. Of the total number thus admitted, including those remaining on the first day of the year, 17,688 or 51·1 per cent. were finally convicted, as against 15,036 or 49·6 per cent. in 1891. The number of escapes among under-trial prisoners has fallen from 33 in 1891 to 8, and of these 3 remained uncaptured at the end of the year.

Detention of under-trial prisoners.

There has been a satisfactory improvement in the detention of under-trial prisoners during the year. In Sessions cases the average period for detention for the whole Province was 39·70 days, as compared with 49·96 in 1891 and 45·88 in 1890. In trials before Magistrates, the average period of detention for the whole Province was 10·77 days, as against 13·38 in 1890 and 11·96 in 1891. These figures afford valuable testimony to the improvement in trying judicial cases with greater promptitude, and that the delays in procedure which constitute so serious a blot on the administration of justice have materially diminished in almost all districts.

Civil prisoners.

There were 71 civil prisoners in confinement on the last day of 1891, and the total number of admissions during the year fell from 1,089 to 873. Of these, 867 were released and 6 were transferred, leaving 71 in jail at the end of the year, the same number as that with which it began.

State prisoners.

Four Lushai State prisoners were received into the Alipore Central Jail in May 1892. In July one of these, a man named Nikoalo, murdered one of his companions in the jail. He was committed to the Sessions for trial, but as he was found to be insane, he was remanded to the jail, where he is still under observation. The two remaining Lushais were retransferred to Silchar in August by order

of the Government. Two other Lushai Chiefs were confined in the Hazaribagh Jail during the year. One was in jail throughout the year, and the other was received in August 1892. The health of these prisoners is good, and they appear to be comfortable and well looked after.

Jail buildings.

Excluding a sum of Rs. 9,960 expended on the Press buildings in the Presidency Jail, and Rs. 4,560 on the Reformatory School at Alipore, the total expenditure on jail works during the year was Rs. 1,56,543, as against Rs. 2,03,705 in 1891. The number of prisoners employed on public works rose from 974 in 1891 to 997 in 1892.

Guards.

In consequence of the raising of the status of the Tippera Intermediate Jail to that of a District Jail, the total strength of the warder guard has been increased from 1,607 men of all grades in 1891 to 1,620 in 1892. The practice of utilizing the Jail establishment of warders for the purpose of furnishing escorts to prisoners required by Magistrates to be produced before the Courts has been discontinued during the year, and orders have been issued directing that such escorts should in future be supplied by the Police. The warders have as a body worked well and cheerfully throughout the year in spite of the high price of food which pressed somewhat heavily on their means of subsistence, and of the greater responsibility and extra work thrown on them owing to the increase in the jail population, and to the number of cases of sickness among the jail staff.

Escapes.

There were 34 escapes of convicts, as compared with 13 in 1890 and 21 in 1891. Of this number, 2 were from Central Jails, 14 from District Jails, 7 from Intermediate Jails, and 11 from Subsidiary Jails. Twenty were recaptured during the year, besides two who had escaped in previous years.

The increase in the number of escapes is greatly to be regretted, and every endeavour will be made to put a stop to them in future. Only one escape occurred from among the numerous gangs employed by the Public Departments, District Boards, or Municipalities, and this is a creditable record considering the risks which unavoidably attend the extra-mural employment of convict prisoners.

Prison discipline.

The total number of offences committed by prisoners during the past year was 34,750, against 26,459 in 1891. The ratio of punishments to the daily average jail population increased from 183·1 in 1891 to 219·4 in 1892. The increase in the number of punishments is to be deplored, but there is no reason to suppose that any undue severity was shown, and the punishments themselves appear to have been moderate and judicious. As compared with 1891, there was a reduction in the number of cases of punishment by solitary confinement, but the percentage of whipping to the daily average number of male prisoners remained practically unchanged. The following table gives the statistics of punishments during the past seven years:—

	By criminal courts.	By Jail Officers.					Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of corporal punishment to total number of all other punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.*	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1886	44	2,504	1,015	499	396	36,046	40,504	299·93	1·01
1887	44	1,599	569	251	266	33,095	35,824	328·41	0·76
1888	29	1,295	525	352	245	26,608	29,054	234·71	0·86
1889	40	1,276	563	318	272	22,641	25,110	184·75	1·12
1890	28	1,270	430	134	259	23,576	25,697	191·10	1·04
1891	37	1,276	738	168	291	23,946	26,456	183·10	1·13
1892	44	1,037	972	217	335	32,133	34,738	219·39	0·97

* Including convicts put on penal diet.

Convict officers and mark remissions.

The number of prisoners employed as convict officers during the year was 2,198, of whom 409 were in the highest grade of convict warder. The ratio per cent. of the average number in jail was for male convict officers 5·58 against 5·80 in 1891, and for females 1·56 against 0·37. The number of convict

officers punished was 1,783, against 1,580 in 1891. Of the 1,608 prisoners released during the year who were on the mark system, only 10 failed to get remission under it.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the gross expenditure for jails and subsidiary jails in 1892 and for the nine years preceding:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General supervision..	45,966	47,618	48,207	49,236	49,198	50,251	49,344	49,890	48,820	51,583
Dieting prisoners ...	3,16,649	3,57,513	3,65,386	3,34,687	2,44,730	2,95,680	3,89,300	3,54,257	3,63,690	4,42,385
Establishment (excluding the police)	4,54,276	4,36,153	4,42,863	4,67,459	4,60,884	4,55,888	4,51,449	4,40,777	4,47,212	4,50,223
Hospital charges ...	40,947	39,227	49,383	42,899	36,008	46,936	56,825	47,766	49,155	47,787
Clothing	50,422	58,614	69,744	60,051	44,272	58,364	70,098	54,257	55,836	73,784
Miscellaneous contingencies	95,020	90,361	1,03,216	1,02,139	96,855	1,28,592	1,47,911	1,47,721	1,66,790	1,87,779
Petty construction and repairs ...	19,484	21,715	27,777	28,833	27,824	25,842	22,053	29,093	31,606	26,586
Police	3,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery	1,481	889	2,302	1,805	1,403	1,228	1,321	1,446	1,215	1,369
Medical stores ...	4,749	5,000	7,545	6,252	6,859	5,380	2,848	2,620	1,245	1,630
Total ...	10,32,695	10,56,490	11,16,423	10,93,361	9,68,033	10,68,161	11,91,149	11,27,827	11,65,569	12,82,526
Daily average population of all classes	15,026	15,101	15,176	14,306	12,230	13,731	15,025	14,777	15,915	17,178
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner ...	68 11 7	69 15 4	73 9 0	73 13 6	79 0 4	77 12 8	79 4 5	76 6 3	73 3 9	74 10 6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	5,07,718	1,09,739	60,657	92,804	1,88,353	2,40,244	2,37,214	1,56,810	2,03,705	1,56,543

The increase under the heads Diet, Clothing, and Contingencies is due to the increase in the jail population from an average of 15,916 in 1891 to 17,180 in 1892. The average cost per prisoner under all heads of expenditure, excluding Public Works, was Rs. 74-10-6, showing an increase of Rs. 1-6-9 over that of last year, but the average is still below that for the four previous years.

The average prices paid for the chief articles of diet during the year 1892, as compared with those of previous years, are given below:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	1 12 8	1 14 10	2 7 6	2 2 7	2 1 9	2 9 1
Wheat (flour) ...	3 5 4	3 0 9	3 7 0	2 15 4	3 1 7	3 10 7
Maize	1 7 0	1 10 2	2 1 2	1 12 9	2 0 0	1 13 5
Dál	2 0 8	2 3 2	2 11 0	2 8 4	2 7 8	2 11 9
Meat	6 3 0	6 2 9	6 3 6	6 2 2	6 6 7	6 3 10
Fish	6 14 8	6 0 0	6 7 3	6 11 10	6 4 8	6 7 5
Salt	3 4 8	3 15 0	4 0 1	3 15 2	3 12 6	3 11 0

There was a great rise in the price of all food-grains during the year, with the exception of maize; the average price of rice rose from Rs. 2-1-9 in 1891 to Rs. 2-9-1 in 1892. The Inspector-General of Jails has shown great attention to the question of expenditure on diet, and the means by which it can be kept down. The following table gives the average expenditure per prisoner on diet in each jail compared with that of the previous year:—

Jails.	1891.	1892.	Jails.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	21 15 11	23 12 8	Patna	19 15 4	18 5 9
Birbhum	19 3 10	21 0 0	Gaya	12 8 8	20 0 6
Bankura	13 2 9	20 8 1	Buxar	20 14 6	20 11 4
Midnapore	28 1 1	30 9 2	Shahabad	22 8 11	24 2 1
Hooghly	19 12 2	25 11 3	Saran	18 0 9	26 1 3
Presidency—*European*	79 4 6	76 0 4	Champaran	23 12 0	23 10 1
Presidency—*Native*	23 14 9	30 0 8	Muzaffarpur	21 15 8	25 4 8
Alipore	26 3 2	27 15 6	Darbhanga	21 13 10	23 15 2
Nadia	20 15 8	21 6 3	Monghyr	16 15 10	24 7 7
Murshidabad	24 14 6	24 11 8	Bhagalpur	24 11 0	27 14 2
Jessore	21 0 8	24 8 0	Purnea	16 8 0	34 7 2
Khulna	20 6 5	21 8 11	Malda	15 2 9	19 9 10
Rajshahi	23 12 5	25 13 11	Naya Dumka	29 14 0	25 0 1
Dinajpur	19 0 2	21 4 11	Cuttack	20 2 3	25 6 6
Jalpaiguri	21 5 6	26 6 0	Balasore	19 13 2	20 0 3
Darjeeling	36 2 4	40 0 0	Puri	16 7 6	23 2 8
Rangpur	20 10 6	23 3 3	Hazaribagh	18 2 11	24 2 3
Bogra	19 8 4	22 14 9	Lohardaga	18 6 2	18 13 7
Pabna	24 6 3	21 10 1	Palamau	22 11 1	23 9 3
Dacca	22 6 0	26 10 0	Manbhum	19 5 3	18 6 8
Mymensingh	23 12 6	25 8 3	Singhonum	22 4 6	21 7 11
Faridpur	20 15 2	23 9 7			
Backergunge	21 6 10	21 2 10	Average ...	22 12 10	25 10 6
Tippera	21 4 10	24 8 4			
Noakhali	22 2 10	20 5 8	For 1890 ...	23 15 5	...
Chittagong	23 12 10	27 15 2			

The supply of vegetables and condiments grown in the jail gardens was found to be insufficient for the wants of the prisoners, and in 23 jails condiments to the value of Rs. 3,099 had to be purchased, while in 8 jails vegetables were bought to the value of Rs. 973. This was in a great measure due to the unexpected increase in the jail population. The number of lime-trees grown in jail gardens was 15,525, or nearly one tree for every prisoner confined in the jails of the Province.

The total value of articles supplied to prisoners, for which no credit is taken in the account, was Rs. 91,441, against Rs. 72,831 in 1891 and Rs. 53,747 in 1890. The increase is said to be chiefly due to the further development of the jail dairies, the value of the produce of which is estimated at Rs. 26,312 in 1892, against Rs. 13,784 in 1891. The value of grain grown in jail lands fell from Rs. 7,124 in 1891 to Rs. 5,786 in 1892, the decrease being due to the scanty rainfall of the preceding year.

The cost of establishment was Rs. 3,88,293, as against Rs. 3,84,825 in 1891, being an increase of Rs. 3,468. Hospital charges fell from Rs. 48,751 in 1891 to Rs. 47,368 in 1892, the decrease being attributed to the supply of milk (both cheaper and purer than that bought in the bazar) to the sick prisoners from the jail dairies. Clothing charges rose from Rs. 55,444 in 1891 to Rs. 73,427 in 1892, and this is accounted for by the increase in the jail population during the year. The expenditure on contingencies was Rs. 1,69,793, against Rs. 1,47,722 in 1891.

The total average cost per prisoner on account of diet, hospital charges, and clothing amounted to Rs. 33-1, against Rs. 29-11-9 in 1891 and Rs. 31-3-5 in 1890. The jails of Manbhum and Malda show the best results. As in former years, Buxar was the cheapest Central Jail in the Province.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 15,613, against 14,231 in 1891 and 13,241 in 1890. The daily average number of sick increased from 607 in 1891 to 683, while the number of convalescent and infirm fell from 1,285 to 1,243. The number employed on unremunerative labour increased from 729 in 1891 to 985 in 1892. The net cash earnings show a satisfactory increase, the figures being Rs. 3,23,211 for 1892, against Rs. 1,50,842 in 1890 and Rs. 3,14,021 in 1891. The increase in 1891 was mainly due to the working up of the large stock of castor seed at Rajshahi at the end of 1890, and to the realization of heavy outstandings from the Railway Department during the year, and the improvement thus effected was maintained during the year under review. Weak and sickly prisoners, who have hitherto been supposed incapable of any kind of labour, have been more extensively employed on gardening and other light kinds of work. The remarks recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in his review of the Report on the Administration of the Jails of Bengal for 1891, regarding the health-giving effects of moderate labour in the case of weakly prisoners, have received great attention on the part of Superintendents during the past year, and the experiments made have resulted in a general improvement in the health of the prisoners so employed, and in diminishing the numbers in the special and convalescent gangs.

Subsidiary Jails.

During the year nine out of the 86 subsidiary jails were visited by the Superintendents less than 70 times, the minimum number required.

The number of convicts admitted into the Subsidiary Jails during the year was 17,385, as compared with 15,415 in 1891, the increase being accounted for by the large number of petty thefts following on the general scarcity and the high price of grain. The average detention of convicts was 7·26 days, against 7·42 in 1891, and of under-trial prisoners 11·30, against 13·55 in 1891. The total cost of the Subsidiary Jails during the year, excluding Public Works, was Rs. 1,08,994, as compared with Rs. 1,08,963 in 1891. The credits from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 24,129, against Rs. 20,815.

Water-supply.

During the year all the different waters, ordinarily in use in jails, have been analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government with a view to determining the best source for selection. The principle that all water should be raised by pumps and should be conveyed by means of pipes to the settling tank, boiler and filter,

and thence to the different enclosures, has been sanctioned for general application in all jails, and will be gradually introduced as funds are available. In jails where buckets are used instead of pumps, the difficulty hitherto experienced in preventing the pollution of the water before use has been in some measure obviated by altering the shape of the bucket, and by the construction of a funnel-shaped opening in the well.

Vital statistics.

The following table shows the sickness and mortality for 1892, and compares the year's figures with those of the last 30 years :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths. From cholera.	Number of deaths. From all other causes.	Number of deaths. Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength— From cholera.	Death-rates per mille of average strength— From all other causes.	Death-rates per mille of average strength— From all causes.	Remarks.
1863	16,453	847	51·4	338	1,223	1,561	20·5	74·3	94·8	All classes of prisoners.
1864	16,729	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8	
1865	17,439	756	43·3	162	790	952	9·2	45·3	54·5	
1866	20,683	746	54·5	684	1,569	2,223	33·0	74·0	107·0	
1867	18,733	668	35·6	162	916	1,078	9·0	49·0	58·0	
1868	18,061	646	35·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	18,476	676	36·5	176	771	947	9·0	42·0	51·0	
1870	18,546	623	33·5	171	659	830	9·0	36·0	45·0	
1871	17,500	636	36·3	38	661	699	2·0	38·0	40·0	
1872	19,105	673	35·2	117	885	1,002	6·0	46·0	52·0	
1873	20,142	689	34·2	128	832	960	6·0	41·0	47·0	
1874	21,589	782	36·2	145	1,027	1,172	7·0	47·0	54·0	
1875	21,257	835	39·2	96	949	1,045	4·0	45·0	49·0	
1876	21,672	849	39·1	267	975	1,242	12·3	45·0	57·3	
1877	18,709	730	39·0	151	763	914	8·0	40·8	48·8	
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1	
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94·8	
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5	Convicted and under-trial only.
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7	
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	730	887	10·5	48·9	59·4	
1886	14,579	648	44·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2	
1887	12,047	539	44·7	20	379	399	1·7	31·4	33·1	
1888	13,034	631	46·2	132	482	614	9·7	35·3	45·0	
1889	14,971	695	46·4	132	555	687	8·8	37·0	45·8	
1890	14,706	580	39·4	33	443	476	2·2	30·1	32·3	
1891	15,839	610	38·5	52	439	491	3·2	27·7	30·9	
1892	17,122	687	40·1	68	684	752	3·9	40·8	43·9	
Average ...	17,329	733	42·3	152	824	976	8·8	47·5	56·3	

The daily average number of sick prisoners rose from 610 in 1891 to 687, and this is attributed to the increase in the population of the jails and the general unhealthiness of the year. The jails which have returned the highest ratio of daily average sick were Jessore 87·9, Dinajpur 86·2, Singhbhum 85·9, Naya Dumka 85·0, Malda 71·8, and Champaran 67·2. The number of admissions into hospital from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeds by nearly 1,000 the number for 1891, and this the Inspector-General attributes to the fact that a large number of the prisoners who were received into the jail had for months been subsisting on unnutritious and indigestible food. There were 115 cases of cholera with 60 deaths, against 81 cases and 48 deaths in the previous year. The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever fell from 23 to 9, and the deaths from 18 to 6. There were 45 cases of small-pox and 14 deaths, compared with seven cases and one death in 1891. Of the 45 cases no less than 41 occurred in the Dacca Jail, and of these 13 proved fatal. All the prisoners in the jail, numbering 3,465, were vaccinated, and in 1,416 cases the first operation proved successful; the rest were revaccinated, 1,303 with successful results. Fourteen prisoners who were attacked with small-pox in the jail were also vaccinated a month after their recovery with the extraordinary result that in six cases the operation was completely successful.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails, including the 112 moribund prisoners who were released under rules 487 and 488 of the Jail Code, was 683 or 43·1 per mille, against 454 or 31·4 per mille in 1891. The average death-rate for the last 30 years was 56·3 per mille. Excluding the released moribund prisoners, and 3 cases of death by accident, the number of prisoners who died in other than subsidiary jails during the year was 551, and of these only 166 were received into jail in good health, while 178 were

found to be in bad health, and 207 in indifferent health at the time of admission. The following jails show a death-rate higher than 70 per cent. during the past year:—

Jails.	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Naya Dumka	...	221·1	...	121·6
Dinajpur	88·3	156·8	88·3	156·8
Singhbhum	32·4	135·9	32·4	83·6
Jalpaiguri	42·8	126·1	42·8	126·1
Birbhum	...	112·5	...	112·5
Bogra	34·4	109·0	34·4	109·3
Rangpur	94·3	109·3	69·7	109·0
Malda	...	94·3	...	94·3
Saran	62·2	84·0	43·9	36·9
Jessore	45·9	80·2	45·9	80·2
Noakhali	...	75·1	...	62·6

Note.—Including moribund prisoners released during the year 1892.

Of the 15 intermediate jails, 7 are included in the above list and only 4 are district jails. The mortality in the small jail at Naya Dumka is extraordinary, and the case has been specially reported on. There were 20 deaths among the convicts received into the jail, and of this number 9 were due to cholera. There were also six deaths, of which one was from cholera, among the under-trial prisoners. Nearly all these deaths occurred between the months of June and October when cholera and bowel-diseases were prevalent throughout the district, and scarcity and want pressed heavily on the surrounding population. The Dinajpur Jail is situated in an unhealthy district, and out of the 16 prisoners who died during the year, 7 were admitted in bad health, 7 in indifferent health, and only 2 in good health. At Singhbhum, out of 13 convicts who died, 6 were received in bad or indifferent health. Cholera and bowel-complaints were prevalent all over the district during the middle months of the year, and 12 out of the 13 deaths occurred from these diseases. In Jalpaiguri the 7 convicts who died were all received in bad or indifferent health, and in Rangpur, out of the 20 who died in jail, only 5 were in good health when admitted. The mortality among the prisoners received into the Birbhum Jail from the district itself was only 25·9 per mille, and the high rate shown above is due to the transfer of sickly prisoners from the Rangpur Jail to Birbhum. Of the 9 convicts who died in the Bogra Jail during the year, 5 were received in bad or indifferent health. At his inspection of this jail Sir Charles Elliott noticed certain defects in the water-supply and in the position of the hospital quarters, and the attention of the Inspector-General was drawn to these defects, and measures have since been taken to remedy them. In Jessore only 4 out of the 18 convicts who died were received in good health, while of the 3 who died at Malda, 2 were in bad and 1 in indifferent health when admitted. The Committee appointed to enquire into the unhealthiness of the jails at Purnea, Rangpur, and Dinajpur submitted its report during the year. Of the several valuable recommendations made by the Committee some have already been carried out, and effect will gradually be given to the others as opportunities arise.

The Inspector-General attributes the high rate of mortality among prisoners, as compared with 1891, chiefly to the unhealthiness of the year and to the prevailing scarcity. This is to a great extent borne out by a comparison of the figures for the past year with those of the previous year. The number of deaths among convicts in 1892 exceeded the number for 1891 by 118. Among prisoners who had been less than six months in prison when they died, there was an increase of 104 deaths, while among those who had been in prison for terms varying from 6 to 12 months there was an increase of 16 deaths. The number of deaths among convicts who had undergone more than 12 months' imprisonment is practically the same for both years. Deaths among under-trial prisoners rose from 37 in 1891 to 69 in 1892. These figures show clearly that the increase in the number of deaths occurred among those who had recently come into the jail, and this bears out the theory that the high rate of mortality was mainly due to the unhealthiness of the season and to the prevalence of disease and want outside the jails, and not to diseases contracted within the walls. This is no doubt the true explanation of the high rate of mortality throughout

the jails of the Province. Nevertheless the record of the year is far from encouraging, and the necessity of devoting special attention to this the most important of all the questions affecting jail administration has been impressed once more upon all Superintendents of Jails.

Alipore Reformatory School.

The daily average number of boys confined in the Alipore School rose from 142 in 1891 to 168 in 1892. Sixty-two boys were admitted during the year and 27 were released. There were no serious offences, and discipline is reported to have been well maintained. In spite of the large increase in the number of boys, the average number of punishments to each boy fell from 1·02 in 1890 and 0·66 in 1891 to 0·45 in 1892.

With an increase in the number of boys there has been an increase of Rs. 59-3 in the money rewards earned. The average number of boys entitled to marks rose from 82·16 in 1891 to 113·5 in 1892, and the weekly average earnings from Rs. 3-2-9 per head to Rs. 4-3-3. There were no escapes and no deaths during the year, and the small increase from 2·52 to 2·96 in the number of admissions to hospital is accounted for by an outbreak of chicken-pox among the boys in the early part of the year.

No important buildings were undertaken, but it is reported that more workshops are urgently required. The arrangements for the work and recreation of the boys remained practically the same as in former years. At the close of 1891 gymnastic exercises were introduced into the school, and one hour's gymnastic training under a duly qualified teacher formed a part of the daily routine throughout the past year. The boys were allowed to practice as much as they pleased during their leisure hours and on Sundays, and they are reported to be taking kindly to this form of exercise, which is conducive to their good health and keeps them suitably employed during play hours.

Of the 64 boys released from the Reformatory, concerning whom reports were received from Magistrates during the year, 9 were reconvicted and sent to jail, one was reported as bearing a bad character, while the remaining 54, of whom only 2 are following the trade they learned at school, are believed to be leading honest lives. Out of 263 boys released since the opening of the school, 38 have subsequently been sent to jail, 42 have been reported as bearing bad characters, and 183 as bearing good characters. The number following the trade learned in the Reformatory is only 29. The explanation of this very discouraging fact is doubtless to be found in caste prejudices and social customs, which compel boys on their return home to follow the professions of their parents and prevent them from taking up the trades which they have learned at school. Having regard to the great variety of caste occupations in Bengal, and to the impossibility of employing boys in reformatories on more than a few trades, the difficulty indicated by these figures is probably not to be entirely overcome.

The total expenditure for 1892 was Rs. 18,298-1-4, against Rs. 15,776-5-6 in 1891, the increase being mainly due to the large number of boys confined in the school. The cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 111-1-6 in 1891 to Rs. 108-14-6 in 1892. The average expenditure per head on diet was Rs. 34-9-2, compared with Rs. 32-10-3 in 1891, the increase being attributed to the higher price of rations. Arrangements have been made for the purchase and storing of supplies of grain at the cheapest seasons of the year for the use of the school, and the sanction of Government has lately been given to the construction of a godown for this purpose. The net profits from the Manufacturing Department amounted to Rs. 12,259-3-4, against Rs. 10,235-12-8 in 1891.

Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

The daily average population of the Hazaribagh School was 300·93, against 296·10 in 1891. Sixty-nine boys were admitted into the school, 66 were released, and 3 died. Of the three deaths, one was that of a boy, Babu Lal, who accidentally fell into the well outside the play-ground and was drowned. The head warder, through whose neglect the boy was allowed to leave the play-ground, was fined half-a-month's pay, and the warder posted on the wall near the well was dismissed. Discipline was well maintained during the year, and the conduct of the boys is reported to have been exceptionally good. There were 266 punishments, against 219 in 1891, but these were chiefly for short work, the number of offences under this head having increased from 23 to 158. The educational requirements of the school were well attended to, and there was a satisfactory increase in the number of boys

who attended the night school. The daily routine was the same as in former years. A gymnasium was opened during the year, and an instructor on Rs. 10 a month has lately been appointed under the orders of Government. The general health of the boys is reported to have been good. The daily average of sick was 2·89, against 2·54 in 1891.

The total expenditure of the school in 1892 was Rs. 77-11-7 per head, against Rs. 83-3-9 in the preceding year. The cost of diet per head rose from Rs. 27-15-9 to Rs. 29-1-9, the increase being due to a rise in the cost of rice, the average price of which was 6 annas 10 pies per maund in excess of that of 1891, although by the purchase of 1,000 maunds of wheat at the time of the harvest, a saving of about 5 annas a maund was effected. A new cook-shed was built during the year, and the new work-shed, which covers an area of 16,000 square feet, and in which all the trades are now carried on, was completed.

The net profits on articles manufactured in the school increased from Rs. 2,746-12 in 1890 and Rs. 2,661-12-9 in 1891 to Rs. 3,437-9-8 in 1892. The packing of quinine, which was introduced in September and was carried on for the remainder of the year, is a most suitable form of occupation for young boys and will be further extended. With this exception the employment of the boys remained the same as in former years.

Reports regarding 96 boys released from the school were received during the year, and of these four were reconvicted and sent to jail. It is said that 10 of these boys are following the trades learned in the Reformatory, and this is the best record of any year since the opening of the institution in 1882.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (Contentious) cases, pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1891 was 733, and the number instituted during 1892 was 720, making a total of 1,453 cases for disposal in 1892, as against 1,195 cases in 1891.

Suits decided.

The number of suits decided in 1892 was 617, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 834.

Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1892 was 32, and 24 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 56. Of these, 5 were dismissed for default and 26 were decided, the decrees of the Court of First Inrtance being affirmed in 25 cases and reversed in 1 case.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the past three years, and the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Pending.
1890 ...	10,051	456,463	462,225	87,611
1891	10,964	477,400	485,213	90,792*
1892 ...	12,500	525,949	546,434	82,807

* Revised figures.

There was thus a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted during the past year as compared with the institutions of preceding years. There was also a satisfactory increase in the number of cases decided. Of the suits remaining undisposed of, 1,024 had been pending for more than one year, 3,583 for more than six months, and 23,318 for more than three months; the corresponding figures for 1891 being 1,846, 4,991, and 31,082 respectively.

A considerable decrease in the number of cases instituted in the Provincial Courts of Small Causes occurred in 1892 in consequence of the abolition of several Courts. This change necessarily transferred a large number of cases for trial to the ordinary Civil Courts in which suits of the Small Cause Court class consequently show an increase of 32,481, as against an increase of 21,490 reported in 1891.

	Regular Civil Courts.	Small Cause Courts.
1890 ...	412,669	43,794
1891 ...	434,961	42,439
1892 ...	508,517	17,432

Classification of suits instituted in 1891 and 1892.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Suits for money or moveables	250,478	279,442
Suits under the Rent Law	189,986	208,505
Title and other suits	36,936	38,002

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits other than rent suits and suits cognizable by a Small Cause Court instituted during the past two years:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Suits for immoveable property ...	20,420	20,883	55·29	54·95
Suits for declaratory decrees ...	1,292	1,234	3·5	3·25
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	7,165	7,467	19·4	19·65
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	4,604	4,531	12·46	11·92
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	276	440	·75	1·16
Suits for an account	886	930	2·39	2·45
Suits relating to religious endowments	25	35	·06	·09
Suits to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	534	502	1·45	1·32
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	42	28	·12	·08
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights	481	462	1·3	1·21
Suits for partition	562	588	1·52	1·55
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	7	2	·02	·01
Administration suits	11	13	·03	·03
Interpleader suits	3	6	·01	·02
Dissolution of partnership	8	21	·02	·06
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act)	353	444	·96	1·16
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	267	416	·72	1·09
	36,936	38,002	100·	100·

Average value of suits.

The following statement shows the average value of suits of each class:—

	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables { Small Cause Courts ...	65·1	75·7
Suits for money or moveables { Ordinary Courts ...	114·08	102·5
Suits under the Rent Law	50·6	53·7
Title and other suits	716·2	440·7

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized in the Regular Civil Courts:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			Rs.
1890 ...	96,982	62,258	1,58,23,392
1891 ...	103,449	69,137	1,79,16,720
1892 ...	108,451	80,271	1,80,64,526

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the past two years are as follow:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			Rs.
1891 ...	4,039	7,683	3,44,174
1892 ...	1,792	2,527	1,49,166

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1891 and 1892, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1891 ...	26,054	26,821	1,751
1892 ...	26,934	27,158	1,825

The total value of the litigation was Rs. 27,94,771 in 1892, as compared with Rs. 26,39,913 in the previous year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1891 ...	42,439	42,568	2,647
1892 ...	17,432	17,606	2,196

Of 170,631 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described on the margin, 21,492, or 12·5 per cent., were contested. Of cases of a similar nature instituted before officers not vested with the special powers of a Small Cause Court, 25,385 were below Rs. 50 in value and 60,772 above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 500.

		Rs.
81 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to ...		50
64 Ditto	ditto ...	100
1 Sub-Judge	ditto ...	100
19 Sub-Judges	ditto ...	500

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone or of two Judges sitting either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court and decided in the years 1891 and 1892 respectively.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
First appeals ...	28	24	7	31
Second „ ...	...	...	...	...
Third „ ...	7	28	11	20

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals in cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the High Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1892, was 56, inclusive of the 32 pending from the previous year. Of these 31 were decided and 25 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge or two Judges hearing second appeals 29, inclusive of one pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1892, of which 20 were decided and 9 remained undecided at the close of the year.

Appeals to High Court from subordinate courts.

The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Civil Courts as Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, are shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1892, 57 were appeals in contested will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
First appeals—	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
From decrees	366	343	327	334
„ orders	203	204	172	129
Second appeals—				
From decrees	2,040	2,193	2,093	1,545
„ orders	189	244	134	148

Appeals decided.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine appeals from original and appellate decrees, and 277 appeals from original and appellate orders of subordinate courts, were decided by the High Court during the past year. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 2,420 appeals from original and appellate decrees, and 306 appeals from original and appellate orders.

Result of appeals.

Forty-eight appeals from original decrees, 365 appeals from appellate decrees, and 63 miscellaneous appeals, were either summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised, as shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected ...	...	295	14
Dismissed on default ...	24	21	26
Withdrawn ...	11	17	10
Compromised ...	13	32	13
Total	48	365	63

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the lower courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	203	924	147
Reversed	48	103	45
Varied	22	36	6
Remanded	13	117	16
Total	286	1,180	214

The decisions of the lower courts were reversed or varied in 24·4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 11·7 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 23·8 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1891 were 29·3, 11·3, and 15·7 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges, Sub-Judges, and Munsifs:—

	Affirmed.			Modified or reversed.		
	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	Munsifs.
Appeals from original decrees	80	123	...	17	53	...
Appeals from appellate „	372	552	...	69	70	...
Miscellaneous appeals ...	85	62	...	21	30	...

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the lower court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given on the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Appeals from original decrees ...	6·08	9·7	4·5
Appeals from appellate „ ...	5·4	12 3	9 9
Miscellaneous appeals	6·72	10·7	7·4

Appeals instituted and decided in the lower Appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the lower courts during the past three years, as also the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1890 ...	478	19,994	18,485	13,762
1891 ...	511	19,862	20,118	13,997*
1892 ...	471	21,554	22,115	13,904

* Revised figures.

Pending files.

Out of 13,904 appeals pending at the close of the year, 9,396 had been pending for more than three months, and of the latter 1,339 had been before the courts for more than one year, the large majority of these being, as at the close of 1891, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 3,563 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Civil Justice, Sonthal Parganas.—The following statement shows the civil work done in the Sonthal Parganas during 1891 and 1892:—

		Cases instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Civil suits	1891	8,668	8,708	1,357
	1892	10,679	10,707	1,453
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1891	447	448	25
	1892	523	503	45
Execution cases ...	1891	5,256	5,240	1,342
	1892	6,478	6,252	1,568

The total number of cases of all kinds rose from 14,371 in 1891 to 17,680 in 1892, and the number disposed of from 14,396 to 17,462. The increase of 2,011 in the number of original suits instituted occurred chiefly in money and rent suits, the increase in execution cases corresponding with that in original suits.

Cases instituted—

(*i*) Money suits.

The number of money suits instituted was 5,816, against 4,577 in 1890 and 4,669 in 1891. The average for the three years preceding 1890 was 5,964. The increase of 1,147 occurred chiefly in the Dumka and Rajmahal subdivisions, and is attributed partly to the hard season which induced creditors to realize their dues, and also to the more prompt disposal of old cases at Rajmahal. As compared with former years, the number of these suits instituted in 1892 was not excessive.

(*ii*) Rent suits.

The number of rent suits rose from 2,218 to 3,154, being an increase of 936. The increase of 487 in the Godda subdivision is attributed to dissensions between the 4-anna and 12-anna shareholders of the Barkope estate.

(*iii*) Title suits.

The number of title suits instituted fell from 1,781 in 1891 to 1,709 in 1892.

Execution cases.

The number of execution cases rose from 5,256 to 6,478, and the increase of 1,222 is sufficiently accounted for by the increase in the number of original suits instituted.

Civil litigation of Government.

Of the two appeals to the Privy Council which were pending at the close of 1891-92, the case of Maharani Sarat Sundari Debi *versus* the Secretary of State for India in Council was disposed of during 1892-93 by the determination of certain remanded issues by the High Court. One fresh appeal on behalf of Government was filed towards the close of the year under review.

The results of Government litigation in the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1892-93 and the two preceding years are given in the accompanying table:—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Decided in favour of Government	243	238	336	45	32	44	23	10	11	311	280	391
Decided against Government ...	65	76	116	7	7	12	3	13	6	75	96	134
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	57	125	108	1	3	8	1	7	4	59	135	120
Percentage in favour of Government	78·8	75·7	74·4	86·5	82	78·5	88·4	43·5	64·7	80·5	74·4	74·5

N.B.—The figures of 1892-93 do not include those of the districts of Manbhum and Lohardaga, as the statements from those districts were not received.

Excluding land acquisition cases the figures are as under:—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Decided in favour of Government	110	95	145	45	32	44	22	10	11	177	137	200
Decided against Government ...	33	37	52	7	7	12	3	10	6	43	54	72
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	10	11	8	1	3	8	1	6	4	12	20	20
Percentage in favour of Government	76·8	72	73·6	86·5	82	78·5	88	50	64·7	80·4	71·7	73·5

There is a considerable increase in the number of original cases, and it is clear that, except in the case of appeals to the High Court, the Government has been little more successful in its litigation than it was in the preceding year.

The following figures show the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years in all Courts. The figures are satisfactory in themselves and as compared with previous years:—

	(1) 1890-91.	(2) 1891-92.	(3) 1892-93.
1. Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	711	903	654
2. Decided against Court of Wards ...	97	139	73
3. Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	30	76	66
4. Percentage in favour of Court of Wards...	88	86⅔	89·9

The extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realised is shown by the following figures:—

	(1) 1890-91.	(2) 1891-92.	(3) 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	61,231	64,248	42,617
2. Amount realised during the year ...	14,790	30,333	12,616
3. Percentage of recovery	24⅗	45½	29½

Of the net balance Rs. 9,288 have been remitted, and further sums are said to be irrecoverable.

The amount of Wards' decrees recoverable is as follows:—

	(1) 1890-91.	(2) 1891-92.	(3) 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Amount under realisation	11,92,016	10,95,704	9,83,675
8. Recovered during the year	1,54,504	2,30,997	1,59,600
1. Percentage of recovery	13	21 1/17	16¼

The outstanding balance still remains excessive, and it would appear that the efforts to realise it are not marked by much success. In the Tikari estate, Rs. 1,15,410 are said to be under execution, and yet only Rs. 23,922 were collected during the year, and the proceedings would appear to be hopeless. The balance due to the Burdwan Raj estate has not been materially reduced.

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices open during the last six years :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS—				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of Registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	495,599	95,464*	126,930	717,993	10,21,982	5,79,266	4,42,716	301
1888-89	534,510	113,470*	135,482	783,462	10,93,472	5,99,176	4,94,296	304
1889-90	594,933	147,191	151,484	893,608	11,98,801	6,27,434	5,71,367	307
Totals ...	1,625,042	356,125	413,896	2,395,063	33,14,255	18,05,876	15,08,379	304 average.
1890-91	600,413	148,755	148,148	897,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	322
1891-92	659,026	173,701	155,736	988,463	13,33,736	6,84,204	6,49,532	333
1892-93	732,259	207,395	162,667	1,102,321	14,35,541	7,26,771	7,08,770	346
Totals ...	1,991,698	529,851	466,551	2,988,100	40,09,758	20,40,334	19,69,424	333 average.
Increase ...	366,656	173,726	52,655	593,037	6,95,503	2,34,458	4,61,045	29
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The most noticeable feature in the above statement is the steady advance in the number of registrations of all kinds during the last three years. This is attributed by many District Registrars to the badness of the seasons and the consequent scarcity, but the explanation is one which is brought up year after year to account for any fluctuations, however slight, that may have occurred, and is not sufficient to explain the steady increase in the work of the department. The true explanation lies in the growing confidence of the public in the Registration Department, which every year attracts an increasing proportion of the large number of transactions that may be registered. Another noticeable feature in the above statement is the large surplus which every year remains to the credit of the department, and which is steadily increasing, the surplus of 1892-93, which amounted to Rs. 7,08,770, being larger than that of any previous year.

Leases.

The number of perpetual leases registered rose from 89,024 in 1891-92 to 90,989 in 1892-93. The districts in which the greatest number of perpetual leases were registered in 1892-93 are Chittagong 25,970, Faridpur 11,135, Backergunge 8,634, 24-Parganas 7,098, Noakhali 6,073, Jessore 5,879, and Khulna 5,527. These are all the littoral districts of Bengal proper, where there are many grades of tenure-holders between the zamindar and the cultivator, and the profits derived from land are distributed more than in any other part of the province among the masses of the population. The number of permanent leases registered in one year in these seven districts amounts to 70,316. In the seven districts of the Patna Division during the same year only 982 permanent leases were registered, and these figures afford a marked illustration of the difference of the land-tenure systems in different parts of this province. In the deltaic tracts, which are the most prosperous portion of Bengal, the interests in land are infinitesimally sub-divided and sublet, but they are mostly fixed and permanent. In Bihar, where the peasantry are worse off than elsewhere, there are middlemen with temporary leases only between the zamindar and raiyat, and fixity of rent and tenure is rarely known. In the deltaic tracts agrarian wealth is distributed in the hands of many until all are comparatively prosperous; in Bihar it is confined to the hands of few, and the masses of the people are steeped

in poverty. The total number of leases, other than perpetual, rose from 219,455 in 1891-92 to 239,921 in 1892-93. The increase is attributed to fresh settlements made by landlords with their raiyats, and in a few districts also to the operation of section 85 of the Tenancy Act.

Deeds of mortgage and registrations affecting moveable property.

The number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards rose from 77,555 in 1889-90 to 108,214 in 1892-93. The increase is common to most districts, and has kept pace with the general advance in the number of registrations of all kinds. There was a considerable increase in the number of mortgages of less than Rs. 100 in value, the figures for the past year being 185,947, against 130,007 in 1889-90 and 154,840 in 1891-92. The increase last year occurred in almost all districts and is attributed generally to bad harvests, but in Muzaffarpur it is said to have been due to the raiyats of Piprahi in Sitamarhi having been obliged to raise money by means of mortgages in order to carry on litigation with their maliks. In Chittagong many of these documents are said to be mere paper transactions for the sole purpose of showing some sort of right before the Settlement Officer. The number of obligations for payment of money, including bonds, rose from 103,962 in 1889-90 to 108,403 in 1892-93, the largest number of registrations being found among those from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 in value.

The number of applications for copy and searches rose from 30,683 in 1889-90 to 36,107 in 1892-93, which may be accepted as an indication of the increased efficiency and popularity of the department.

Registration of pattas and kabuliyats.

As in former years, the number of counterparts largely exceeded the number of leases registered. The following statement (which includes perpetual leases) shows the proportion of pattas to kabuliyats during the past four years:—

	Kabuliyats.			Pattas.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Percentage on whole.	Compulsory.	Optional	Percentage on whole.
1889-90 ...	76·46	88·94	76·97	23·54	11·06	23·03
1890-91 ...	77·40	88·72	77·92	22·60	11·28	22·07
1891-92 ...	70·02	90·11	70·63	29·98	9·89	29·37
1892-93 ...	70·82	89·97	71·42	29·18	10·03	28·58

Although there was a slight decrease in the proportion last year, it will be seen that the number of kabuliyats taken from raiyats still far exceeds the pattas given to them. Various reasons have been assigned for this, but there can be no doubt that in many districts the zamindars are disinclined to grant pattas, partly on account of the expense, and partly because they think that it would be contrary to their interests to do so, while the raiyats themselves are not strong enough to insist on pattas being granted.

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents.

The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 17,73,50,008, and showed an increase of more than half a crore of rupees as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of 53 lakhs in the value of immoveable property transferred, and of 3½ lakhs in the value of moveable property, due in both cases to the increased number of registrations.

Sale of estates, tenures and rayiati holdings.

The number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tenures rose to 97,920 in 1892-93, against 94,894 in the preceding year. The percentage of purchasers in such transactions during the past four years is as follows:—

	Mahajans, traders, and money-lenders.	Zamindars.	Intermediate tenure-holders.	Raiyats.	Others.
1889-90 ...	9·9	15·3	29·6	24·1	21·1
1890-91 ...	9·4	15·6	27·9	24·9	22·2
1891-92 ...	9·8	15·6	29·1	23·3	22·1
1892-93 ...	10·4	15·2	30·6	25·3	18·5

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.
Scale 64 Miles=1 Inch. Natural Scale 1/4,000,000
REFERENCES.
Between 12 and 47 per 1,000 of population
Do. 6 " 10 "
Under 6 deeds
82°
86°
90°
94°
28°
24°
20°
NEPAL
OUDH
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
BEHAR
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
ASSAM
BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
Katmandu
Darjeeling
Goruckpore
Azimgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Ghazeepore
Patna
Gya
Monghyr
Bhagulpore
Purneah
Rajmahal
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Jessore
Calcutta
Hooghly
Midnapore
Cuttack
Balasore
Sambulpur
Bilaspore
Jubbulpore
Nagpore
Chanda
Sumbulpore
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Silhet
Cachar
Manipur
Tipperah
Chittagong
Akyab
Arracan
Cheduba
Cox's Bazar
Cambermere Bay
Ramri
Tenasserim
Tavoy
Mergui
Junction Point
Saugor Island
Kurseong
Tassi-cho-zong
Paro
Punakha
Angdupchurung
Bijapur
Kurk Behar
Jalpaiguri
Maldah
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Sambulpur
Raipore
Bilaspore
Nagpore
Chanda
Jubbulpore
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazeepore
Azimgarh
Goruckpore
Fyzabad
Sultanpore
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Rewah
Sohagpore
Umurkuntuk
Pachamba
Kharakdiha
Chutia
Doeghur
Nathnagar
Rampore Bauleah
Nowada
Jamai
Sherghatty
Dreagal
Kharakdiha
Chutia
Pachamba
Kharakdiha
Sirsa
Dumka

The number of raiyati holdings transferred by deed of sale during each of the last four years, as well as the number and classes of purchasers, are compared in the following table:—

Year.	RAIYATI HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.							RAIYATI HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1889-90 ...	35,342	5,161	1,181	2,515	20,396	8,396	37,649	77,373	10,029	2,060	5,198	54,234	9,277	80,798
1890-91 ...	36,090	5,348	1,391	2,927	20,348	8,735	38,730	84,921	9,919	2,777	5,700	60,913	10,246	89,555
1891-92 ...	37,519	5,996	1,374	3,282	20,383	9,045	40,080	103,777	13,068	2,839	6,776	75,263	10,891	108,837
1892-93 ...	43,749	7,881	1,232	4,777	23,760	9,456	47,106	125,250	16,135	3,241	7,889	87,460	12,729	127,454

There has thus been a steady advance in the number of transactions of both classes, but the increase is most marked in the transfers of raiyati holdings with rights of occupancy, the number of which is nearly three times as large as the number of transfers of holdings at fixed rates. As usual, the raiyats were foremost among the purchasers of holdings with rights of occupancy, being 68·6 per cent. of the whole number.

Registrations under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The steady decrease in the number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Tenancy Act noticed in previous years still continues, and the number fell from 20,391 in 1891-92 to 20,351 in 1892-93. The system of levying landlord's fees under these sections continues to be as unpopular as ever. The provisions of the Tenancy Act have, however, indirectly led to an increase of registrations, especially in sales and mortgages of raiyati holdings.

Impounding of documents and prosecutions.

Two thousand and ninety-one documents were impounded by the registering officers during the year. Of this number, 1,625 were declared by the Collector to be insufficiently stamped, and 227 were declared as properly stamped. Excluding 55 prosecutions on account of documents insufficiently stamped, the total number of prosecutions instituted was 88 as against 70 in 1891-92. The number of persons put on trial in these 88 cases was 147, of whom 24 were acquitted and 69 convicted, and the remainder were pending trial at the close of the year.

Inspections.

Including one inspection made by Sir Charles Elliott, and 33 by the Commissioners of Divisions, the number of inspections made during 1892-93 was 1,073, which exceeds that made in any of the preceding six years. The number of inspections made by Special Sub-Registrars rose from 300 in 1891-92 to 414, but this is partly accounted for by an increase in the number of Special Sub-Registrars appointed. In the districts of Mymensingh, 24-Parganas, Muzaffarpur and Murshidabad, the number of inspections made by Special Sub-Registrars fell far below the required standard, and the defaulting Sub-Registrars have been called upon to show cause why the order issued last year, that failure in inspection duty without adequate reason will be followed by proportionate loss of pay, should not be enforced in their case.

Improvements, Registration Manual, &c.

The opening of new offices, and the appointment of additional Special Sub-Registrars, resulted in a marked improvement in the work both of the sadar and rural offices. Wherever possible, the readjustment of Hindu and Muhammadan Sub-Registrars with reference to the classes of the community which preponderate in the tracts of country concerned has been carried out, and the rules and circulars of the Department have been revised and incorporated in a complete manual. Increased accommodation has been provided at various head-quarters, and at Calcutta the appointment of an additional Sub-Registrar as well as of several ministerial officers has been sanctioned. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to certain alterations in the table of fees under Act III of 1877. The *ad-valorem* charge for

documents under the value of Rs. 50 has now been reduced to 8 annas, and it is believed that this will lead to an increase in the number of registrations, especially of documents of small value, and will eventually prove a gain financially to the Department. Sir William Herschel's system for securing the identification of parties and their witnesses in the registration of deeds by means of finger prints has been introduced as an experimental measure in the districts of Calcutta, the 24-Parganas and Hooghly, and the Inspector-General has been asked to submit a report at the end of the year 1893-94 on the working of the scheme.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces during the 17 years since its introduction:—

Years.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *kholas* registered.	Number of *kholas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77 ...	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,188
1877-78 ...	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79 ...	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80 ...	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81 ...	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82 ...	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83 ...	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84 ...	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85 ...	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86 ...	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87 ...	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88 ...	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89 ...	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90 ...	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215
1890-91 ...	14	115	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451
1891-92 ...	19	151	5,442	3,260	1,474	10,176
1892-93 ...	19	151	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175

The total number of ceremonies registered during the year was larger than in any year since the introduction of the Act, while there was a satisfactory increase of 1,338 in the number of marriages registered. The Inspector-General looks upon the general results of the year as satisfactory, and he believes that in the majority of districts Muhammadan Registrars are gradually gaining popularity, and that, where they have failed to do so, the failure is due either to their own action or to the active opposition of interested headmen and zamindars. The introduction of the Kazis' Act in all districts in which Act I (B.C.) of 1876 is in force is said to have had but little effect on the registration of marriages under that Act, and only a few marriages have been solemnized by Kazis or their Naibs appointed under Act XII of 1880. The Inspector-General does not believe that the Act will ever gain much ground as the machinery is not popular, and it is generally reported that the services of the village mollahs are preferred to those of the Kazis appointed by Government.

The Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882.

Twenty new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 39,33,000, were registered during 1892-93, against 36 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,11,22,000, registered during 1891-92. Of these 20 newly-registered companies, there were two banking companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 30,000, two trading companies with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, five mills and presses with a capital of Rs. 11,25,000, two planting companies with a capital of Rs. 4,40,000, three mining companies with a capital of Rs. 14,50,000, one ice-manufacturing company with a capital of Rs. 3,000, and five other miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 5,85,000. No company limited by guarantee was registered during the year, nor did any company reduce its capital.

Seven companies increased their capitals, the aggregate increase amounting to Rs. 6,00,000. The gold-mining companies have not shown any activity in their working, as out of the 50 gold-mining companies registered, only one company, viz., the Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, has increased

its capital from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. Of 26 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,12,45,000, under liquidation, 19 with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 96,95,000 ceased to work during the year. Of these, six companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 10,20,000, have been reported to be defunct. Seven companies, with a capital of Rs. 15,50,000, which had gone into liquidation in the previous years, filed their final accounts during the year.

The total amount of fees realized for the registration of companies amounted to Rs. 8,534, against Rs. 12,418-14 the previous year. The decrease is due to the falling off in the number of registration of new companies with large nominal capitals. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 683-8-5, against Rs. 660 in the previous year.

There were 325 companies working in Bengal at the close of the year 1892-93. The following table shows their nature, number, and nominal and pig up capital:—

Nature of companies.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking and Insurance companies ...	28	2,61,55,000	2,36,84,824
Trading companies	47	2,13,81,400	1,79,79,458
Mills and presses	41	3,99,45,000	2,33,22 049
Planting companies	142	4,28,43,575	3,59,76,752
Mining companies	42	2,11,88,500	1,42,21,223
Ice-manufacturing companies	5	8,13,000	7,46,420
Sugar manufacturing companies ...	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Other companies	19	39,70,000	15,75,787
Total ...	325	14,58,96,475	11,91,05,513

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Attendance of Commissioners.

THE Corporation of Calcutta consists of 75 Commissioners, of whom 50 are elected and 25 nominated, and the executive administration of the details of Municipal business is entrusted in the first instance to a General Committee of eighteen, in addition to seven Standing Committees, as well as to such special committees or sub-committees as necessity may call into existence. In the year 1892 93 there were 27 general meetings of the Commissioners, 59 meetings of the General Committee, 84 meetings of other Standing Committees, and 61 meetings of special committees and sub-committees, making 231 in all. These figures, though a good deal below those for 1891-92 (260), imply a great amount of consultation over the many important subjects which transpired during the year. Thirty Commissioners, as against twenty-two in 1891-92, attended more than 50 meetings, and four were present on more than 100 occasions. Among the elected Commissioners, the percentage of attendance was 60·5, and the nominated Commissioners as a whole attended 46·5 times out of every 100 for which they were summoned. The general percentage of attendance was 57·2, a marked improvement on 1891-92, when it was 47.

Proceedings at meetings.

At these meetings much of the matter under discussion was necessarily of merely ephemeral importance, but besides the numerous projects examined in detail by the Standing and Special Committees, several subjects of more permanent interest were considered, such as the memorial to Sir Henry Harrison, the contribution to the Calcutta Public Library, the regulation and supervision of *kalisthans*, the further adoption of incinerators, the proposal to establish a municipal market in the Northern Division, the request of Government that a larger sum should be expended on primary education, and the possibility of doing more to provide for the medical needs of the population in the south of the city.

Loans.

Large as the income of the Calcutta Municipality is, the Commissioners have for many years been accustomed to borrow largely for purposes of proper and useful expenditure, and the prices which their stocks command in the market and the facility with which a loan is floated, indicate the confidence of the public in the solvency of the Corporation. No new loans were raised during the year under review, but the Commissioners were able to pay off Rs. 3,500 from the 6 per cent. debenture loans and Rs. 2,29,557-4-4 out of the consolidated loans from Government, so that on the 31st March 1893 their loan liability stood as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of 6 per cent. debenture loans ...	...	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans ...	...	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ ditto ditto	...	30,48,300	0	0
Total	...	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government	...	53,50,910	9	5
Loan from Port Commissioners ...	...	2,00,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,30,06,110	9	5

To meet these liabilities the Commissioners held at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 8,13,601-14-9 in their reserve funds. As the borrowing power of the Commissioners, based upon the annual valuation, was during the year Rs. 3,20,68,090, they are still far from borrowing up to the full extent sanctioned by law.

Income and expenditure.

The ordinary income of the Municipality, excluding the receipts from loans, which are necessarily occasional and should only be raised for special purposes, is derived from four main sources, viz., the general rate, the sewage rate, the water-rate, and the lighting rate. Certain miscellaneous receipts added to these brought the gross income of the Municipality in 1892-93 up to Rs. 43,00,431, against Rs. 42,25,054 in 1891-92. As the expenditure in 1892-93 was Rs. 43,63,638, as against Rs. 42,64,261, the outgoings in the latter year exceeded the receipts by Rs. 63,207, as against a similar excess of Rs. 39,207 in 1891-92. The principal items of receipts and expenditure in each year are compared below:—

Receipts.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent.	16,07,146	16,14,107
Sewage rate at 2 per cent.	3,38,240	3,39,651
Water-rate at 6 per cent.	9,30,751	10,18,672
Lighting rate at 2 per cent.	3,38,436	3,39,560
Taxes on professions, &c.	5,25,113	5,36,614
Municipal Market receipts	1,22,478	1,27,221
Receipts from sale of water	86,805	98,347
Conservancy receipts	65,740	65,565

Expenditure.

Interest on general loans	4,47,192	4,54,351
Contributions for repayment of loans ...	1,86,629	2,02,807
General establishment	3,88,022	4,03,580
General office expenditure	1,07,697	97,543
Road Department	4,34,383	4,35,580
Gowkhana	2,06,044	2,06,869
Conservancy	1,65,360	1,59,805
Bustee-cleaning	1,07,235	1,07,817
Sewage-rate charges	2,79,976	2,67,404
Water-rate charges	10,84,278	11,11,942
Lighting-rate charges	3,65,147	38,7,336

The sum of the rates now realized is equivalent to a consolidated rate of 19½ per cent. on the annual value of house property in Calcutta. Efforts were made during the debates on the budget of 1893-94 to raise this consolidated rate to 20 per cent., the maximum rate allowed by the law, but the majority of the Commissioners were opposed to the increase, and it was not carried out. The Corporation of Calcutta, although it has not yet borrowed up to the limit allowed by law, has of late years borrowed more than is prudent, for the expenditure on interest and sinking funds has increased more rapidly than the income from ordinary sources to meet it. The constant revaluations and re-assessments which are being carried on in different parts of Calcutta will speedily produce equilibrium, provided that no further expenditure on interest and sinking fund is necessitated by raising fresh loans; and it is therefore clearly the policy of the Commissioners to abstain from all borrowing operations, except for purposes of unavoidable urgency, until the gradual improvement of their income places them beyond the reach of difficulty.

Expenditure on Suburban improvement.

It was one of the conditions made when the Suburban area was added to the town proper by Act II (B.C.) of 1888, that three lakhs of rupees out of the receipts from three of the great revenue funds should be devoted annually to the improvement of the added area. What objects were to be considered as improvements and what payments were to be debited to the statutory contribution of three lakhs have for some time been doubtful questions.

But in the year under review the opinion of counsel was taken, and it is hoped that the Commissioners will soon be in a position to make up their accounts. The amount which they should have expended between the 1st April 1889 and the 31st March 1893 was 12 lakhs, but as a matter of fact the expenditure has been only Rs. 10,51,102, and the rate-payers of the Suburban area have therefore a claim against the Corporation for the immediate expenditure of nearly a lakh and-a-half of rupees on improving the area in question.

Collection of dues.

The arrangements for the collection of the rates are as follows: An officer styled the Collector collects in the first instance the amounts due from rate-payers in the town proper, while those falling due in the area added by Act II (B.C.) of 1888 are collected by the Joint-Collector. Chapter VI of the Act lays down in the clearest terms the manner in which these rates shall be collected. The consolidated rate is payable quarterly in advance on the 1st day of April, July, October, and January, and as soon as it is due the law makes it incumbent upon the Commissioners to present to each person liable to pay it a bill for the sum payable. If this bill is not paid within seven days of presentation, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, and if within seven days from the receipt of this notice the amount is not paid, the Cmomissioners may recover the same with all costs by distress and sale of the defaulter's moveable property. These short and simple provisions if vigorously used would enable the Corporation to collect their rates with ease within each quarter, but the practice in vogue, with the sanction of the Commissioners, is to abstain from issuing the notices of demand until after the close of the quarter to which they refer. The consequence is that a considerable proportion of the demand is three months in arrears, the Commissioners thus voluntarily submitting for the greater part of the year to forego the use of large sums which are realizable, but which they will not realize. This subject was noticed in the Resolution on the report for 1891-92, and a hope was expressed that the Commissioners would take steps to remedy the defect then pointed out. But this advice has not been followed, and that although as before some improvement was visible in the last quarter of the year, no effort has been made to place the collection of rates upon a proper footing. Out of a gross demand of the consolidated rate amounting to Rs. 36,38,959, only Rs. 31,03,096 were realized by the Collector and Joint-Collector, giving a joint percentage of collection of 85·2. The Collector realized 85·9 per cent. of the collections entrusted to him, and the Joint-Collector 82 per cent. The Warrant Officer succeeded during 1892-93 in disposing of 63·7 per cent. of the rate bills sent to him, as against 52·1 per cent. in 1891-92, while his success with miscellaneous bills was still greater, since he collected 75·6 per cent. of them in place of a percentage of 38·7, and the sum in his hands for collection at the end of the year was Rs. 1,42,992, compared with Rs. 2,52,966 when the year commenced.

License and Registration Department.

Besides the receipts from rates detailed above, the Corporation draws a large income from taxes and license fees, which are collected by what is known as the License and Registration Department. The figures for the main heads during the last two years are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Tax on trades and professions ...	3,31,716	3,42,319
(ii) Do. on carriages and animals ...	1,42,144	1,42,510
(iii) Registration of carts and hackeries ...	71,837	71,750
(iv) Fees for removal of trade refuse ...	61,849	62,045
(v) Registration of bullock and cow-sheds	10	43
(vi) Ditto of hackney carriages and palkies	21,256	17,837
(vii) Miscellaneous receipts	446	475
Total ...	6,29,258	6,36,479

Owing to changes in the staff of the Department and the introduction of new men, the collections in certain parts of the town fell off a good deal,

otherwise the increase under this head would have been greater. Under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, no person is allowed to exercise any of the specified trades, professions or callings, without a license for the year, under pain of a fine on conviction by a Magistrate. The obligation is generally neglected, but the Commissioners have not thought it advisable to enforce the law to the letter. There may be special reasons for this leniency, one of which doubtless is that the procedure for enforcing payment involves prosecution before a Magistrate, but as it is clear the fees are recovered with difficulty, the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly recommended that the Commissioners should enforce the law vigorously after due notice of their intention to do so has been given. No comparison can be made between the number of registrations and the amount of fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act during 1892-93 and those of the previous year owing to changes made in the date of registration, but there seems reason to think that the hackney carriage service is improving, and it is reported that the Commissioners have framed a set of bye-laws for the regulation of these vehicles.

Revaluation and assessment.

Re-assessment is continually going on in some part or other of the Calcutta Municipality, and so great and general is the advance in the value of house property that revision almost invariably leads to an enhancement of the assessment; in fact almost the whole of such decreased assessments as took place were due to the premises having been absorbed in the Harrison Road. Twenty out of the twenty-five wards of the town have now been revalued, and the result has been an increase in valuation of Rs. 22,93,652, subject, however, to the result of 2,561 objections, which were still pending at the end of 1892-93. Assuming that all these are rejected, the valuation of the town on the 1st April 1893 would amount to Rs. 1,91,58,568: the confirmed valuation, *i.e.*, that arrived at after the disposal of objections, was on the same date Rs. 1,87,35,968, the valuation on the same date in 1879 having been Rs. 1,29,85,156.

Minor Departments.

The Surveyor's Department, which prepares plans, estimates and draft declarations in connection with all projects in the town, was exceptionally busy during the year. In the Lighting and Market Departments also activity was displayed. The expenditure on lighting amounted to Rs. 3,94,725; and as this exceeded the receipts from the lighting rate, the deficiency had to be made good by a grant of Rs. 54,715 to meet the deficit. The Municipal Market, on the other hand, yielded a net profit of more than a lakh of rupees. The expenditure on printing amounted to Rs. 28,992, as against Rs. 22,520 in 1891-92. The Commissioners appear to have recognized that this Department was in need of reform and made some endeavours in this direction, but their efforts were clearly not successful.

Litigation.

The Corporation appeared as plaintiff during the year in an unprecedented number of civil suits, viz. 89, the highest number previously having been 28 in 1891-92. This increase was mostly owing to the number of defaulters who removed their goods to their zanana apartments in order to evade seizure, and who by this expedient compelled the officers of the Municipality to file suits under section 149 of the Act. As defendant the Commissioners appeared only seven times. The most important case was a reference to the Civil Court by the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector concerning the acquisition of the property No. 54, Clive Street.

Education.

The Lieutenant-Governor has on more than one occasion conveyed to the Commissioners his opinion that their yearly provision of Rs. 2,950 for primary education is quite inadequate to the necessities of the case, and has suggested that Rs. 10,000 would be a suitable annual allotment. But the Commissioners have displayed a disinclination to adopt the suggestion. In the year just passed, owing to a delay in passing the school bills for payment, they expended only Rs. 392 out of the total grant.

Basti improvement.

During the last ten years nearly 8¾ lakhs of rupees have been expended on *basti* improvement, the material advantage of which, setting aside the benefit to the public from a sanitary point of view, rests with the owners of the property. In the Government

Resolution on the annual report of the Commissioners for 1892-93, the Lieutenant-Governor found reason to comment unfavourably on the procedure followed in measures of *basti* improvement, on the ground that it differed from that embodied in Act II of 1888. It is a procedure which, to a very great extent, favours the owners of *bastis* at the expense of the general body of rate-payers. The law provides the Commissioners with ample powers to recover the cost of improvements from the owners benefitted, and although in certain cases which present special features, the Commissioners may reasonably abate something of their rights, they owe it to the tax-payers not to abandon their legal rights altogether. The law should be enforced, no doubt with consideration and in a reasonable and proper spirit, but the law is not enforced at all if no recoveries are ever made from the owners of *bastis* which have been improved by the Commissioners. It is conceivable that difficulties may be experienced in giving effect to the law, but it is better that they should be met and overcome rather than that the law should be ignored.

The Harrison and Lansdowne Roads were completed during the year: these are fine works, which have greatly improved the city. The net cost of the Harrison Road is expected to be twenty lakhs of rupees, and it has been lighted with electricity at an additional cost of Rs. 93,383. The accounts for the Lansdowne Road are not yet closed, but the cost so far has been Rs. 2,40,205. In the suburbs Rs. 2,73,385 have been spent out of the statutory annual grant of three lakhs, of which Rs. 44,005 were paid for the incinerator at Gobragatcha, and Rs. 61,429 on the extension of Lansdowne Row.

Engineer's Department. Water-supply.

A very important branch of the municipal administration of Calcutta is the department of the Engineer to the Corporation, comprising the great heads of water-works, drainage, and roads, besides the maintenance of the sewers, of the Municipal Workshops and the Municipal Railway. The Commissioners are committed to the extension and development of their water-supply and drainage system, to which, especially to the former, is to be attributed the very marked improvement which has taken place in the general health of Calcutta during the past twenty years. Of the importance of these schemes the Commissioners are fully conscious, and improvements have been vigorously carried on during the year. Two new settling tanks have been constructed at Pulta to hold 48 million gallons, thus bringing up the settling tank capacity to 105 million gallons, or five times the present daily filtered supply of the town, which has been more than 20 million gallons, giving a consumption per head of 37·32 gallons in the town proper and 17·58 gallons in the added area. During the same period 18 miles of distribution pipes have been laid down, making the total 285·73 miles, and the number of premises supplied 22,831. In addition to the town supply, Barrackpore was provided with an average of 128,118 gallons per diem throughout the year. Unfiltered water is also supplied for bathing, for flushing drains and sewers, and for street watering: the amount passed through the 71 miles of pipes during the year was 4,320,879 gallons. The capital expenditure on the water-works of Calcutta up to the end of 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 64,25,832, and the total daily supply was 24,166,996 gallons; whereas in the year 1876, when the old series of works were completed, the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,59,986 for a total daily supply of 7,162,819 gallons only. The capital cost per gallon up to 1876 had therefore been 15·9 annas, while in 1893 it had been reduced to 10·8 annas. The estimated cost of works sanctioned in detail and in progress amounts to Rs. 16,28,519, of which Rs. 12,60,502 have already been expended, but the Commissioners have in the present year's budget made provision for further important and useful works estimated to cost $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

With the laudable object of extending the benefits of pure water to areas outside the limits of the Municipality, the Commissioners during the year agreed to supply the Maniktala Municipality with filtered water up to a maximum of 10 gallons a head at a cost of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons; and, moreover, at the request of Government, they allowed their Municipal Engineer, Mr. Kimber, to undertake the preparation of a scheme and estimate for supplying with filtered water the riparian municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly from Barrackpore downwards: the consent of the Corporation was conditional on compliance with two stipulations, which are reasonable enough, viz., that the municipalities

concerned should pay all the cost of the surveys, &c., and that no portion of the water required for the Calcutta Municipality should be diverted for the benefit of any outside municipality. The scheme is necessarily a large one, and has not yet been completed.

Drainage.

The drainage system of the town proper has been virtually completed for some time, but improvements are constantly carried out as occasion offers or necessity arises. A large flushing reservoir, holding 300,000 gallons, was constructed during the year near the Bhawanipur Pumping Station, and provision has been made in the Loans Budget for 1893-94 for a large extension of the flushing system. Much remains to be done also in the added area, where there are 200 miles of open drains which can be adapted and used for surface drainage. This subject is receiving the careful attention of the Commissioners, and a great advance may be expected in this direction during the current year.

Roads.

The roads in Calcutta now measure upwards of 319 miles in extent, and the cost of their up-keep during 1892-93 was Rs. 4,35,580.

Vital statistics.

The vital statistics of the Municipality cannot fairly be compared with those of other areas, since the large proportion of adults in Calcutta in the prime of life, especially males, necessarily gives a special character to the population. But, comparing one year with another, the reported birth-rate* was higher in 1892 than in any previous year since the amalgamation of town and suburbs. The death-rate† of the combined area was lower in 1892 than it has been since 1889, when it is certain that some deaths were omitted in the Suburbs as that area had been but recently added to Calcutta; but, under the arrangements now in existence, it is almost impossible for a death to escape registration, since the difficulties in the way of clandestine disposal of a corpse are almost insurmountable.

Year.	Births per mille.*		
	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Total.
1889 ...	18·7	16·1	18·0
1890 ...	17·0	18·4	17·4
1891 ...	17·6	19·6	18·3
1892 ...	17·4	21·2	18·6

Year.	Deaths per mille.†		
	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Total.
1889 ...	25·0	36·6	28·7
1890 ...	26·5	37·1	29·8
1891 ...	27·9	39·4	31·5
1892 ...	27·1	34·8	29·6

Cholera mortality.

The cholera mortality of 1892 was less by nearly one-third than in 1891—a result largely due to the comparative immunity of the Suburbs, and this again is distinctly attributable to a definite cause, namely, to the extension of the filtered water-supply to that area. It appears that for many years the cholera death-rate in the Suburbs and in Howrah rose and fell together with a very close correspondence. Up till 1891 the sanitary condition of the two areas was very similar, since neither of them enjoyed any system of drainage, and both relied for their water-supply on sources frequently polluted. The average death-rate in Howrah previous to 1892 was 435 to 1,271 in the Suburbs. At the end of 1891 the filtered water-supply was extended to the Suburbs, and the number of cholera deaths fell at once in 1892 to 762, while those in Howrah rose in the same year to 771: Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, pointed out that, had the previous ratio been preserved, the number in the Suburbs would have been over 2,000. The argument cannot be accepted as conclusive at present, since it is based upon the observations of one year only. Howrah is about to be provided with a supply of filtered water, and if similar phenomena be observed to follow the operation in that area, Dr. Simpson's argument will be fully confirmed.

Building Regulations.

The very important question of Building Regulations was brought prominently forward during the year. This subject was treated very fully in Dr. Simpson's report for the year 1889, and he insisted strongly on the fact that the law and bye-laws at present in force are quite insufficient to secure the preservation of proper sanitary rules as regards the building of streets, houses or huts. Government, in the Resolution on the report for 1889-90, fully endorsed his view of the vital importance of the question, and commended to the attention of the Commissioners the remedies proposed by him in detail, and the suggestion that a strong Committee formed of engineers, medical men and others should be appointed to thoroughly investigate and report on the whole subject. No

action was taken during the year on the suggestion thus commended to the Commissioners, and in his annual report submitted at the close of the year, Dr. Simpson again commented in forcible terms on the continuous and growing evils of the existing state of affairs and the urgent necessity of undertaking a reform of such vital importance. On this question the Commissioners are divided into two parties. The Health Officer is supported by a minority of the more advanced among them, including the Officiating Chairman, but is opposed by a large majority of the Corporation, who believe that the present law and bye-laws sufficiently meet the wants of the case, and that no further legislation is required. The question can no longer be allowed to lie over, and if the bye-laws to be presently framed by a Sub-Committee are insufficient, it may be necessary to undertake legislation.

The year under reveiw witnessed the execution of much useful work, especially in the direction of sanitation and of structural improvements, such as the extension of drainage and water-supply and the improvement of *bastis*, and for their share in carrying out these measures, the executive officers of the Corporation, the Engineer and the Health Officer deserve special credit. The Commissioners themselves, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties which was very meritorious, and in some cases rose to the level of devotion. The year, though not actually one of straitened resources, was yet clouded by the shadow of impending pecuniary difficulties, and the policy of the Commissioners was doubtless on some occasions guided by this circumstance which induced them to shrink from expenditure on objects which have strong claims upon them. In executive matters an occasional want of vigour was apparent, especially in the collection of rates, the enforcement of the law in regard to license fees, and the recovery of the cost of improvements from the owners of *bastis*. Leaving these defects out of consideration, the services which the Corporation have rendered to the city, and the careful control which they have exercised over the various Departments of the municipal administration, are worthy of cordial acknowledgment. Throughout the year Messrs. Lee and Ritchie displayed the utmost industry and tact in discharging the duties of an appointment which requires the display of these valuable qualities in a marked degree.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884.

The Government of India having accorded sanction to this measure, the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in July 1892; and it was at once referred to a Select Committee, by whom numerous additions and alterations were made, some of which involved important questions of principle. It was then, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee in their preliminary report, republished for general comment, both official and non-official. The opinions thus invited disclosed a good deal of opposition to certain of the provisions embodied in the Bill, on the ground that they tended to interfere with the principles of local self-government. Sir Charles Elliott took note of these objections, and as he has no wish to insist on reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned, where the administration can be satisfactorily carried on without taking such a step, he formally withdrew, in a speech made at a meeting of the Legislative Council held towards the beginning of January 1893, some of the provisions of the Bill against which hostile criticism had chiefly been directed. The other points objected to by the public were left to the consideration of the Select Committee, to whom the opinions received were communicated. When proceedings had reached this stage the reorganisation of the Legislative Council on a mixed basis of election and nomination was in progress, and it was decided not to proceed with the Bill till the Council, and with it the Select Committee on the Bill, had been revised and enlarged. Nothing further therefore could be done before the close of the year.

Number of Municipalities.

The total number of municipalities in existence during the year was 146, or one more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the establishment, with effect from 1st April 1892, of a new municipality at Patuakhali in the district of Backergunge. The municipality has been included both in the first and second schedules of the

Act, so that the Commissioners—nine in number—are all appointed by Government, and their Chairman also. The population of the new municipality consists of 4,885 souls, of whom 875, or 17·9 per cent., are tax-payers.

Population and rate-payers.

The inhabitants of the 146 municipal towns number 2,731,182 persons, and even including Calcutta the municipal population bears a much smaller proportion* to the total population of these Provinces than it does in any of the large provinces of the Empire as shown by the recent census. The following table classifies by the number of their population the towns in which the Municipal Act is in force:—

	Percentage of urban to total population.*
Bengal	4·8
Madras	9·9
North-Western Provinces	11·3
Bombay	19·5

Municipalities with less than				2,000	inhabitants	1
„	between	2,000	and	5,000	„ ...	15
„	„	5,000	„	10,000	„ ...	41
„	„	10,000	„	15,000	„ ...	35
„	„	15,000	„	20,000	„ ...	18
„	„	20,000	„	30,000	„ ...	16
„	„	30,000	„	50,000	„ ...	11
„	„	50,000	„	100,000	„ ...	7
„	more than			100,000	„ ...	2
				Total	... ...	146

The total number of rate-payers was 464,800, representing only 17·01 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 34·4 in Birnagar, a small town in the Nadia district, to 8·3 in the Cuttack Municipality, which is remarkably low for so important a place, forming the head-quarters of a district and of a Division. The municipalities named in the margin, which are also the head-quarters of districts, show very low figures, and although in a certain limited number of places, of which Raniganj is an instance, the small percentage of rate-payers (9·8) may be accounted for by the presence in the town of a large number of day-labourers who pay no rates on holdings, it seems probable that, at all events in the towns named in the margin, many people who are properly liable to assessment have escaped taxation, more especially in those municipalities, such as Bankura, Darbhanga, Motihari, and Hazaribagh, where the personal tax is in force.

Bankura ...	12·8
Darjeeling	11·3
Dacca ...	11·7
Muzaffarpur	12·7
Darbhanga	9·7
Motihari ...	11·3
Monghyr ...	12·1
Bhagalpur ...	10·7
Hazaribagh	12·4

Elective System, and results of Elections held during the year.

The system under which two-thirds of the total number of Commissioners fixed for each municipality are elected by the rate-payers, is in force in 118 municipalities, whilst in 122 cases the Commissioners enjoy the privilege of electing their own Chairman. In the few remaining towns Government has reserved to itself the power of appointing the Commissioners or the Chairman, as the case may be, owing either to the backwardness of the locality, or to protect the interests of the public in places where party feeling runs high. It is only in 15 municipalities that Government exercises complete control in the appointment of both Commissioners and Chairman.

General elections were held in the Municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala in the district of the 24-Parganas: all the elections were contested except in one ward of Cossipore-Chitpur. The attendance of voters ranged between 85·8 and 24·9 per cent., the average being 61·3 in the former and 29·3 in the latter municipality in every 100 of the total number of electors qualified to vote. There were in all 88 bye-elections, of which 43 were uncontested; the percentage of attendance of voters varied in the contested cases from 85·8 at Cossipore-Chitpur to 2·3 at Baduria. Two only of the bye-elections failed—one at Berhampore in consequence of the failure of the electors to nominate a candidate within the prescribed time, and the other at Cuttack owing to the non-attendance of voters. In twenty of the bye-elections only did the proportion of voters reach one-quarter of the number actually entitled to the privilege. The low percentage of attendance in the majority of cases indicates

that the average voter sets but little store by the privilege of the franchise, or else has very little preference for one candidate over another.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table shows separately for each Division the constitution of the Committees of the municipalities it contains, together with the professions or occupations of their members :—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.			Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants and money-lenders.	School masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	138	225	363	23	340	49	88	75	1	57	37	13	10	33
Presidency	228	336	564	19	545	85	148	84	1	71	21	49	29	76
Rajshahi	88	97	185	42	143	40	34	42	6	14	3	16	1	29
Dacca	119	107	226	14	212	36	47	79	...	23	13	12	4	12
Chittagong	33	40	73	7	66	17	9	28	...	10	2	...	1	6
Patna	188	187	375	47	328	68	108	99	3	49	7	10	2	29
Bhagalpur	71	94	165	22	143	26	28	35	2	23	1	7	5	38
Orissa	43	32	75	6	69	23	9	26	...	3	...	5	4	5
Chota Nagpur ...	73	40	113	13	100	25	10	40	...	20	1	2	4	11
Total ...	981	1,158	2,139	193	1,946	369	481	508	13	270	85	114	60	239
Percentage on total...	45·8	54·1	...	9·02	90·98	17·2	22·4	23·7	·6	12·6	3·8	5·3	2·8	11·1
Ditto in 1891-92 ...	45·94	54·05	...	9·05	90·94	16·89	20·6	22·57	·61	10·7	6·1	3·05	2·5	16·7

The proportion of members of the legal profession is highest in the Chittagong, Chota Nagpur and Dacca Divisions, where it is 38·3, 35·4 and 34·9 per cent. respectively. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the percentage of this class is only 20·7 and 14·9 respectively. The landholding class are best represented in the Patna Division (28·8 per cent.), the Presidency (26·2 per cent.), Burdwan (24·2 per cent.), and Dacca (20·0 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Province of officials and of Europeans respectively has varied but little, while that of merchants and money-lenders has risen nearly 2 per cent.

Attendance at meetings.

The total number of meetings held during the year was 2,534, of which only 228, or 9 per cent., had to be adjourned. The largest number of meetings during the year in any municipality was thirty-nine, held by the Municipal Commissioners of Ranaghat, but fifteen of these meetings had to be adjourned. In Kumarkhali thirty-eight meetings were held, all of which were successful, and no adjournment was necessary. In forty-one municipalities the number of meetings held exceeded twenty. In 1891-92 thirty-seven municipalities attained this standard, against twenty in 1890-91. It is also noticeable that only fifteen municipalities (five of which are in the Presidency Division alone, and none in the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions) held less than one meeting a month, against twenty-two municipalities in the year preceding.

As regards the percentage of attendance of Commissioners at the meetings, the results compare very unfavourably with those of the previous year. It was only in eighty-six municipalities, against one hundred and two in 1891-92, that the attendance was more than 50 per cent.; whilst in three cases, viz., Chatra, Daltonganj, and Jhalda in the Chota Nagpur Division, the attendance reached the absurdly low figures of 8·2, 4·0 and 4·5 per cent. respectively of the total number of Commissioners. No explanation has been given of these extremely

unsatisfactory results, which seem to show that there is something radically wrong with the working of the Municipal Act in these towns. By far the highest percentage of attendance was attained in the Buxar and Jagdispur Municipalities in Shahabad, where it is shown to have been 82·3 and 82·2 respectively, or 8 per cent. better than in any other town; the highest percentage of the previous year was 87·5. The lowest percentage in 1891-92 was 30·7 at Ranchi, while in the year under review no less than five municipalities have returned smaller figures.

Ward Committees.

The opinion of local officers appears generally unfavourable to the formation of Ward Committees, as tending to decentralize and weaken the executive power of the Chairman. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, however, says that he has found them extremely useful as standing Sub-Committees for special enquiries and for carrying out special work. The system has been extended to very few municipalities during the year.

Assessments.

As in the previous year, the rate on holdings was in force in thirty-six municipalities, and it was levied below the legal maximum (which is, with two exceptions, 7½ per cent. on the annual value of holdings) in the twelve towns mentioned in the margin.

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.
Hooghly and Chinsura	6¼	Narayanganj ...	6¾
Krishnagar ...	6	Monghyr ...	6¼
Ranaghat ...	6½	Jamalpur ...	7
Santipur ...	6½	Bhagalpur ...	7
Darjeeling ...	6 *	Purnea ...	6
Dacca	8 *	Sahibganj ...	5

* The legal maximum for these two municipalities is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings.

It is obvious that these towns cannot plead the want of funds as an excuse for their failure to carry out sanitary or other improvements. It is satisfactory to notice, however, that the Municipalities of Darjeeling, Narayanganj, and Bhagalpur have so far realized their responsibilities that they have increased the rates of taxation by ½, ¾, and 2 per cent. respectively. The Commissioners of the Suri Municipality increased the rate of tax on persons by ⅛ per cent.

The average incidence per head of municipal taxation of all kinds throughout Bengal (excluding Calcutta) was Re. 0-12-8, against Re. 0-12-4 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation amounted to one rupee or upwards per head of the population in twenty-nine municipalities. The Rajshahi Division shows the highest taxation generally, whilst, on the other hand, none of the towns of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions find a place in it.

In sixty-three, as compared with sixty-seven municipalities in the previous year, the incidence amounted to 8 annas or less per head, and it was lowest in Ramjibanpur in the Burdwan Division and at Jagdispur in the Patna Division (Re. 0-3-3).

The general or partial revisions of assessment that came into force during the year resulted in an increase of income in thirty-six and a loss in twelve municipalities. The largest increase occurred in the Municipalities of Hooghly and Chinsura (Rs. 2,132), Howrah (Rs. 8,152), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 5,326), Baranagor (Rs. 2,269), Pabna (Rs. 2,380), Narayanganj (Rs. 3,085), Nasirabad (Rs. 2,365), Patna (Rs. 5,713), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 4,302). The largest reduction, viz. Rs. 896, was at Maniktala, due to reduction of assessment by the Appellate Committee. In the Patna Municipality a number of inconsistencies in the matter of assessment having come to the notice of the District Magistrate, the Municipal Commissioners have, on the advice of that officer, appointed an experienced special assessor for the work.

Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.

The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 26,73,682, of which Rs. 21,25,283, or 79·4 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 1,22,756, or 4·5 per cent., remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,25,643, being about 16 per cent. of the total demand. The arrear demand has slightly increased, having been Rs. 4,21,006 at the beginning of the year. The current demand was Rs. 22,52,676, of which Rs. 18,60,231, or 82·5 per cent., was realised, against 80· per cent. in the previous year; whilst of the arrear demands 62·9 per cent. was realised, against 67·1 in 1891-92. The

table below shows the percentages of collections attained by the municipalities in the respective Divisions, as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99·8 per cent.	9	13	10	6	4	5	7	9	1	2	14	14	2	4	2	2	3	2	52	57
„ 80 to 89 „	6	3	10	13	4	5	4	5	3	3	7	9	6	5	1	1	3	5	44	49
„ 70 to 79 „	4	4	11	13	...	1	5	3	1	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	28	26
„ 60 to 69 „	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	14	8
„ 50 to 59 „	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
„ 40 to 49 „	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Municipalities.	26	26	37	37	11	11	16	17	5	5	25	25	11	11	5	5	9	9	145	146

The Dacca and Chittagong Divisions have more than maintained their position of the previous year, whilst those of Rajshahi, Patna, and Chota Nagpur also exhibit a praiseworthy advance, but in the important Divisions of Burdwan and Presidency the results are again bad. The municipality which occupies the solitary place in the last group in the statement above is Maniktala, where the collections amounted only to 41·3 per cent.

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

License fees on offensive and dangerous trades were for the first time levied, under section 261 of the Act, at Dacca and Raniganj: a tax on professions and trades, under the above section, was also levied at Kotrung. The latrine tax was levied in Bankura from the second quarter of the year, and was also imposed for the first time in the Municipalities of English Bazar, Utterpara, Kumarkhali, and Sherpur (Bogra). Fees on the registration of carts were levied at Jahanabad and Madhubani, and a tax on carriages and on horses was imposed in the latter municipality. The Municipal Commissioners of Debhatta, in the district of Khulna, realised for the first time tolls at a ferry over a *khal* within their jurisdiction, to the levy of which they had obtained sanction in the preceding year.

Extension of various provisions of the Municipal Act and Bye-laws sanctioned during the year.

The conservancy and other provisions of Part VI of the Act were extended entirely or partially to the Municipalities of Kotrung, Serampore, South Suburbs, Taki, Brahmanbaria, Siwan, Dacca, and Jajpur. The provisions of Part IX of the Act relating to the construction and cleansing of latrines were extended to the entire area of the Utterpara Municipality, and to portions of the Municipalities of South Barrackpore, Krishnagar, and Kumarkhali. The provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act (cleansing of latrines), which were in force in only three wards of the Balasore Municipality, were extended to the remaining three wards; but ultimately the Commissioners were compelled to withdraw these provisions from the entire municipality, as it was found that they caused real hardship to the majority of the rate-payers, and the tax was remitted with retrospective effect from the beginning of the third quarter of the year under review. Bye-laws framed under section 350 of the Act by the Commissioners of the Gobardanga, Hajipur, and Sitamarhi Municipalities were confirmed during the year. The new Hackney Carriage Act was extended to the Municipalities of Hooghly, Chinsura, Serampore, Bhadreswar, Baidyabati, and Utterpara.

Income and Expenditure.

The following table compares the opening balances, income, expenditure, and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division for the year 1892-93 with those of the previous year:—

Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	60,043	97,281	7,27,004	7,39,434	7,87,047	8,36,715	6,89,837	7,63,580	97,210	73,135
Presidency ...	91,543	1,01,227	5,90,128	6,13,546	6,81,671	7,14,773	5,80,444	5,97,136	1,01,227	1,17,637
Rajshahi ...	44,699	24,578	3,01,971	3,63,477	3,46,670	3,88,055	3,22,093	3,38,715	24,577	49,340
Dacca ...	65,090	53,689	3,32,822	3,88,414	3,97,912	4,42,103	3,44,223	4,04,449	53,689	37,654
Chittagong ...	12,394	14,448	78,069	77,823	90,463	92,271	76,015	82,362	14,448	9,909
Patna ...	44,853	60,108	5,21,702	5,38,934	5,66,555	5,99,042	5,06,453	5,25,479	60,102	73,536
Bhagalpur ...	22,549	25,701	1,94,506	2,29,253	2,17,055	2,54,954	1,89,854	2,23,784	27,201	31,170
Orissa ...	5,391	3,117	92,488	1,20,236	97,879	1,23,353	94,762	1,17,966	3,117	5,387
Chota Nagpur ...	14,290	17,457	65,542	72,206	79,832	89,663	62,375	68,061	17,457	21,602
Total ...	3,60,852	3,97,606	29,04,232	31,43,323	32,65,084	35,40,929	28,66,056	31,21,532	3,99,028	4,19,397

There is a total discrepancy of Rs. 1,422 between the closing balance of 1891-92 and the opening balance of 1892-93, mainly owing to the writing off, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, of a sum of Rs. 1,500 claimed by the Colgong Municipality as due from Government on account of certain balances since the year 1878-79. The other differences are slight and are due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

Income.

It is satisfactory to notice that there was a total increase of Rs. 2,39,091 in the income of the municipalities or, excluding the increase of Rs. 23,677 under debt and suspense heads, a net increase of Rs. 2,15,414.

The nett increase or decrease of income from taxation proper in each Division during each of the last four years, as compared with the next preceding year, is shown in the following table:—

Division.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the year immediately preceding.				Total (nett result).
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Burdwan ...	+ 7,318	+35,973	+ 381	+ 44,502	+ 88,174
Presidency ...	Not known*	+31,785	+ 37,344	— 20,498	+ 48,631
Rajshahi ...	+ 7,371	+ 7,820	— 693	+ 28,185	+ 42,683
Dacca ...	— 8,739	—13,059	+ 18,393	+ 10,340	+ 6,935
Chittagong ...	— 6,177	+ 4,589	+ 5,561	— 4,129	— 156
Patna ...	+36,730	— 2,374	+ 27,103	— 1,634	+ 59,825
Bhagalpur ...	+ 1,826	—10,153	+ 15,298	+ 13,964	+ 20,935
Orissa ...	+11,172	+ 1,820	— 1,793	+ 10,399	+ 21,598
Chota Nagpur ...	+ 8,003	— 352	+ 2,608	— 1,932	+ 8,327
Net Total ...	+57,504	+56,049	+1,04,202	+ 79,197	2,96,952

* Owing to the abolition of the Suburban Municipality on the 1st April 1888.

Thus the total income from taxation during 1892-93 shows an increase of Rs. 79,197, or 3·7 per cent., over that of the previous year, as against an increase of 5·2 per cent. during 1891-92. The increase in the five Divisions named in the margin ranged between 16·0 and 4·5 per cent. of the previous year's income, whilst there was a falling off in the remaining four Divisions, varying from 7·4 per cent.

Burdwan	8·1
Rajshahi	16·0
Dacca	4·5
Bhagalpur	9·6
Orissa	15·7

in the Chittagong Division to ·4 per cent. in the Patna Division. In the Presidency Division there was a falling off in all the districts except Jessore, where there was a small increase of Rs. 307, the total income of the Division showing a falling off of 4·4 per cent. Of the five municipalities in the Chittagong Division, three show a falling off, viz., Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and Brahmanbaria, in the first of which the income was reduced by Rs. 4,332. It may, however, be remarked that the comparison of the figures under this head for any two years does not correctly show whether the income is in fact increasing or declining, owing to the variations that occur from year to year in the actual amounts collected. But the figures in column 6 of the statement given above, which refer to five years, show that, on the whole, there has been a steady increase in the income from taxation in all Divisions except in Chittagong. Omitting the figures for the Presidency Division for all the years, we find that the income, which amounted to Rs. 14,90,590 in 1888-89, has been increased by Rs. 2,48,321, which is equivalent to a percentage of 4·1 per annum. The total municipal receipts show an increase under all the heads except three, as shown below:—

Heads of revenue.	Amount of increase.		Percentage of increase.
	Rs.		
Taxation—			
Rate on houses and lands	18,775		2·4
Tax on professions and trades	4,641		20·1
Tolls on roads and at ferries	488		·4
Water-rate	6,119		20·6
Lighting rate	456		1·2
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates). ...	39,819		11·0
Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	13,030		100·
Total taxation ...	...	83,328	6·1
Realisations under special Acts ...	5,420		4·7
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	20,765		7·5
Grants and contributions	81,177		75·2
Miscellaneous	28,855		48·8
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of debt	6,954		100·
Advances	19,866		13·9
Deposits	4,757		10·5
		1,66,894	22·3
Total increase ...		2,50,222	11·9

On the other hand, there was a decrease under the three following heads only:—

Heads of revenue.	Amount of decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	
Tax on animals and vehicles	3,392	1·8
Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property	739	·13
Loans	7,000	11·1
	11,131	1·3

There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,39,091, or 8·2 per cent., on the total income, under all the heads taken together.

Rate on houses and lands.

This rate is levied in thirty-six municipalities, but as these, with a few exceptions, comprise the most important towns in the Province, the total revenue from this rate amounts to Rs. 7,97,804, against Rs. 5,63,646 realised in the remaining one hundred and ten municipalities, where the alternative tax on persons according to their circumstances and property is in force. In none of the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division is the rate on holdings in force. The increase of Rs. 18,775 in

this rate was shared by five Divisions, viz., those of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Orissa; in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions the revenue from this source largely decreased, while in the Patna Division it was almost stationary. Better collections and in some cases the enhancement of existing assessments caused an increase in the income of all the municipalities in the Burdwan Division, where the tax is in force, except in the Hooghly and Chinsura Municipality. The collections at Raniganj rose from Rs. 7,094 during 1891-92 to Rs. 13,950, while Burdwan and Howrah show large increases of Rs. 3,035 and 7,167 respectively. In the Rajshahi Division, the town of Darjeeling shows an increase of Rs. 4,008, due to the raising of the rate of taxation from 5½ to 6 per cent. on the annual value of holdings. In the Dacca Division there was an increase in both the Dacca and Narayanganj Municipalities; that in the latter town, amounting to Rs. 3,015, was due mainly to an enhancement in the rate. Of the five municipalities in the Bhagalpur Division in which this tax is in force, there was an increase in all except Purnea, where there was a small falling off. In Bhagalpur the large increase of Rs. 6,019 was due to the tax being levied at a higher rate. There was a slight increase in Puri, in the Orissa Division, due to greater energy in collection. Among the seven municipalities in the Presidency Division where a rate on holdings is in force, there was a large decrease in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 1,260), Maniktala (Rs. 4,303), South Suburban (Rs. 2,144), and Santipur (Rs. 6,461), whilst the remaining three show a slight improvement. The decrease in Cossipore-Chitpur, as well as in Chittagong, is more nominal than real, as there were smaller arrears to collect during 1892-93 than in the previous year. The decline elsewhere was caused by short collections.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

As an alternative to the rate on holdings this tax is in force in one hundred and ten municipalities, distributed among all the nine Divisions. In the Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions the income increased by Rs. 8,581 and Rs. 1,855 respectively; in all the other Divisions it decreased. Among the municipalities there was an increase in revenue in forty, and a decrease in sixty-nine towns, excluding the newly-created municipality of Patuakhali. It occurred chiefly in the Municipalities of Bansberia (Rs. 1,738), South Barrackpore (Rs. 2,621), Rampur Boalia (Rs. 1,470), Dinajpur (Rs. 2,283), Darbhanga (Rs. 1,439), and Jajpur (Rs. 1,522), whilst in Lalbagh and Arrah the income fell off by Rs. 3,198 and Rs. 1,903 respectively. Apart from such inconstant quantities as the amount of energy infused into the work of collection and the amount of arrears left from previous years, the decrease in the income from the tax is ascribed generally to the pressure caused by the high price of food-grains, and the increase to revision of assessment, and in one case (Pabna) to an increase in the rate of the tax: in some cases even the revision of assessment resulted in the reduction of income.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The receipts from this tax rose considerably in the Rajshahi Division, notably in the Rangpur Municipality, where there was an increase, partly due to the collection of arrears, from Rs. 3,978 in 1891-92 to Rs. 6,358. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the revenue was almost stationary, and in the remaining six Divisions it fell off, the Presidency Division showing the largest decrease. The general falling off is attributed either to dulness of trade during the year or to laxity of supervision.

Tax on professions and trades.

The Presidency and Patna Divisions each show a large increase, which in the former Division was distributed in small amounts among several municipalities. The Patna Municipality shows a large advance of Rs. 4,238, no explanation of which has been furnished.

Tolls on roads and at ferries.

The income under this head improved in the Presidency, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, while there was a falling off of Rs. 10,588 in the Patna Division. Taking the case of individual municipalties, the receipts increased largely at Lalbagh (Rs. 2,275), Dinajpur (Rs. 1,212), Monghyr (Rs. 1,500), Bhagalpur (Rs. 2,143), and Cuttack (Rs. 2,736); whilst they declined at Muzaffarpur (Rs. 8,125), Chapra (Rs. 1,414), and at Daudnagar, where the income fell off from Rs. 1,153 in 1891-92 to Rs. 204 during 1892-93. At Lalbagh the increase

was due to the Jiyaganj ferry being taken under direct management, whilst in other places the increase is attributed either to competition among the bidders for the farm of the ferries or to the prompt collection of rents. The very large falling off at Muzaffarpur was caused by the opening of a bridge over the Little Gandak river by the District Board of Muzaffarpur, and the consequent closing of the Akharaghat ferry.

Water-rate.

This rate was levied only at Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur. Although at Dacca the residents enjoy a filtered water-supply, in accordance with the terms of the gift of the Nawabs, who paid Rs. 1,50,000 towards the cost of the works, they are not required to pay any tax. There was an increase of Rs. 2,136 in Burdwan, due to better collections; of Rs. 2,979 in Darjeeling, owing to the tax being raised ½ per cent.; and of Rs. 1,069 in Bhagalpur, owing to the realisation of arrears.

Lighting rate.

This is levied only in Howrah, where there was a small increase of Rs. 456 caused by an improvement in the system of collection.

Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).

The increase of income under this head was distributed among all the Divisions except Presidency and Chittagong, where there was a falling off of Rs. 5,311 and Rs. 85 respectively. The large comparative increase in Patna is contributed by Patna City, and in the Orissa Division by all three head-quarter municipalities. The largest increase in any single town occurred in Howrah, where it amounted to Rs. 10,304, and was due to a revision of assessment. The tax was levied for the first time in the towns of Bankura, Utterpara, Kumarkhali, English Bazar (Malda), and Sherpur (Bogra).

Miscellaneous penalties.

This sub-head has been newly opened to show the penalties realised on the collection of arrear demands of taxes. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 13,030, and were largest in Patna, Dacca, Balasore, and Barisal.

Private munificence.

The following instances of private munificence are specially deserving of acknowledgment:—Lala Bangsa Gopal Chandé erected a town hall at Burdwan at his own cost, with the intention of making it over to the municipality, and also paid Rs. 500 towards the cost of repairing the ward for females attached to the Burdwan Charitable Dispensary. The untimely death of the donor prevented the transfer of the building to the municipality, but under the terms of his will, the executors will hand it over. The People's Association at Baidyabati commenced erecting a building for the accommodation of *Ganga-jatris* from the interior. Babus Kanai Lal Khan and Uma Charan Khan excavated a large tank at Mankundu, and erected two pucka ghats for the use of the public at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. Babu Sham Das Mandal constructed a pucka bathing ghat at Bhadresvar, at a cost of about Rs. 7,500. Babus Kedar Nath Mukerjia and Tarini Charan Roy, who expended a large sum of money in constructing two masonry ghats in Bally, spent Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,750 respectively in erecting sheds over those ghats. Babu Chuni Lal Khetri, of Calcutta, who owns some house property in the Bally Municipality, is constructing a masonry ghat on the Ganges, at a cost of Rs. 8,000. In South Barrackpore a bathing ghat was erected by Babu Trannath Banerjee at a cost of Rs. 30,000. In Naihati a contribution of Rs. 9,000 was made by Srimati Monmohini Dasi for the construction of a ghat with a shelter on the bank of the river Hooghly, while a similar ghat was constructed by Pandit Rakhal Das Nayaratna at a cost of Rs. 2,500. The Sarada Prasanna Charitable Dispensary and a school at Gobardanga are maintained and managed solely by the local zamindar, Babu Girija Prosonno Mukherjee, who is Chairman of the Municipality. Babu Ram Gopal Rakshit, a merchant, also maintains a charitable dispensary at his own expense in the Gobardanga Municipality. The Narail zamindars have empowered the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality to re-excavate at their cost a tank belonging to them in the municipality: the Chairman estimates the expenditure at Rs. 1,500. The owners of the Dighapatia estate in Rajshahi sent a cheque for Rs. 1,000 for the re-excavation of a tank belonging to them within the Jessore Municipality, and also paid Rs. 1,755 to the Rampur Boalia Municipality for the excavation of a large tank in that town. At Kandi there is a

dispensary maintained by an endowment made by a member of the Paikpara family, whose ancestral residence is in that place. In Debhatta, a dispensary and library are maintained by the zamindars. In Sirajganj, a substantial iron latrine, costing Rs. 1,000, was presented to the municipality by the Manager of the local jute mill. Babu Kali Kumar Mozumdar, the Sirajganj Jute Company, Limited, and Syed Hossen Uddin Ahmed have gratuitously given lands for the construction of four masonry wells in different parts of the town. The Bogra Municipality received a subscription of Rs. 1,973 in aid of the construction of the Municipal Middle Anglo-Vernacular School building. A masonry building, intended as a shelter for cremation parties, was constructed at the Bogra Municipal burning ghat by Babu Rajani Kant Majumdar, Chairman of the Municipality, in memory of his deceased daughter. Raja Janaki Ballav Sen of Dimla, Chairman of the Rangpur Municipality, made a donation of Rs. 1,200 to the municipality towards the cost of the new Municipal Office building. Some private gentlemen at Faridpur contributed Rs. 1,500 for the construction of a masonry building for the female ward attached to the local charitable dispensary. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur, of Muktagatcha, paid to the Nasirabad Municipality Rs. 65,000 out of his promised donation of Rs. 1,12,500 for the construction of the Raj Rajeshvari water-works, and Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a concrete drain in that town. Srimati Bidyamoyee Debya Chaudhurain, of Muktagatcha, paid Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a ward for females attached to the Nasirabad Charitable Dispensary. Rai Abhoy Charn Mitter Bahadur, of Chittagong, has constructed a burning ghat at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,100. Raja Raj Rajeswari Proshad Singh, zamindar of Surajpura, has given Rs. 1,50,000, and Rai Jai Perkash Lall Bahadur, C.I.E., of Dumraon, Rs. 25,000 for the construction of water-works at Arrah. Messrs. Burrows, Thomson and Mylne, of Bihia, contributed Rs. 1,903 towards the maintenance of the Jagdispur dispensary, and of a middle class English school. Babu Nandan Lall, a zamindar of Muzaffarpur, contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of draining the town of Muzaffarpur. Chowdhry Mohadeo Proshad, of Nonpur, made a gift of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a cholera ward to be attached to the Sitamarhi dispensary, and has also promised to make a further grant for the purchase of a site for the purpose. The late Maharaja of Bettiah constructed a hospital for females in the Bettiah town at a cost of about Rs. 60,000, which was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the treatment of the sick on the 12th April 1893. Babu Udit Narain Singh paid Rs. 6,000 to the Bhagalpur Municipality for the water-works in that town, out of his promised contribution of Rs. 26,000.

Expenditure.

The total municipal expenditure of the Province (excluding Calcutta) was Rs. 31,21,532 against Rs. 28,66,056 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,55,476. The total balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,19,397, against Rs. 3,99,028 of the year 1891-92. Taking the Province as a whole, every Rs. 100 of municipal expenditure was distributed as follows:—Conservancy 29·07, Public Works 19·21, Establishment 11·3, Medical 9·47, Lighting 5·28, Education 4·6, Drainage 3·56, and Vaccination ·65. The conditions of the different municipalities vary so much that it is unsafe to draw conclusions, except of a very general character, from the Divisional statistics; but, so far as efficiency may be inferred from expenditure, it appears that conservancy receives the greatest attention in the Presidency and Orissa Divisions, and is least cared for in those of Dacca and Chittagong. Upon public works the expenditure was comparatively highest in the Bhagalpur, Presidency, and Chittagong Divisions, while in those of Burdwan and Chota Nagpur it was much below the provincial average. The proportionate cost of establishment was highest in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Patna, and lowest in Dacca. Towards the medical needs of the people the greatest comparative liberality was shown by the Municipal Commissioners in the Chittagong, Chota Nagpur, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, while the Presidency Division is last in this respect. In respect of education, on the contrary, the municipalities of this Division take the second place, bein surpassed only by those of Chittagong. The largest outlay was as usual incurred on conservancy (Rs. 8,41,573), roads (Rs. 4,40,297), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 2,74,125), office establishment (Rs. 1,89,831), lighting (Rs. 1,52,825),

collection of taxes (Rs. 1,40,085), and public instruction (Rs. 1,33,275). A large sum of Rs. 2,16,467 was also spent in a small number of municipalities on improving the water-supply. The chief differences in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year (excluding the debt and suspense heads), are the following:—

Increase.

Heads of expenditure.	Amount of increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	
Lighting	13,310	9·5
Water-supply	1,26,691	141·1
Drainage	8,370	8·8
Conservancy	41,208	5·1
Hospitals and dispensaries	15,581	6·0
Markets and slaughter-houses	8,138	77·6
Public Works establishment	14,108	30·0
Roads	7,697	1·7
Public instruction	3,207	2·4
Miscellaneous	3,733	2·4

Decrease.

Heads of expenditure.	Amount of decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	
Registration of births and deaths ...	10,886	12,370·4
Public Works buildings	8,667	18·6

Office and Collection Establishment.

The total cost on account of office establishment and collection of taxes and tolls shows an increase of only Rs. 2,597, or less than 1 per cent., as compared with the previous year; but the figures are misleading, for they have been reduced by the transfer to the proper head of account of Rs. 7,175 expended in Darjeeling on account of Public Works establishment, but wrongly credited in previous years to that of general establishment. Notwithstanding the remarks made in the Resolution on the working of Municipalities during 1891-92, expenditure on establishment has again increased in all Divisions except in Rajshahi Almost all the Divisional Commissioners comment unfavourably on this tendency, and are fully alive to the necessity of opposing it. Little therefore will be gained by giving Divisional figures, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw particular attention to the municipalities named in the margin, where the expenditure on office and collecting establishment alone exceeds one quarter of the annual income.

Taki	... 28·3	Patuakhali	... 26·2
Meherpur	... 25·3	Jagdispur	... 27·9
Moheshpur	... 27·8	Lalganj	... 37·2
Debhatta	... 26·1	Roserah	... 26·9
Bhadreswar	... 25·3	Jamui	... 25·3
Kotrung	... 29·7	Colgong	... 25·2
Khirpai	... 25·93	Lohardaga	... 30·9
Daltonganj	... ... 25·2		

Lighting.

The total expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 1,39,515 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,52,825. The increase occurred in all Divisions except Bhagalpur, where there was a slight falling off. In Howrah the contract with the Oriental Gas Company expired, and negotiations were in progress for having the whole town lighted by electric light.

Water-supply.

Rupees 2,16,467 were spent in improving the water-supply, as compared with Rs. 89,776 in the year 1891-92. This large increase was shared by all the Divisions except Rajshahi, where there was a falling off of Rs. 4,236. It was most noticeable in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 48,753 and Rs. 69,237 respectively. In the former Division the increase amounted to Rs. 35,079 in the Municipality of Burdwan and Rs. 11,338 in Howrah. At Burdwan the Commissioners are taking measures to extend and improve the water-supply in the town, and with this object they spent Rs. 37,356 chiefly in

purchasing machinery for the extension of the water-works. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah acquired a tank at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and spent Rs. 3,411 in sinking wells and in filling tanks with water from the river during the hot season when water was scarce. A large scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality spent Rs. 1,472 in sinking a well, in re-excavating and leasing tanks and in repairing tube wells. The East Indian Railway Company having resolved to make Hooghly a main pumping station, and to draw water there from the river, the Chairman of the Municipality, acting on the Commissioner's suggestion, asked the Agent of the Company to allow large tanks situated at convenient distances from the main channel to be filled by means of branch pipes, the Municipality paying for the water: the Agent has expressed willingness to comply, but the exact terms have not yet been settled. In the Dacca Division the large increase is due to the expenditure of Rs. 92,177 on the construction of the Raj Rajeshvari water-works at Nasirabad, the gift of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur: the work was in progress, but not completed during the year. The falling off in the Rajshahi Division was due to the completion of the water-works at Kurseong and to less capital expenditure having been incurred in the extension of the water-works at Darjeeling. In the Presidency Division the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,655 to Rs. 5,753, no expenditure at all having been incurred by thirteen municipalities, among which are all those of the Murshidabad district and all those of the Khulna district, except the Khulna Municipality itself. The increase occurred mainly in the Barasat, Jessore, and Khulna Municipalities. The water-supply at the latter place is good, thanks to the exertions of the late Dr. K. D. Ghose, who arranged for the pumping up of water from tanks into reservoirs for settling. The Cossipore-Chitpur Municipal Commissioners lately received from the Corporation of Calcutta Rs. 12,500, being their share of the fund raised by the late Suburban Municipality for extending the Calcutta water-supply to the Suburbs; and this sum it is proposed to devote to the carrying out of a scheme for the supply of filtered water from the Falta water-works. The Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality obtained sanction to a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government for the purpose of supplying the town with filtered water from the Calcutta mains. The Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality also have applied to the Corporation of Calcutta for the extension of the filtered water-supply to the most important wards in the former, and negotiations on the subject are, it is reported, progressing. A supply of good drinking water is still much needed in all the three municipalities in the district of Jessore: as to the Jessore Municipality, the Commissioner reports that it is proposed to throw up an embankment which would convert the old bed of the Bhairab river into a lake, and this scheme is at present engaging the attention of the Sanitary Board. The question of supplying the town of Arrah with pure drinking water from the river Sone was fully discussed during the year, and a scheme has been finally sanctioned by Government. The Arrah Municipality and the District Board have each promised to contribute a lakh of rupees, and, as already stated, Raja Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh, zamindar of Surajpura, has paid Rs. 1,50,000 and Rai Jai Perkash Lall Bahadur, C.I.E., of Dumraon, Rs. 25,000 towards the project. The work has commenced, and the contractors are under heavy penalties to deliver filtered water from the Sone river throughout the town on or before the 28th February 1894. At Gaya a sum of Rs. 2,249 was spent in experimentally sinking a well in the bed of the Falgu river, to ascertain whether a sufficient current of water can be found beneath the sandy bed in the dry season. Besides the municipalities mentioned in this paragraph, in several others expenditure was incurred in sinking wells, or excavating tanks, or improving existing wells or tanks; and in many towns wells or tanks were specially preserved from pollution. The supply of pure water for drinking purposes is one of the first municipal needs of a town, and the Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that all municipalities should be required to provide for it, according to the resources and opportunities of each, either by the excavation of wells or tanks, if the supply is insufficient, or by protecting and reserving the existing sources of supply.

The four Divisions named in the margin incurred the increased expenditure noted against each, whilst the expenditure in the Chittagong Division was almost stationary: in the remaining Divisions there was a falling off of expenditure. The decrease was due mainly to the laudable desire on the part of the Municipal Commissioners to proceed cautiously on an approved plan after taking a proper survey and levels of the area to be drained. The following municipalities spent comparatively large sums on drainage:—

Drainage.

Division.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Orissa ...	7,136
Rajshahi ...	4,673
Dacca ...	1,948
Bhagalpur ...	1,174

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	2,986	Nasirabad ...	2,622
Serampore ...	3,668	Gaya	2,459
Darjeeling ...	12,749	Muzaffarpur ...	2,064
Rampur Boalia ...	6,695	Cuttack ...	2,139
Dacca	4,812	Puri	9,144

The Municipal Commissioners are generally alive to the necessity for the improvement of drainage, and several schemes are in various stages of progress. Levels have been or are being taken in the towns named in the margin preliminary to the preparation of satisfactory drainage schemes. In Serampore the new main channel to Konnagar, for which Government lent Rs. 30,000, is approaching completion. In Darjeeling nearly all the drains that receive foul water have been remodelled and made of concrete and cement or half-round glazed tiles. In Rampur Boalia several culverts and a large drain were constructed to facilitate the flushing of tanks and ditches with river water, and the main drainage channels were overhauled and properly levelled. The drainage scheme of the Patna Municipality was sanctioned during the year, and a loan of Rs. 3,18,000 has been granted by Government to carry out the project: the work has already been taken in hand, and is being pushed on vigorously under the supervision of the District Engineer. The drainage of the town of Darbhanga is very defective, and a comprehensive scheme is much needed: plans and estimates have, it is reported, been framed, but it is quite clear that until the income of the municipality is placed on a proper footing, nothing further can be done. Considering that this town takes the fourth place among the mufassal municipalities in point of population, the average incidence of taxation (Re. 0-5-7) is extremely low. The improvement of the main drainage system of the town of Cuttack engaged the attention of the Commissioners during the year, but the Executive Engineer of the Puri Division, who was also a Commissioner, being consulted, reported that owing to the natural features of the town, no effective scheme of drainage was possible. The Baradanda drainage work of the Puri Municipality, for which a loan of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by Government, was begun towards the close of 1891-92; Rs. 15,000 were drawn during the year, of which about Rs. 9,000 were spent.

Hooghly and Chinsura.
Baidyabati.
Howrah.
Motihari.
Bogra.
Dacca.
Nasirabad.

The total expenditure on this item was Rs. 8,41,573, against Rs. 8,00,365 in the previous year. Increased expenditure was incurred in all Divisions except those of Dacca and Chittagong, notably in the Patna, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 12,954, Rs. 11,642, and Rs. 7,210 respectively. In the Burdwan Division the increase was shared by several municipalities, among which may be mentioned Howrah (Rs. 6,056), Burdwan (Rs. 2,154), Bankura (Rs. 1,075), and Utterpara (Rs. 1,647), whilst the expenditure fell off by Rs. 1,177 at Serampore and Rs. 1,403 at Midnapore. Although Part IX of the Municipal Act was extended to the Kalna Municipality several years ago, effect was given to it for the first time in 1892-93. Similarly, the Commissioners of Katwa and Bally Municipalities have shown most unwarrantable dilatoriness in levying latrine rates, no steps having yet been taken to impose the tax, although Part IX of the Act has been for some time in force in both these towns. In the Presidency Division the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality shows an increase of Rs. 9,261 owing to the acquisition of a new trenching ground. In the Rajshahi Division nine municipalities shew

Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.

an increase of expenditure on conservancy, which was due in Darjeeling to the remodelling of public latrines, in Rampur Boalia and Rangpur to the increase of conservancy establishment, and in Nator to the construction and improvement of the municipal latrines. The increase in the Patna Division was shared generally by the municipalities in the Division, the advance being most marked at Muzaffarpur (Rs. 4,099) and Patna (Rs. 2,103). The purchase of ten patent iron latrines accounts for the increase in Muzaffarpur. Considering the very low rate of taxation prevailing in Darbhanga, there appears to be no reason why the provisions of Part IX of the Act should not be enforced there, and the Commissioner has been requested to submit a full report with his own views on the subject, for the information and orders of Government. The conservancy arrangements of the Chapra Municipality are reported to be all that can be desired, and in Patna a number of the well-privies have been closed. At Dacca an economy of Rs. 3,304 was effected in cost of establishment and of feeding cattle.

The ratios to total expenditure of the sums spent by the various municipalities on their conservancy arrangements again display most remarkable variations. The average expenditure throughout the Province was 29·07 per cent. of the whole, against 30·1 in the previous year, and under this head the figures vary between 60·7 in Maniktala and ·6 at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh. In the twenty-one municipalities shown below, less than 10 per cent. of their expenditure was devoted to this object:—

Name of Municipality.	Percentage of cost.		Name of Municipality.	Percentage of cost.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
Bansbaria ...	10·3	7·2	Satkhira ...	20·6	4·4
Chandrakona ...	9·08	9·35	Debhatta ...	3·4	1·03
Khirpai ...	3·6	7·4	Chanduria ...	Nil	2·5
Baruipur ...	4·8	4·3	Patuakhali ...	(New)	1·03
Joynagar ...	7·1	5·7	Nasirabad ...	18·5	4·87
North Dum-Dum ...	7·2	7·8	Sherpur ...	3·8	5·4
Taki ...	2·7	3·7	Bazitpur ...	1·6	·6
Kumarkhali ...	6·09	8·9	Netrakona ...	11·8	6·5
Meherpore ...	7·02	6·7	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	1·7
Chakdaha ...	7·3	9·4	Kishanganj ...	11·59	8·79
Moheshpur ...	7·9	8·3			

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,58,544 in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,74,125, the increase being contributed to by all the Divisions except Rajshahi and Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 1,604 and Rs. 381 respectively. The increase is attributed variously to the cost of repairs to buildings, to higher prices of food-grains during the year, to the purchase of instruments or furniture, to increments of pay to the medical officers in charge on passing the septennial examination, and to other causes. In Howrah the Commissioners increased their contribution to the General Hospital from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month. At Sahibganj a new building was constructed for the accommodation of the hospital. In Bankura the fact that the charges in the previous year were unusually large owing to the construction of a masonry ward, accounts for the falling off in the year under review. Nineteen municipalities incurred no expenditure on this account, whilst four others spent less than Rs. 100 each on medical charity. The percentage of expenditure throughout the Province was 9·47 of the whole, against 9·7 in 1891-92. In the municipalities named in the margin the percentage was excessively high, and the Lieutenant-Governor has requested Commissioners to enquire whether it should not be reduced by inducing the District Boards to contribute some share to the cost of maintenance. The Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong have agreed with the District Board of Chittagong and the Port Commissioners to replace their present small hospital by a central hospital which will provide suitable accommodation for males and females, both Native and European, as also for the treatment of sailors from the port.

Barh ...	39·74
Khirpai ...	37·0
Jagdispur ...	34·3
Madhubani ...	33·5
Ramjibanpur ...	29·19
Bettiah ...	28·6
Raghunathpur ...	28·4
Birnagar ...	26·9
Roserah ...	26·9

There was no very marked advance made during the year in extending medical aid to women. The Burdwan Municipality spent Rs. 52 on account of the salary of a midwife to be attached to the dispensary; she resigned in June, and a successor was not appointed until just before the close of the year. In Utterpara a passed female Hospital Assistant was entertained on a salary of Rs. 30 a month. A nurse for women was employed in the Faridpur Charitable Hospital, her salary being contributed almost entirely by the European residents of the place. The Barisal Municipality also entertained a female assistant at the dispensary. A satisfactory arrangement has been made at Monghyr by which half the pay of a female Hospital Assistant is to be contributed by the Municipality and the other half by the Committee of the Dufferin Fund. The Dufferin Hospital at Darbhanga, maintained by the Maharaja, continues to do good work. The foundation of a small zanana hospital at Khulna is projected, and at Berhampore and Kandi female hospitals have been started by private liberality. To commemorate Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Chota Nagpur in November 1892, some of the leading zamindars of the Division have made liberal donations to the Countess of Dufferin Fund, to be expended in establishing zanana hospitals at Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

Female Medical Education.

The only municipalities which contributed towards the support of a female student at any Government medical school were those of Burdwan, Serampore, Rampur Boalia, Patna, and Dumraon: in a few instances offers of scholarships were made, but no candidates came forward to claim them.

Vaccination.

Two hundred and fifteen vaccinators were employed at a cost of Rs. 19,039; they performed a total number of 91,609 vaccinations, including 85,768 primary operations and 5,841 revaccinations, each vaccinator performing on an average 426 operations. The highest average was attained in the Orissa Division, where it came up to 755, and the lowest in Chittagong, where it was only 219. As in the previous year, 3·1 per cent. of the total municipal population received protection during the year besides those who were revaccinated. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all the municipalities of the Province except Pirojpur, Patuakhali, and Raghunathpur, and arrangements are being made for the extension of the provisions of the Act to the last two towns. There was only one prosecution under the Act, viz. at Kendrapara, where the offender was fined one rupee. The average cost of each successful operation was three annas and one pie.

Public Works.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,56,127, as compared with Rs. 5,42,018 in 1891-92. The greater part of this sum, namely Rs. 4,40,297, was spent on roads. The expenditure on Public Works establishment was greater by Rs. 14,108 than in the previous year. Part of this increase is nominal, being due, as before stated, to the transfer to this head of account of Rs. 7,175 spent in Darjeeling, which had been wrongly credited in previous years under "General establishment." The rest of the increase occurred chiefly in Dacca Municipality, where the expenditure under this head is shown to have been Rs. 5,296, against nothing in the year 1891-92. No explanation of this sudden increase is given, but apparently it is due to the fact that the expenditure was wrongly shown in previous years under the head of "Roads." The outlay on buildings fell from Rs. 55,025 in 1891-92 to Rs. 46,358. No works of importance were completed during the year.

Public Instruction.

The total expenditure incurred by municipalities on public instruction was Rs. 1,33,275, against Rs. 1,30,068 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 3,207. All the Divisions contributed to the increase more or less, except those of the Presidency and Dacca, where a decrease occurred of Rs. 539 and Rs. 3,094 respectively. The largest increase was, as in the previous year, in the Rajshahi Division, where it came to Rs. 2,310: out of the eleven municipalities in that Division, eight show an increase, the largest difference being in Bogra, where the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,820 in 1891-92 to Rs. 4,141. This was due mainly to an expenditure of Rs. 1,970 incurred on buildings and furniture for the local middle vernacular school, the maintenance and management of which were transferred by Government to the Municipality. The large falling off in the Dacca Division was shared by thirteen municipalities, the expenditure at Sherpur having been

reduced from Rs. 1,284 to Rs. 270, owing to the reduction of the municipal grants to secondary schools.

The total actual expenditure on primary education was Rs. 33,024, against Rs. 23,033 in 1891-92. This amount falls far short of the standard fixed by Government, viz., 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary annual income of the municipalities during the year, for that would have amounted in 1892-93 to Rs. 67,028; but the increase in expenditure, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except the Presidency Division, where there was a slight falling off of Rs. 233. It was most marked in the Burdwan, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 3,688, 3,783 and 1,280 respectively. No expenditure was incurred on primary education in the seventeen municipalities named in the margin, no less than eight of which are in the Dacca Division.

Name of Division.	Name of Municipality.
Burdwan	... Suri.
	Khirpai.
Presidency	... North Dum-Dum.
	Santipur.
	Birnagar.
Rajshahi	... Darjeeling.
	Kurseong.
Dacca	... Dacca.
	Narayanganj.
	Nalchiti.
	Jhalokati.
	Patuakhali.
	Muktagacha.
	Sherpur.
	Bazitpur.
Chittagong	... Chittagong.
	Comilla.

No expenditure whatever was incurred on education in the Municipality of North Dum-Dum in the 24-Parganas and in the newly-created Municipality of Patuakhali in Backergunge.

Loans.

Although considerable activity has been displayed by municipalities in preparing schemes for water-supply and drainage for which loans were sanctioned in several cases, the amount actually advanced as loans during 1892-93 was Rs. 56,000, against Rs. 63,000 in the previous year. Besides those included in this amount, sanction has been accorded to applications for loans from municipalities named in the margin, but the amounts quoted had not been drawn when the year closed. The Muzaffarpur Municipality have been promised a loan of Rs. 60,000 for drainage works.

	Rs.	
Howrah	8,000	for acquiring and improving a tank.
	12,000	for extension of gas-lighting.
Arrah ...	1,00,000	for water-works.
Patna ...	3,18,000	for drainage.

Embezzlements.

Several cases of embezzlement and misappropriation by municipal employés occurred during the year, but few of them present any remarkable features, and in almost every case they were facilitated or made possible by laxity of supervision and a neglect of rules and of ordinary precautions. In some cases the amount misappropriated or part of it was recovered from the security of the defaulter or from his relatives, and in two instances at least convictions were obtained and heavy sentences were inflicted. A sarkar in the employ of the Utterpara Municipality collected certain sums, but did not credit them: he has been dismissed and the amount recovered from him. Another case of embezzlement has occurred in the South Suburban Municipality, the culprit being a collecting sarkar, who has misappropriated Rs. 638-11: the embezzlement was discovered by the local Auditor in the course of his inspection of the municipal office. All the outstanding bills, as required by the rules, were made over to the Auditor, and he found a deficit of Rs. 638-11, and reported the matter to the Chairman, who brought it to the notice of the Magistrate of the district. Before any steps could be taken against the sarkar, he absconded, but a warrant has been issued for his arrest. At Santipur certain funds were embezzled by the tax-daroga, who was prosecuted and convicted by the Court of Sessions under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. The same municipality lately dismissed their overseer and a number of daffadars on suspicion of embezzlement. In Debhatta the municipal clerk was suspected of having embezzled a sum of Rs. 10 and was dismissed. One of the collecting sarkars of the Bogra Municipality embezzled Rs. 67-11 of his collection: the amount has been recovered with the help of his surety without resorting to a civil suit: the man was criminally prosecuted, and has been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30. These instances show that in several cases either no

securities have been taken from municipal employés authorized to handle money, or they have been taken in such a way as to make the realization of any money from the deposits difficult. The special attention of Municipal Commissioners was drawn to this subject during the year under review, and it is hoped that proper securities will before long be taken by them from their servants under the terms of section 49 of the Act.

Working of the Pilgrims' Lodging-house Act, 1871.

The total income of the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 12,367, was Rs. 37,817, against Rs. 31,152 in the previous year, and the total expenditure Rs. 26,722, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 11,096. The closing balance, as compared with the year's revenue, was unduly large in most of the places, and specially at Deoghur, and in the accounts of the *chatties* along the Jaganath road in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. The percentage of acquittals to prosecutions was heavy, and the worst result was attained at Garhbeta, where only one person was convicted, out of every ten prosecuted for offences under the Act.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

District Boards.

The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards was reduced from 106 to 104 owing to the abolition of the Chuadanga subdivision in the Nadia district, and the Lalbag subdivision in the Murshidabad district. This number has, since the close of the year, been further reduced to 102 in consequence of the abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions in the district of the 24-Parganas. As compared with the previous year, the area controlled by District Boards and the population of that area exhibit a decrease, which is understood to be due to the exclusion of certain tracts from the jurisdiction of District Boards and their inclusion within municipal limits, and also to the substitution for the old figures of those furnished by the latest census returns. Similar variations are noticeable in the area and population subject to the authority of the various Local Boards, and are attributable to the same cause. The number of members of District Boards amounted to 793, being three greater than in the previous year. Of this number, 170 held their seats *ex-officio*, 314 were nominated by Government, and 309 were elected by the Local Boards: 247 of them were officials and 546 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 192, and the natives of the country 601. In every instance the Magistrate of the district was re-appointed Chairman under section 24 of the Act on the expiry of his term of office.

The Boards held altogether 624 meetings, giving an average of 16·4 meetings for each Board, as compared with 512, or an average of 13·4, in the previous year. The District Board of Dinajpur heads the list with 24 meetings; Jalpaiguri comes next with 23 meetings, while the District Boards of Bogra, Gaya, Cuttack, Puri, Mymensingh, and Rangpur held 20 or more meetings each. These figures, however, include adjourned meetings and those that have proved abortive from the want of a quorum. The total number of such meetings amounted to 114, of which 8 occurred in Jessore, 7 each in Champaran and Jalpaiguri, and 6 each in Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Backergunge, and Bhagalpur, while in Cuttack they reached the large number of 19. In the last-named district only two meetings were successfully convened at the first attempt, ten being adjourned and nine ineffectual for want of a quorum.

The smallest number of meetings was held by the District Boards of Bankura, the 24-Parganas, Patna, Saran, and Monghyr (12 meetings each). The falling off in the 24-Parganas is said to be due to the delay which occurred in reconstituting the Board after the general elections held in September 1892.

The average attendance at each meeting of a District Board was 9·43, or 45·3 per cent. of the members, as compared with 9·61, or 46·4 per cent., in the previous year. The attendance was best in Tippera, Chittagong, Noakhali, and Backergunge, and worst in Cuttack, Bhagalpur, and Dinajpur, where it was below one-third of the actual strength of the Boards. The attendance of non-officials was on the whole fair, except in Jalpaiguri, Malda, and Champaran; that

of the official members was bad in Purnea, Puri, Cuttack, Bhagalpur, Khulna, and Darbhanga.

Local Boards.

The 104 Local Boards had a total strength, including the Chairmen, of 1,230 members, of which 152 were officials and 1,078 non-officials. Of the total number, 45 sat as *ex-officio* members, 720 were nominated by Government, and 465 were elected. The preponderance of nominated members is due to the privilege of election not having been extended to several Local Boards. Europeans or Eurasians held 104 and natives of India 1,126 seats on the Boards.

The Local Boards held 1,048 meetings, or 87 more than in 1891-92. Of this number 197, or 18·7 per cent., were adjourned or proved abortive from the absence of a quorum. Only 26 Local Boards held more than 12 meetings during the year. The highest number (19) was attained by the Local Board of the Sadar subdivision in Backergunge; Bangaon and Birbhum come next with 18 meetings each. The Local Boards that met least often were those noted in the margin. Looking at the figures for the Province as a whole, there has been a slight improvement in the attendance of members, the average number present at each meeting being 5·24, or 44·4 per cent. of the members, against 5·16, or 44·1 per cent., in the previous year. Taking the classes separately, the attendance of official members at the Local Boards, as in the case of District Boards, shows a falling off.

Puri	2	Vishnupur	4
Basirhat	3	Midnapore	4
Barrackpore	3	Khurda	4

Elections.

During the year under review were held the third general elections of members of those District and Local Boards which had been formed soon after the passing of Act III (B.C.) of 1885. The elections as a rule excited little or no interest, except in a few localities, such as Burdwan, Hooghly, Krishnagar, Rampur Boalia, and some thanas of the Dacca district: in a large number of the mufassal thanas so little store was set by the right of election that the proceedings ended in failure. Considering that in many districts this is the third occasion on which a general election has been held, the results show clearly how indifferent the masses still are to what is sometimes described as a dearly prized privilege.

In the subjoined table the members of the several District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:—

Name of Division.		Government servants.		Zamindars, talukdars, and zamindars' servants.		Pleaders and mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupations.		Total number of members.
		No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan Division	District Boards	32	29	28	25·4	34	30·9	4	3·6	2	1·8	3	2·7	7	6·3	110
	Local Boards	31	12·9	104	43·3	69	28·8	...	...	...	...	4	1·6	31	12·9	239
Presidency Division	District Boards	39	27·7	30	27·7	23	21·2	8	7·4	3	2·7	3	2·7	11	10·1	108
	Local Boards	21	8·6	103	42·2	61	25	5	2	2	·8	1	·4	51	20·9	244
Rajshahi Division	District Boards	36	31·8	33	29·2	23	20·3	7	6·1	...	...	1	·8	13	11·5	113
	Local Boards	10	10·6	50	53·2	18	19·1	1	1	...	...	1	1	14	14·8	94
Dacca Division	District Boards	31	29·8	25	24·0	40	38·5	...	...	...	...	3	2·9	5	4·8	104
	Local Boards	25	12·9	67	34·3	84	43·1	...	...	...	...	1	·5	18	9·2	195
Chittagong Division	District Boards	18	35·3	16	31·4	12	23·5	4	7·8	...	...	...	...	1	1·9	51
	Local Boards	5	18·5	13	48·2	8	29·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·7	27
Patna Division	District Boards	55	33·7	51	31·2	25	15·3	30	18·4	...	...	...	...	2	1·2	163
	Local Boards	31	13·9	115	51·5	38	17·1	29	13	...	...	...	...	10	4	223
Bhagalpur Division	District Boards	20	21·27	38	40·42	18	19·14	11	11·7	1	1·06	3	3·19	3	3·19	94
	Local Boards	10	7·69	64	49·23	26	20	13	10	1	·76	1	·76	15	11·53	130
Orissa Division	District Boards	21	42	11	22	10	20	...	...	2	4	4	8	2	4	50
	Local Boards	19	24·3	28	35·9	21	26·9	...	...	1	1·2	4	5·1	5	6·4	78
Grand Total	District Boards	243	30·6	232	29·2	185	23·3	64	8·4	8	1	17	2·1	44	5·5	793
	Local Boards	152	12·3	544	44·2	325	26·4	48	3·9	3	·4	12	·9	145	11·7	1,230

The percentage of representatives of the legal professions has risen, as compared with the figures for 1891-92, from 22·6 to 23·3 in District Boards, and from 23·8 to 26·4 in Local Boards.

Powers of Local Boards.

The powers delegated to Local Boards underwent but little change. The management of ferries and primary education was made over to the Local Boards of Hooghly, and of pounds and ferries to the Local Boards of Howrah. The Tippera District Board, moreover, with the sanction of Government, granted to the Local Boards in that district, with effect from 1st April 1893, certain modified powers in regard to primary education, pounds, ferries, public works and roads. The Local Boards in Midnapore, owing to their inefficient administration, were relieved of the duty of constructing and repairing village roads.

In other districts the Local Boards continued to perform such duties as have been made over to them, including the repair of village roads, the administration of pounds, ferries and primary education, the supervision of dispensaries, and the disbursement of grants for sanitary purposes.

Union Committees.

No Union Committees have yet been formed under the Local Self-Government Act; but in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the question of forming a few village unions experimentally in selected rural areas in the more advanced districts is under the consideration of this Government.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

INCOME.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	33,829	66,249
VI.—Provincial rates	35,10,235	36,27,676
XII.—Interest	453	666
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,72,187	4,57,159
XIX.—Education	37,803	62,761
XX.—Medical	10,006	17,095
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,123	3,631
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,55,633	1,61,812
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	410	286
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	4,18,759	4,44,518
Contributions	8,01,509	11,63,815
Debt	7,69,377	11,88,137
Total ...	62,13,324	71,93,805

EXPENDITURE.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	93	403
18.—Administration	2,82,895	2,98,983
20.—Police (pounds)	33,874	35,235
22.—Education	11,05,375	10,54,477
24.—Medical	76,323	96,420
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	8,016	8,579
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	3,459	3,530
30.—Stationery and printing	48,527	50,022
32.—Miscellaneous	40,890	55,390
33.—Famine relief	12,675	2,86,713
43.—Minor works and navigation ...	13,181	12,302
45.—Civil works	40,43,238	42,88,747
Contributions	5,130	12,370
Debt	6,12,636	8,12,821
Interest on debt	5,345	7,758
Total ...	62,91,657	70,23,750

The year 1891-92 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 15,93,162. At the close of the year 1892-93, this balance was increased to Rs. 17,63,217.

INCOME.

Land Revenue.

The receipts under this head advanced from Rs. 33,829 to Rs. 66,249. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that certain collections which during previous years were credited as "miscellaneous" in the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions, were treated as land revenue in the year under report. The revenue derived from canal tolls in Chittagong also increased from Rs. 12,444 to Rs. 13,741, and fees, fines and forfeitures from Rs. 544 to Rs. 8,984.

Provincial rates.

The whole amount shown under this head represents the receipts of the road cess in each district which is credited to the District Board after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the income derived from this source showed an increase from Rs. 35,10,235 to Rs. 36,27,676, which is attributed to the successful realisation of arrears, to the effect of revaluation, and to collections made in advance. The largest increase during the year was in Muzaffarpur and Gaya—from Rs. 1,77,036 and Rs. 2,14,036 in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,16,192 and Rs. 2,39,315 in 1892-93 respectively.

Pounds.

The receipts from pounds show a decrease of Rs. 15,028 as compared with the collections of 1891-92, although there is an increase of Rs. 13,384 over those of 1890-91. The decrease is variously attributed in different districts to the poor harvests of the year, to the effect of floods, to the exercise of a stricter supervision over the profits of farmers, to the practice of insisting on the payment of rents in advance, to cattle disease and other causes. In Burdwan the number of pounds had been allowed to grow unduly large, having been 251 in 1891-92, and a reduction of 64 in their number was so successful that the receipts increased. One pound inspector was entertained throughout the year in each of the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum, and three in Midnapore for some months. The services of the pound-inspector appointed by the Champaran District Board during the preceding year were dispensed with from January last, as no marked improvement had resulted in the working of the pounds, and his duties are now being performed by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in addition to their ordinary work. A paid inspector of pounds and ferries was appointed by the Shahabad District Board during the second half of the year under review. In Gaya the sub-overseer under each Local Board is entrusted with the duty of inspecting pounds.

In sanctioning the continuance of the system of farming cattle-pounds in Bengal, in deference to the confident opinion expressed by Sir Charles Elliott that on the whole that was the system most suitable to Bengal, the Government of India gave expression to the hope that the Local Government would be able to make such arrangements for inspection as would prevent abuses and ensure the proper exercise of the powers of control given by law. Accordingly, Sir Charles Elliott commended to the notice of Commissioners of Divisions the following measures which, if thoroughly carried out, would in his opinion exercise a most important effect upon the administration of pounds, whether farmed or managed direct:—

(*a*) the regular and systematic inspection of pounds by officers of Government and of the District Boards;

(*b*) the grant of leases for a longer period than one year to persons of known position and solvency residing in the neighbourhood of the pound;

(*c*) an alteration of the form of agreement, so as to define better the District Boards' power of control; and lastly

(*d*) the introduction of such registers and forms of receipt as would enable a proper check to be kept over the pound-keepers without making unduly close enquiry into the amount of the farmer's profits when the pounds are let in farm.

Sir Charles Elliott was accordingly pleased to direct that pounds should in future be inspected by District Officers and their Assistants and Deputies, as well as by Chairmen of Local Boards, Vice-Chairmen of District and Local Boards, and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, besides the Inspectors employed by

the District Boards. The form of the pound-keeper's agreement has also been altered, and revised registers and forms of receipts have been prescribed for general use. If the officers named above carry out with care the examination of the books and registers now prescribed, the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that the check will be sufficient to prevent all abuses, and that the District Boards will be supplied with adequate and timely information as to the administration of their pounds.

The total income from pounds has exceeded during each of the last three years the estimate of Rs. 4,20,153 on which the Provincial allotment to District Boards was based, thus justifying the often repeated assertion of Government that with judicious management the Boards have in pounds a fertile source of revenue.

Education.

The receipts under this head increased from Rs. 37,803 to Rs. 62,761. To this increase all the District Boards contribute, except those of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Saran, Cuttack, and Puri, in which districts there was a decrease. Compared with the previous year, the receipts in the Dacca Division show a considerable increase, which is due to a contribution of Rs. 11,000 made by Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur in Mymensingh, towards the cost of establishing a technical school at the district head-quarters. In Pabna, Rangpur, Tippera, and Purnea also the receipts have been swelled by private subscription. Elsewhere the increase appears to be mainly due to the refund by Government of contributions paid on account of the pensions of teachers.

Medical.

Compared with the previous year, the total income under this head shows an increase, which occurred chiefly in the Bogra district of the Rajshahi Division. A sum of Rs. 5,178 for constructing five dispensary buildings in the interior of the district was placed at the disposal of the District Board of Bogra by the Reception Committee formed for commemorating the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in August 1892.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The income under this head was Rs. 3,631, against Rs. 3,123 in 1891-92. The receipts are reported from four districts only, viz., the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Dacca, and Saran, and were on account of conservancy arrangements made at various fairs in those districts.

Miscellaneous.

The income under this head amounted to Rs. 1,61,812, against Rs. 1,55,633. It includes the proceeds of the sale of old stores, the receipts from serais and staging bungalows and other miscellaneous receipts, notably fines and forfeitures, many of which were awarded in connection with revaluation proceedings. The increase is noticeable under all the heads except "Staging bungalow and Serai fees," in which there is a decrease of Rs. 1,089.

Civil works.

Of the several items which make up the total under this head, receipts from ferries alone call for notice. Compared with the previous year, there was a falling off of Rs. 7,247. The decrease occurred in fifteen districts, viz., Burdwan, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Noakhali, Shahabad, Champaran, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri. The decrease in Burdwan is said to be due to lower prices having been realized at auction for the leases owing to the shallowness of the Bhagirathi river and to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which affected the receipts of the ferry over the Damodar river. The falling off in the 24-Parganas (Rs. 2,447) is due partly to the total of the year 1891-92 having been swelled by large collections of arrear rents, and partly to the resettlement of certain ferries at reduced rents owing to the original lessees having defaulted. The falling off in Murshidabad (Rs. 837) is ascribed to the ferries having been plied for two months only instead of four on account of scanty rainfall. In Jalpaiguri it is due to the adjustment of outstanding balances of deposits received from the ferry farmers in 1891-92, and in Dacca (Rs. 3,882) to the fact that in 1891-92 the gross receipts of the steam ferry at Narayanganj were credited to the District Fund without deducting the expenditure incurred on account of establishment, &c. The falling off in Noakhali (Rs. 1,593) is attributed to the shifting of the steamer station, and in

Champaran to the resettlement of two of the ferries in the district having resulted in a loss of income. In Balasore the decrease of Rs. 789 is ascribed to the pilgrims preferring the steamer journey to that by land. In Cuttack (Rs. 2,783) it is partly due to the contribution for municipal ferries not being paid in time to be credited during the year, and partly to the inability of certain lessees to pay their dues. The falling off in the remaining six districts is unimportant.

Contributions.

The contributions made to District Boards from the provincial revenues, principally to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of those bodies, amounted to Rs. 11,54,584, against Rs. 8,01,198 in 1891-92. The increase is mainly due to the grants made by Government during the year for the maintenance of Government buildings and roads transferred to the care of District Boards, as well as for original works executed by the Boards on behalf of Government. In Chittagong there is an item of receipt of Rs. 4,370, made up of contributions from the Khas Mahal Improvement Fund, from the Sitakhund Lodging-house Fund, and from the District Fund to defray the cost of excavating a tank at Sitakhund for the supply of good drinking-water for the annual gathering of pilgrims.

Loans.

No new loans were granted during the year. The Dinajpur District Board drew an instalment of a loan of rupees two lakhs granted by Government in 1890 for the construction of permanent bridges on the main roads. An advance of Rs. 2,80,000 was made by Government during the year to the District Board of Darbhanga for carrying on relief works in the district. The amount was in the first instance granted as a loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but since the close of the year Government has decided that of the whole amount Rs. 1,00,000 is to be granted to the Board absolutely as a contribution from Provincial revenues towards the expenditure on famine relief, and only the remaining sum of Rs. 1,80,000 is to be treated as a loan to be repaid by the District Board in due course.

Deposits and Advances.

The sums deposited by farmers of pounds and ferries as security for payment of revenue and the advances given by the Boards for the execution of works to be recovered by subsequent adjustment advanced from Rs. 6,39,377 to Rs. 8,78,137. The increase is marked in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The cost of general administration has increased from Rs. 2,82,895 to Rs. 2,98,983. The various reasons assigned for the increase are the creation of new posts, the grant of annual increments to employés, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, the expenses incurred in elections, and increased charges on account of travelling allowance.

Pension and Provident Fund Rules.

With the exception of Bhagalpur, all the District Boards in Bengal have now adopted the model rules for the management of a Provident Fund for the benefit of those of their employés whose whole service has been under them. Twenty-nine out of the thirty-eight District Boards have framed pension rules for those of their employés who have been transferred from pensionable service under Government or under the late Road Cess Committee.

Pounds.

The expenditure on account of cattle pounds shows an increase of Rs. 1,361. The only considerable increase occurred in Rajshahi and Dinajpur, where it was caused by the employment of inspectors of pounds during the year. Out of 3,389 pounds in the Province, only 208 are now managed direct. The average profit on each farmed pound was nearly Rs. 124, while that on each pound managed direct amounted only to Rs. 49, owing greatly to the fact that while the expenditure on a farmed pound averaged only Rs. 5, that on pounds managed direct reached the high figure of Rs. 90. As a matter of fact, the system of direct management now survives only in Bihar and Orissa.

Education.

The expenditure on education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,54,477, against Rs. 11,05,375 in the year 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 50,898. The table below shows the proportion of its ordinary income which each District

Board spent during 1892-93 on education generally and on primary education in particular:—

Districts.	Ordinary income in 1892-93.	Expenditure on—		Percentage on ordinary income of expenditure on—	
		Primary education.	All education.	Primary education.	All education.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	2,43,925	23,529	46,763	9·6	19·1
Birbhum	90,718	9,436	18,941	10·4	20·8
Bankura	91,141	18,086	30,115	19·8	33·04
Midnapore	2,01,644	28,362	58,171	14·06	28·8
Hooghly	1,81,281	16,800	37,708	9·2	20·8
Howrah	58,924	7,882	18,598	13·3	31·5
24-Parganas	2,49,188	21,889	43,237	8·7	17·3
Nadia	97,722	10,473	29,667	10·7	30·3
Murshidabad	91,477	11,323	21,913	12·3	23·9
Jessore	1,32,000	14,083	34,946	10·6	26·4
Khulna	95,566	12,332	27,468	12·9	28·7
Rajshahi	1,13,644	10,837	22,410	9·5	19·7
Dinajpur	1,38,009	10,976	26,667	7·9	19·3
Jalpaiguri	1,93,862	3,503	10,141	1·8	5·2
Rangpur	1,91,959	17,725	45,336	9·2	23·6
Bogra	67,526	4,117	13,739	6·09	20·3
Pabna	1,04,754	12,996	28,077	12·4	26·8
Dacca	2,02,987	17,433	41,308	8·5	20·3
Mymensingh	2,76,203	23,726	49,632	8·5	17·9
Faridpur	1,26,287	12,029	30,078	9·5	23·8
Backergunge	1,65,203	21,041	37,800	12·7	22·8
Tippera	1,77,926	24,733	42,210	13·9	23·7
Noakhali	1,64,519	12,735	26,508	7·7	16·1
Chittagong	1,59,736	9,260	23,116	5·7	14·4
Patna	2,23,163	17,546	25,394	7·8	11·3
Gaya	3,02,070	12,277	20,533	4·06	6·7
Shahabad	2,07,516	9,003	15,439	4·3	7·4
Saran	2,10,055	12,549	20,358	5·9	9·6
Champaran	1,04,271	11,464	17,645	10·9	16·9
Muzaffarpur	2,51,850	11,472	17,626	4·5	6·9
Darbhanga	2,38,849	14,719	18,755	6·1	7·9
Monghyr	2,07,737	9,925	20,999	4·7	10·1
Bhagalpur	2,01,987	8,263	18,712	4·09	9·2
Purnea	1,45,430	9,290	21,072	6·3	14·5
Malda	59,780	6,978	14,870	11·7	24·8
Cuttack	1,05,465	14,879	33,915	14·1	32·1
Balasore	66,885	12,395	27,901	18·5	41·7
Puri	55,178	6,102	16,709	11·05	30·2
Total ...	59,96,437	5,12,168	10,54,477	8·5	17·5

In the Resolution on the Report for 1891-92, Sir Charles Elliott expressed the hope that those District Boards which contributed to education less than 10

per cent. of their ordinary income, would raise their grants and increase the number of schools maintained or aided by them, as he looked on it as one of the primary duties of a District Board to afford the opportunity of obtaining elementary education to every boy residing within its jurisdiction, and it was desired that a more liberal expenditure should be sanctioned for this purpose during the current year. So far from this being the case, the average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 17·5 per cent. of their ordinary income, against 20·5 in 1891-92, and that on primary education 8·5 per cent. against 9·9. The highest place in respect of educational expenditure as a whole is taken by the District Boards of Balasore, Bankura, Cuttack, Howrah, Nadia, and Puri, all of which devoted 30 per cent. or more of their income to this purpose, while fourteen others show an expenditure of 20 per cent. or more. On the other hand, in all the districts of the Patna Division, the expenditure was below the general average, and in five, viz., Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Saran, it was below 10 per cent. of their income. In Bhagalpur it was 9·2 per cent., and in Jalpaiguri it was only 5·2 per cent.

Comparing expenditure on education generally with that on primary education, the District Boards of Tippera, with 13·9 per cent. out of 23·7, and of Champaran, with 10·9 per cent. out of 16·9, deserve special commendation, as do those of Bankura, Murshidabad, and Backergunge. On the other hand, twenty-five District Boards devoted less than half their educational expenditure to primary education, the most flagrant cases being Nadia, Bogra, and Jalpaiguri.

Special Schools.

The Backergunge District Board continues to support a technical school at Barisal, which is said to serve a very useful purpose as a survey school. A site has been acquired for the technical school which Babu Jogendra Kishore Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur has founded at Nasirabad, the head-quarters of the Mymensingh district, and a commodious building has been erected. The Bihar Industrial School was opened at Bankipore on the 25th November 1892: the endowment consists of the surplus balance from the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund collected in 1876, which, with interest, amounted to Rs. 2,50,410 at the close of the year. The number of boys at present under instruction is 53, viz., 28 apprentices and 25 in the artisan class. All the boys except six hold scholarships from the various District Boards or receive an allowance from the endowment fund of the school. There are five special schools under the Rangpur District Board, namely, one technical school, two madrassas, and two Sanskrit tols. A technical school in which surveying, drawing, mensuration, and carpenter and blacksmith's work are taught was started at Pabna by private subscriptions, and made over to the District Board during the year. The cost of the school building, furniture and tools was over Rs. 16,000. Besides the technical school, the Pabna District Board paid Rs. 10 a month to a Sanskrit *tol* at Salgorea during the year. A new class has been opened in the Comilla Elliott Artizan School since August 1892 for teaching smith's work: one passed carpenter pupil of this school is said to have set up a workshop in his native village. The Maharaja of Hill Tippera has given a donation of Rs 1,700 towards this institution, and Maharaj Kumar Binay Krishna of Sobhabazar in Calcutta has promised a yearly grant of Rs. 500 for five years. The scheme for starting a technical school at Noakhali received the sanction of Government in September last, but the school could not be opened till the latter end of March for want of a competent head-master. A technical school was opened in the town of Burdwan on the 11th April 1893; it is maintained by the Burdwan Board, but the local municipality contributes Rs. 20 a month. The Mysadal Raja's Technical School under the management of the Midnapore District Board is now supported by subscriptions and grants from the District Board and Government. In Bankura the number of Sanskrit tols increased from 30 to 42, and the number of pupils from 287 to 335, but the number of Arabic or Persian schools decreased from 8 to 5, and the number of pupils from 141 to 59. In Hooghly there were 70 Sanskrit tols with 348 pupils, and 36 Arabic and Persian schools with 507 pupils, besides 34 elementary schools with 230 pupils. In Howrah there were 12 Muhammadan schools teaching the Koran with 168 pupils. There were also 9 tols attended by 49 young men. In Burdwan 9 maktabs were started during the year, teaching Persian and Urdu in addition to Bengali. The District Boards of Howrah,

Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack granted scholarships to students in the Sibpur Engineering College or in other similar institutions.

Female Medical Education.

Scholarships to female medical students were granted by the District Boards of Burdwan, the 24-Parganas, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Patna, Saran, and Puri. In Bankura, Faridpur, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Dinajpur, scholarships were available, but no candidates came forward. Some progress was made during the year in the direction of providing medical attendance for women in addition to that mentioned above.

Medical.

The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 96,420, being Rs. 20,097 more than in the previous year. The excess is chiefly in the expenditure on "Hospitals and Dispensaries," but all the sub-heads show an increase except "General Medical Establishment." More than half of the total medical expenditure of the year was incurred in the two Divisions of Patna and Chittagong. Of all the districts, Tippera heads the list with an expenditure of Rs. 9,636: besides contributing to the Dufferin Fund and to the municipal institutions at Comilla and Brahmanbaria, the Board maintained eleven dispensaries. The number of patients in these dispensaries shows a most satisfactory increase, from 41,004 in 1891-92 to 54,042 in the year under report. The zanana hospital, called after Nawab Sahiba Faizunissa Begum, who gave the site and Rs. 10,000 for it, is still under construction. The Patna district comes next with an expenditure of Rs. 9,404, or nearly double that of the previous year. The increase is due chiefly to the establishment of six new dispensaries. In Gaya the expenditure of Rs. 8,832 was slightly less than in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 3,578 went to the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital, and the remainder (except for an item of Rs. 105 for vaccination) to dispensaries. In Chittagong Rs. 6,612, or more than double the outlay of the previous year, were spent under this head. The Board employs a lady doctor, paying her Rs. 100 a month, and with the help of local subscriptions maintains five dispensaries, which are reported to be working well and to be appreciated by the people. The District Boards of Shahabad and Saran each devoted more than Rs. 5,000 to their medical requirements; in the latter district Rs. 4,179 represents the cost of maintenance of four mufassal dispensaries. The District Board of Bogra have decided to open five additional dispensaries in the interior of the district, the money for the buildings having been subscribed on the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the district in August 1892. In Faridpur a new dispensary has been opened at Bhanga, and the District Board has expressed its willingness to come forward with aid in any case where it can be shown that the people want a dispensary and will contribute to it.

The Tippera District Board contributed Rs. 50 a month to the pay of a lady doctor. Trained midwives were engaged by the District Boards of Saran and Shahabad. Srimati Kailash Basini Dasi, who has received a medical education at the cost of the Rangpur District Board, commenced during the year, according to her agreement, to practise in the district. The District Board of Gaya expended Rs. 557 during the year in the training of midwives at the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. As no lying-in patients, however, resort to it, the Board has had for the present to abandon the scheme as one for training midwives, but since the 1st of January 1893 it has kept on the nurses as an establishment for the female ward of the hospital. An opportunity of training in midwifery is expected to be obtained when the Dufferin Female Hospital is established.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 1,31,915, as against Rs. 56,119 in 1891-92: details are given in the margin. The advance is respectable, but the amount expended is still comparatively insignificant, representing only 2·7 per cent. of the ordinary income of District Boards during the year, and it is subject to the important qualification that Rs. 52,500, or more than one-third of the whole amount, were expended in the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts in digging new

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	37,278	97,402
Ditto of village sites ...	1,176	635
Conservancy of towns and villages ...	2	.....
Sanitation at fairs, &c.	6,497	8,066
Other expenditure on sanitary objects	11,166	25,812
Total ...	56,119	1,31,915

and cleaning out old tanks as measures of famine relief, and not primarily for any sanitary purpose. Bogra spent absolutely nothing on sanitation, and the expenditure in Howrah, Khulna, Pabna, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Malda has been less than Rs. 500. The Divisional expenditure, excluding that on tanks in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, is detailed in the margin. It is clear that most District Boards are not yet alive to their duties in respect of sanitation, which is a matter of vital importance to the people. In this regard Bengal is far behind other provinces of the Empire, while the need for sanitary reform is greater in these Provinces than in most others.

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	8,421	Chittagong	3,926
Presidency	10,649	Patna	18,523
Rajshahi	11,135	Bhagalpur	55,835
Dacca	20,753	Orissa	2,672

Among districts the expenditure incurred in the improvement of water-supply was largest in that of Bhagalpur, amounting to Rs. 45,037. Of this amount, Rs. 35,915 were expended in the excavation of tanks in the Supaul subdivision during the late scarcity, and Rs. 8,852 in the re-excavation of 14 tanks in the Madhipur subdivision. The districts of Murshidabad, Bogra, Tippera, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Balasore spent nothing under the head of water-supply. The District Board of Backergunge voted Rs. 10,000 for expenditure in 1893 94 in carrying out a scheme for the general reservation of tanks for drinking purposes, and the District Board of Faridpur, too, are contemplating a large proposal for sinking wells.

Towards the improvement of village sites and the conservancy of villages only Rs. 635 were spent, the greater part of which was in Shahabad.

Sanitation at fairs.

The Birbhum Board undertook the sanitary arrangements at the Joydeb, Kenduli, and Bakreswar fairs The District Board of Dacca provides for sanitary and conservancy arrangements at the Kartick Baroni and Nagalbund fairs, and recovers the cost from the zamindars on whose lands the fairs are held. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,871 on sanitary arrangements at the different fairs held in that district, of which Rs. 3,314 were expended on the arrangements for the Sonepur fair. Sanitary precautions were adopted by the District Board of Shahabad at the Barahpore fair at a cost of Rs. 66. In Patna a sum of Rs. 25 was spent by the Sadar Local Board for sanitation at the Phulwari fair.

Stationery and Printing.

There was an increase of expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 1,495. The increase was largest in the Patna Division, particularly in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Saran.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous charges rose from Rs. 40,890 to Rs. 55,390. The increase is partly due to the larger expenditure on serais and dák bungalows. Miscellaneous refunds also rose from Rs. 4,261 in 1891-92 to Rs. 8,921 in 1892-93. Contributions towards the Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 1,193, and were made by the District Boards of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda only. In two districts rewards were paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes.

Famine Relief.

The largest sum expended under this head was that spent by the District Board of Darbhanga, amounting to Rs. 2,69,816. The relief works in that district were commenced in March 1892, when the distress became apparent, and were closed in the following July. They consisted of raising and repairing old village tracks, about 582 miles in length, and the excavation and reclamation of sixty-seven tanks. No new roads were undertaken in connection with the relief works, as the distress did not continue long enough to render this necessary, but eight large projects for new roads were prepared in case of emergency. The large excess of expenditure over the funds at the disposal of the Board has been met by a contribution of one lakh of rupees from the Provincial revenues and a loan of Rs. 1,80,000. In Muzaffarpur the expenditure under this head aggregated Rs. 77,854, but it has been charged to the respective service heads, and thus absorbed in the ordinary expenditure of the year. The work consisted in raising and re-aligning twenty-two roads and in reclaiming and re-excavating sixteen tanks. The District Boards of Monghyr and Bhagalpur spent Rs. 1,595 and Rs. 6,609, respectively, on gratuitous relief. In addition to this the Monghyr Board spent Rs. 8,000

and the Bhagalpur Board Rs. 77,752 on other relief works. These amounts have been shown under the head of Civil Works, the labourers not having been paid in excess of normal rates. The amount shown against Purnea, viz. Rs. 3,413, represents the excess of the cost of relief works over normal rates. In Dinajpur Rs. 20,192 were provided for affording relief to landless labourers and petty jotdars, out of which Rs. 17,841 were spent in improving roads by piece-work, and were accounted for under the head of repairs to roads. Besides these, some expenditure on relief works was incurred by the District Boards of Bogra, Gaya, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Saran, Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri.

Civil works.

A very important innovation was introduced during the year under review. In consequence of the duplication of work and establishments caused by the maintenance side by side of Executive and District Engineers in certain districts, Sir Charles Elliott suggested to the Government of India that the whole of the work placed under the Executive Engineers of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong Public Works Divisions, as well as some of that under the Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, might be entrusted to the District Engineers in those districts without any detriment to the efficiency of the work, and with considerable advantage as regards economy. The proposal having met with the approval of the Government of India, the maintenance and repairs of all provincial works, consisting mainly of buildings, in the districts named in the margin, which were under the Executive Engineers of the above-mentioned Divisions, and also of the Imperial buildings, viz., post-offices and telegraph offices, were made over to the District Boards, and placed in charge of their District Engineers, the necessary funds for their upkeep being transferred to the Boards at the same time. As, however, it appeared desirable to introduce the scheme for a short period only in the first instance in order to test its working, the grants for the maintenance of the works in question, aggregating Rs. 1,35,468 per annum, were made for a period of four years, commencing from 1892-93. In consideration also of the fact that these transfers would throw increased work and responsibility on the District Engineers, a further annual grant of Rs. 10,200 was made to District Boards to meet the cost of the special allowances to be given to their District Engineers.

Burdwan.	Dinajpur.	Backergunge.
Birbhum.	Jalpaiguri.	Tippera.
Bankura.	Rangpur.	Noakhali.
Hooghly.	Bogra.	Chittagong.
Howrah.	Pabna.	Monghyr.
24-Parganas.	Dacca.	Bhagalpur.
Jessore.	Mymensingh.	Purnea.
Khulna.	Faridpur.	Malda.
Rajshahi.		

The statement below compares the expenditure under the head "Civil works" for the past two years:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	38,458	12,85,546	20,85,897	5,64,463	26,171	34,147	8,556	40,43,238
1892-93	43,591	1,407,845	20,99,233	5,92,197	31,259	1,03,839	10,783	42,88,747

The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,45,509, to which all the heads in the table contribute, the largest increase being under the head "Water-supply and water-works," due in great part to the expenditure of Rs. 45,037 in Bhagalpur on tanks as noticed above. The expenditure under head "Original works" was largest in Mymensingh, where it amounted to Rs. 1,24,360. A considerable portion of this sum represents expenditure of funds made over to the Board for the construction of Imperial and Provincial works under the system described above; but besides this, five important bridges and several new roads were constructed. In Patna the expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 1,22,953. A girder bridge over the Punpun river, estimated to cost more than a lakh of rupees, was more than half completed, and Rs. 39,217 were spent on the improvement of the Fatua-Hilsa Road. The expenditure on original

works in Muzaffarpur is shown to be Rs. 1,04,680, but of this Rs. 66,790 was of the nature of famine relief. In Gaya the timber bridge over the Khuri river in the Nawada subdivision was completed at a cost of Rs. 53,587. In Burdwan Rs. 12,000 were spent during the year on the Victoria Bridge over the Khora river, which was nearly completed. The office buildings of the Dinajpur District Board, costing Rs. 13,115, were completed before the close of the year. There is a decrease of Rs. 70,290 in the total expenditure on communications, the figures being as in the margin. Under the head of repairs the largest expenditure was in the 24-Parganas, owing to the special repairs which had to be executed to the Diamond Harbour Road out of funds advanced by Government. Burdwan comes next with an expenditure of more than a lakh and-a-half of rupees. In the thirteen other districts named in the margin, the expenditure on the repairs of roads exceeded half-a-lakh of rupees. Under the head of establishment by far the largest expenditure was incurred in the Patna Division. It is more than double that of any other Division, and is the natural result of the expenditure on civil works being more than twice that of any other Division.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original works ...	12,13,966	12,01,433
Repairs ...	20,35,003	19,77,246
	32,48,969	31,78,679

Midnapore. Hooghly. Jessore. Dinajpur. Chittagong. Patna. Purnea. Gaya. Shahabad. Saran. Darbhanga. Monghyr. Bhagalpur.

Village roads.

The statement in the margin shows the outlay on village roads in each Division during the past two years. The expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, viz., Rs. 77,070, which is said to represent about 8·76 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on original and repair works on the main roads in the Division. In Saran, where the expenditure in previous years was very high, the list of village roads was carefully revised with the result that the expenditure was reduced. In Saran, Malda, Darbhanga, and Monghyr, a certain number of village roads were repaired through the agency of the resident indigo-planters and other private gentlemen. In the Feni subdivision (Noakhali) Rs. 756 were paid as a local contribution for the roads by the villagers interested, and the land in all instances was given free of cost; similarly, certain villagers in the Hooghly district supplemented by contributions the Board's grant for the erection of a bridge. As in the previous year, the total expenditure on village roads varied enormously in different districts, from Rs. 18,910 in Saran to Rs. 478 in Jalpaiguri.

	Expenditure.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	35,245	27,632
Presidency ,, ...	57,127	44,764
Rajshahi ,, ...	20,250	24,859
Dacca ,, ...	70,498	62,327
Chittagong ,, ...	53,843	37,364
Patna ,, ...	61,472	77,070
Bhagalpur ,, ...	43,445	49,339
Orissa ,, ...	24,973	16,984
Total ...	3,66,853	3,40,339

Water communications.

The Telkupi *khal* in Pabna was kept navigable during the year at a cost of Rs. 443. In Backergunge Rs. 149 were expended during the year in clearing jungle from the banks of the Bokhainagar river, and of the *khal* from Berer Done to Bighai river in order to make tow-paths. In Mymensingh three *khals* in the Kishorganj subdivision were improved and cleared of weeds and plants, with the double object of improving communications and of supplying good drinking-water to the people of the villages on their banks. Seventy-two important navigable channels in the Noakhali district have been taken over by the District Board. The Daudpur *khal* is being deepened, and a big bend near its mouth straightened. The channel from Gangapur to the Meghna river is also being improved, and, when completed, will greatly facilitate boat communication. The side excavations of the road from Noakhali to Feni have been converted into navigable channels, and greatly extended in many parts; the re-excavation of the Gokarna *khal* in Tippera was also carried out during the year.

Steam communications.

The District Board of Dacca still maintains a steam-ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj, which is of great benefit to the public. In Backergunge the Board subsidized the steam service between Barisal and Khulna to the extent of Rs. 6,000, and that between Barisal and Patuakhali to the extent of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The Malda District Board contributed to the cost of the steam service between English Bazar

and Rampur Boalia, the total amount paid during the year being Rs. 1,282. The District Board of Noakhali continued to pay Rs. 200 a month to the Bengal Central Flotilla Company for their steamer service from Barisal to Noakhali. The service between Sandwip and the mainland was not maintained regularly, and steamers which used to ply twice a week before ran once a week only during the winter season. In Tippera a grant of Rs. 300 was made by the District Board to a Steamer Company for working a launch between Daudkandi and Shatnal, which commenced running from the 15th November 1892 and continued until the close of the year. One of this company's steamers now plies daily between Daudkandi and Narayanganj, thus establishing through communication for passengers and goods between Daudkandi and Goalundo. Another steamer plied daily between Hajiganj and Chandpur throughout the year, and received a monthly subsidy of Rs. 250. Owing to the irregular working of this steamer, the Board determined to withdraw its grant from the 1st April 1893 until the arrangements became satisfactory. Negotiations are being carried on by the District Boards of Backergunge, Faridpur, Mymensingh, and Noakhali for the further development of steam communications in those districts.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

In Faridpur a sum of Rs. 792 was spent under this head for collecting statistics of the traffic for the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Panchooria to Govindapur and for some enamelled mile-posts for some of the important roads in the district. Some attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to arboriculture, and some money spent in planting and maintaining trees along the sides of roads. In Gaya the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,330, of which Rs. 2,574 represents the cost of iron fences for young trees. In Saran no new trees were planted, but the cost of fencing and maintaining those already existing came to Rs. 4,157. In Champaran Rs. 322 was spent principally in planting 22,525 *tar* tree seeds along the sides of several district roads to demarcate the boundaries.

Railway feeder roads.

A feeder road, one mile in length, connecting the Galsi railway station, in the Burdwan district, with the 87th mile of the Grand Trunk Road, was under construction. The earthwork was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,495, and arrangements are being made for metalling. The plan and estimate for the construction of the three miles of road from the Debipur railway station to village Debipur, at the expense of a local zamindar, Babu Kali Das Singha, have been prepared, but the work could not be commenced until the lands required for the purpose had been acquired. In Dacca the railway feeder road from Kudda (Kasimpur) to Simulia, which was undertaken in 1891-92, was in progress during the year under report, but was not completed, as the necessary land had not yet been taken up. Steps have been taken to secure the land and complete the work in the current year. Great improvements were also carried out to the railway feeder roads from Tangi to Kaliganj, Rajendrapur to Mirzapur, and Rajendrapur to Kapasia in the same district. In Mymensingh the earthwork and pipe culverts of the two important feeder roads from Balipara to Nandail (15 miles) and Mymensingh to Porabaria (17 miles) were completed during the year. The work in the first 6 miles of another feeder road from Gaffargaon to Guptabrindaban (20 miles in length) was taken up during the year and some progress made. A mile of the feeder road from Mymensingh to Ishwarganj was metalled, and a feeder road from Kalibazar to Bailore ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) was surveyed during the year.

Tramways.

The record of work for the year is not large. The schemes for the construction of tramways from Burdwan to Katwa, in the Burdwan district, and from Lakhisarai to Gaya, in the Patna Division, have fallen through. The proposal to construct a railway from Howrah to Bankura and the Howrah–Sheakhala and Howrah–Amta projects are hanging fire. In Birbhum a proposal is under contemplation to open a tramway from Suri to Syinthia or to Ahmadpur, while in the 24-Parganas the question of constructing a light tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is still under the consideration of the Board. In Nadia the Board are still considering the question of constructing a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *viâ* Santipur, the total cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 6,52,720, excluding the cost of establishing and working the ferry on the Churni.

Public Works Establishment.

The statement below compares the percentage of the cost of establishment on the total expenditure on public works in each district during the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

District.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Total outlay on Civil Works (column 85 of Statement III).	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works (column 80 of Statement III).	Percentage of cost of establishment.	Total outlay on Civil Works (column 85 of Statement III).	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works (column 80 of Statement III).	Percentage of cost of establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	1,90,461	15,084	7·9	2,12,488	18,261	8·5
Birbhum ...	50,291	8,243	16·3	54,691	8,466	15·2
Bankura ...	48,326	9,259	19·1	50,408	9,260	18·3
Midnapore ...	1,49,772	16,908	11·2	1,29,101	16,536	12·4
Hooghly ...	1,18,519	16,454	13·8	1,22,960	17,454	14·1
Howrah ...	32,260	5,061	15·6	32,949	5,133	15·5
24-Parganas ...	1,97,649	20,654	10·9	2,12,031	17,810	8·4
Nadia ...	46,187	11,071	23·9	59,645	13,284	22·2
Murshidabad ...	61,176	11,245	18·3	63,677	12,350	19·3
Jessore ...	1,05,893	17,223	16·2	1,09,261	18,248	16·6
Khulna ...	61,868	9,788	15·8	68,712	8,976	13
Rajshahi ...	60,666	12,831	21·1	74,575	13,765	18·4
Dinajpur ...	1,33,449	14,886	11·1	1,37,072	14,463	11·8
Jalpaiguri ...	1,16,098	11,510	9·9	1,32,685	13,216	11·2
Rangpur ...	1,21,665	17,332	14·2	1,28,920	18,171	14·2
Bogra ...	26 599	3,729	14·0	43,695	6,681	15·2
Pabna ...	51,090	8,285	16·2	52,397	8,185	15·8
Dacca ...	72,789	9,607	13·1	1,33,368	10,858	8·1
Mymensingh ...	2,02,589	20,583	10·1	2,05,144	21,281	10·3
Faridpur ...	43,611	8,102	18·7	87,098	9,337	10·7
Backergunge ...	1,01,909	12,816	12·5	98,228	13,684	13·9
Tippera ...	1,21,838	12,747	10·4	64,510	11,956	18·5
Noakhali ...	82,342	11,291	13·7	1,18,287	10,872	9·1
Chittagong ...	2,24,482	16,150	7·1	1,16,283	20,591	17·7
Patna ...	1,89,547	24,095	12·7	2,13,826	25,966	13·1
Gaya ...	2,22,861	31,920	14·3	2,00,032	31,082	15·5
Shahabad ...	1,57,285	20,528	13·0	1,42,447	21,988	15·6
Saran ...	1,03,485	25,022	24·1	1,21,911	25,653	21·0
Champaran ...	78,105	15,488	19·7	78,045	15,285	19·5
Muzaffarpur ...	1,58,556	23,540	14·8	1,79,982	26,022	14·4
Darbhanga ...	1,57,463	32,157	20·4	2,22,981	32,112	14·5
Monghyr ...	1,27,181	20,530	16·1	1,16,216	20,902	17·9
Bhagalpur ...	1,25,252	23,398	18·6	2,11,059	25,552	12·1
Purnea ...	1,19,403	18,135	15·1	1,29,577	19,658	15·9
Malda ...	31,283	7,137	22·8	33,022	7,221	21·8
Cuttack ...	71,012	10,450	14·7	49,297	10,498	21·2
Balasore ...	34,571	5,030	14·5	49,076	5,025	10·2
Puri ...	45,705	6,164	13·4	33,091	6,397	19·3
Total ...	40,43,238	5,64,463	13·9	42,88,747	5,92,197	14·9

In four districts, viz., Cuttack, Malda, Nadia, and Saran, the percentage exceeded the limit prescribed in the second proviso of section 33 of the Act. The expenditure was highest in Nadia (22·2), and lowest in Dacca (8·1). As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the cost of the establishment in 28 out of 38 districts, viz, Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Puri. In the remaining 10 districts, viz., Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dinajpur, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Darbhanga, Champaran, and Balasore, there was a decrease, but in most instances it was little more than nominal.

Drainage.

In Murshidabad Rs. 484 were spent in clearing and repairing two drainage channels aggregating 8½ miles in length. In Noakhali the expenditure on drainage works during the year was Rs. 3,756. The deepening and improving of two important drainage channels—the Duadpur *khal* and the drain from Gangapur to the Meghna river—were begun but not completed. The drains by the sides of Begumganj-Lukhipur and some other roads were improved, and the obstructions to the passage of water removed. The Rangpur drain was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,026 during the year; and a sum of Rs. 506 was spent in cutting a channel at Kurigram by the side of the railway. The Dinajpur District Board spent Rs. 2,502 in the improvement of drains during the year. In the district of Jalpaiguri Rs. 1,585 were expended in carrying out a drainage project at Alipur civil station.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Shipping.

THE table below shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the Port during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Entered	1,044	2,456,656	1,117	2,699,567	1,065	2,642,249
Cleared	1,052	2,490,513	1,087	2,623,512	1,061	2,614,685

To this have to be added eight light-vessels, 10 pilot brigs, and 30 other Government vessels; also 10 vessels put back, and three inland steamers and tugs. There has been a slight reduction in the number of steamers visiting the port, but the average tonnage has increased. On the other hand, the number of sailing vessels shows a small increase with a reduction of the average tonnage.

The subjoined statement shows the number of vessels drawing 21 feet and over, which were piloted inwards and outwards during 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

YEARS.	Steamers or sailing ships.	21 to 22 feet.		22 to 23 feet.		23 to 24 feet.		24 to 25 feet.		25 to 26 feet.		26 to 27 feet.		Total.	
		Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
1891-92	Steamers	49	94	55	111	36	155	10	90	...	26	1	3	151	479
	Sailing ships	39	49	26	33	12	20	1	3	...	...	...	...	78	105
	Total ...	88	143	81	144	48	175	11	93	...	26	1	3	229	584
1892-93	Steamers	45	65	41	96	37	134	10	88	...	24	...	2	133	409
	Sailing ships	36	54	23	39	6	18	1	6	...	1	...	...	66	118
	Total ...	81	119	64	135	43	152	11	94	...	25	...	2	199	527

The number of outward vessels drawing more than 23 feet of water has decreased from 297 to 273.

There were 33 cases of groundings and 6 cases of collisions during the year, against 32 and 9 during the previous year. No damage was done to any vessel in the casualties by grounding, except in the case of the S.S. *Anglia*, which was totally lost. The result of the enquiries into the casualties by collision shows that they were all accidental. The percentage of casualties during the year was 1·83, against 1·86 and 2·81 during the two previous years.

Two vessels were detained under the provisions of Act VII of 1880 as unseaworthy, and were not allowed to proceed to sea until the surveyor reported that the causes for complaint had been removed. One vessel was detained as her boats were found to be defective and the biscuits for the crew unfit for consumption. On the Marine Surveyor and the Health Officer reporting that these defects had been made good, she was released and permitted to proceed to sea.

The ship *Crofton Hall* which left Calcutta on the 3rd June 1892 returned on the 13th idem on account of what was supposed to be an outbreak of cholera on board. An enquiry was held by the Health Officer of the Port, assisted by Drs. Simpson, Cunningham, Ranking and Crombie, and the outbreak was clearly shown to be the result of poisoning from the use of putrid meat. There was no reason to believe that the meat when shipped was bad, though that in the particular cask to which the outbreak is attributed might have been; its condition was, however, sufficiently accounted for by the fact that it was kept for four months in what is known as the harness cask, without the brine being renewed. The attention of masters of ships was called to the necessity of care in this respect.

State of the channels.

The changes in the river were not numerous. Slight changes have occurred in the Eastern Channel. The Gasper Channel has remained very steady. Extensive alterations have occurred at the lower end of the Saugor Roads. The Jellingham Channel was fairly good, excepting for the formation of moveable lumps to which it is liable. With the loss of the *Anglia*, a dangerous bar formed across the river, and, although to the southward of the wreck, it is still there. One inward-bound and one outward-bound vessel were neaped for want of sufficient water over the bars.

Government vessels.

The steamer *Guide* was twice docked during the year, and extensive repairs executed. The pilot brig *Sarsuti* was in the hands of the Dockyard authorities on three occasions, the last in March 1893, when she was thoroughly overhauled. The brig *Fame* was docked twice, and in addition to the repairs she received, she was supplied with a new jibboom and top gallant yards in place of those carried away by bad weather.

A new pilot brig, to be named the *Alice*, is under construction in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, to replace the *Coleroon*, which was lost in the cyclone of November 1891. She is expected to be ready for service in the beginning of 1894.

Examinations.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers after examination at Calcutta, is shown in the table below:—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provincial certificate granted.	Renewal of certificates.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Ineligible.			
Colonial	Master	36	24	12	...	...	...	
	First mate	36	23	13	...	...	...	
	Only mate	2	1	1	...	...	...	
	Second mate	48	29	19	...	...	...	
	First class Engineer	7	2	5	...	...	...	
	Second class Engineer ...	20	11	9	1	...	...	
Local	Master	2	1	1	...	...	...	
	Mate	1	1	...	...	(a) 1	...	(a) For 12 months ending 23rd March 1893.
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884	6	4	2	...	...	...	
	First class master, inland ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	
	Second class master	31	25	6	...	...	...	
	Serang	30	24	6	...	...	...	
	Engineer	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	First class engine-driver ...	12	7	5	1	...	...	
	Second class ditto ...	11	8	3	...	...	...	
	Total ...	250	166	84	2	1	...	

Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was 60 pilots and 15 leadsmen, showing an increase of two leadsmen, consequent on new appointments. Two leadsmen were admitted locally, and two were brought out from England.

The question of reducing the strength of the Pilot Service to 50 pilots and 14 leadsmen was under the consideration of Government during the year. It has been decided to limit the annual recruitment of leadsmen apprentices up to the year 1899, when it is expected the service will be reduced to 50 pilots and 14 leadsmen. This measure, though not causing any direct saving to Government, will in the future effect a saving under leave and pension allowances, and thus help to produce equilibrium between the total receipts and expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	8,57,952	8,03,610
1891-92	9,01,447	8,20,617
1892-93	8,50,200	8,41,527

The expenditure does not include the payments made in England, which are approximately Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Financial.

Owing to the extension of the Home trade area under Act VI of 1891, the receipts of the Shipping Office showed a further falling off, as the several steamers trading to the Straits Settlements, which are now included in the Home trade limits, engage and discharge their crew on board instead of through the Shipping Office. The falling off from this cause has, however, been all but counterbalanced by gains in other directions. This result is due to an increase in the number of German steamers trading to Hamburg, whose engine-room crews are composed of natives, and to an increase in the number of steamers belonging to Messrs. Apcar and Company trading to China, as well as to more numerous arrivals of tramps or vessels that do not trade regularly to this port, but seek for cargo wherever available. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 31,450 against Rs. 31,993, while the disbursements were Rs. 21,376, against Rs. 20,318 during the previous year.

It is considered that the full effect of Act VI of 1891 has now been realized, and that the financial position of the Shipping Office has attained a condition which, considering the present commercial outlook, will continue.

Deposits.

There was a large increase in the transactions of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office. These trust funds come under three heads, viz., "Ticket money," "Deposit money," and "Estates of deceased seamen."

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 16,955 and 16,428 respectively, against 17,194 and 16,435 during 1891-92. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged during the year is not so great as that in the preceding year, the figures being 527, against 759 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, the number of seamen of all nationalities shipped on and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates were—

Shipped	144	Discharged ...	112

Remittances by seamen.

There was an increase in the value of money-orders issued by the Shipping Office during the year, compared with the figures of the previous year. The sums remitted during the current year amounted to Rs. 20,305, against Rs. 11,009 during 1891-92. This increase is due to a few exceptionally large orders having been issued during the year, and to the increase in the number of British seamen discharged through the Shipping Office.

Impositions on seamen.

Two cases of imposition on seamen were reported, and steps were immediately taken by the authorities to inquire into the matter. In both cases sums improperly withheld from seamen were recovered and paid to them.

Two complaints were made as to the quality of the food supplied on board ship. In one case three of the crew of the *Leyland Brothers* produced samples of the bread issued to them. As these samples appeared unfit for human consumption, they were sent to the Health Officer of the Port, who held a formal survey on board and condemned the bread. The master was thereupon directed to issue no more of the condemned bread, and to ship immediately a fresh supply. In February last four of the crew of the *Aneyra* complained of the quality and short issue of the provisions on board that vessel, but on enquiry the complaint proved groundless. A seacunny on board the S.S. *Dictator* complained of having been assaulted at Colombo by the second mate. As the complainant admitted that the assault was slight, the mate was simply admonished.

HEALTH OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Inspections.

The total number of vessels inspected by the Health Officer of the Port during the year was 1,497, against 1,501, 1,394, and 1,443 in the three preceding years.

Ventilation of crew spaces.

The ventilation of the forecastle of iron built cargo steamers has in a few cases been improved, but in no instance has a wooden sheathing been laid over the iron roof.

The question of improving the accommodation for the crew of such steamers has been referred to the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, with the suggestion that the Board of Trade should be moved to endeavour to give effect to Dr. Forsyth's suggestions for sheathing the forecastle deck and for improving the ventilation of, and providing a double awning with side curtains for, the forecastle.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the Port during the year was 21,635, against 21,505 and 19,496 in the two preceding years, and the daily average number in Port was 2,133, against 1,420 and 1,679. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille during the year was 11·72. Of this 3·28 was from cholera and 8·44 from other causes.

The total number of natural deaths was 25, against 42 and 40 in the two preceding years. Of these 25 deaths, 22 occurred in hospital and 3 outside.

The total number of admissions into hospital was 2,204, against 1,284 and 1,419 in the two previous years. No reason is given for the large increase in the number of admissions into hospital.

The admissions from cholera numbered 12, with 7 deaths; from sunstroke 7, with 3 deaths; and from small-pox and scurvy 2 and 8 respectively, with no deaths. The number of cases of drowning was 8, against 9 and 14 in the two preceding years.

The Coroner of Calcutta having reported, in the case of one of the deaths by drowning, that there was unnecessary exposure to the sun, copies of Marine Notification No. 104 of the 14th April 1891, prohibiting work involving direct exposure to the sun between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., were circulated to the masters of ships in the port, and the Commissioner of Police directed to prosecute, under section 54 of the Indian Ports Act, any breaches of the rule observed.

The following table gives the admissions into hospital of European seamen suffering from venereal diseases:—

Year.	Total admissions.	Rate per mille.	Year.	Total admissions.	Rate per mille.
1883 ...	237	127·4	1888 ...	183	121·1
1884 ...	184	109·2	1889 ...	186	114·3
1885 ...	170	100·4	1890 ...	248	147·7
1886 ...	417	179·2	1891 ...	185	129·7
1887 ...	228	120·4	1892 ...	479	224·5

The number of admissions during the year is the highest on record, and the Health Officer reports that the masters of vessels complain of numbers of their crew being rendered unfit for work, soon after leaving port, from venereal affections.

Deaths at sea.

There were 43 deaths at sea during the year on vessels entering the Port, against 28 and 32 in the two preceding years.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

The following figures give the mortality from all causes among the native floating population, the averages being calculated on a population of 25,000:—

	Total deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Cholera	73	97	2·92	3·88
Bowel-complaints	3	7	0·12	0·28
Fever, malarious	11	11	0·44	0·44
Do., simple	13	22	0·52	0 88
Other causes	32	33	1·28	1·32
Total ...	132	170	5·28	6·80

Of the 132 deaths, 35 occurred in hospital, of which 21 were from cholera.

Food.

The complaints as to the quality of food on board vessels coming to the Port were few, and of these only a small number were justified. The Health Officer mentions that the sailors after being a long time in port are very desirous of occasionally being given salt meat as a change.

Corpses and carcasses.

There has been some decrease in the number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river.

Water supply.

The supply of municipal filtered water to the vessels in the Port was satisfactory in every respect.

INSPECTION OF LIME JUICE OR ANTISCORBUTICS.

The total quantity of lime juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year under report was 4,917 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Quantity of lime juice examined and passed.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining in hand at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1891-92 ...	5,329	5,209	120
1892-93 ...	4,917	4,514	403
Decrease ...	412	695	...

The decrease in the quantity taken by the shipping is attributed to the fact of a smaller number of emigrant vessels being supplied with lime juice this year than in the year previous.

Out of the total quantity of 4,917 gallons passed in the year under report, the greater portion, viz., 3,203 gallons, was as usual taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants. The remainder, amounting to 1,714 gallons, was disposed of as follows :—

	Gallons.
Taken on board British vessels for use of the crews ...	1,309
Ditto Foreign ditto ditto	2
Balance in hand	403
Total ...	1,714

As compared with the figures of the previous year, the quantity of lime juice taken on board British vessels shows a decrease of 38 gallons, which is said to be due to several ships having been laid up in the Port for months for want of freight, during which time no lime juice was issued.

The accompanying statement shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime juice in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

YEAR.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius and Natal.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1991-92 ...	20	4	24
1892-93 ...	15	3	18

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Financial.

The consolidated debt due to Government was reduced during the year from Rs. 39,94,381 to Rs. 38,46,346, or by Rs. 1,48,035, and a sum of Rs. 1,30,500 was invested in their own debentures for the repayment of their different debenture loans aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs. The gross debt of the Commissioners on 31st March 1893 amounted to Rs. 1,16,11,346. This does not, however, include the advances made by Government for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks. The details of the consolidated debt are given below:—

	Rs.
Consolidated debt due to Government	38,46,346
Port debt not repayable	17,65,000
4½ per cent. debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto of 1883	20,00,000
5½ per cent. ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Total ...	1,16,11,346

Against this debt the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,30,04,615 in addition to certain valuable strand bank lands, for which they pay to Government an annual rent of Rs. 37,292.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,69,899, and the income during the year amounted to Rs. 30,30,341. The expenditure, including sinking fund, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 28,29,984, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 5,70,255.

The exceptional increase both in income and expenditure is due on the one side to the re-imposition of port dues and the levy of a special toll under section 108 of the Calcutta Ports Act, and to the up-keep of the Docks on the other.

Re-imposition of port dues.

In consequence of the heavy deficit in the port revenues, due to the charges for the interest on the capital outlay and the working expenses of the Kidderpore Docks, the Commissioners considered that the time had arrived for the re-imposition of the port dues, which had been abolished in 1884 when a large surplus revenue was being obtained. A proposal was accordingly submitted to Government to levy a port due of four annas per registered ton on all vessels entering the port, and sanctioned by them with effect from the 1st December 1892. The due is not payable more than once in sixty days. The receipts from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 91,376.

Imposition of a special toll.

In addition to the port dues, it was decided to impose a special toll, under section 108 of the Calcutta Ports Act, of four annas per ton on all goods landed from or shipped into any vessel lying within the limits of the port, in addition to the tolls, dues, rates, and charges in force. The levy of this toll took effect from the 1st January 1893, and the receipts during the three months of the year amounted to Rs. 2,07,741.

Kidderpore Docks.

The expenditure on the Kidderpore Docks during the year amounted to Rs. 23,88,993, raising the total expenditure from Rs. 2,56,97,370 on the 31st March 1892 to Rs. 2,80,86,363 on the 31st March 1893.

The docks were declared to be legally open for traffic on the 13th September 1892. They were not, however, used to any appreciable extent, and the gross receipts amounted to only Rs. 1,02,414, of which Rs. 65,020 were from the graving dock.

From April 1892 to the end of the year, 42 steamers and 19 sailing vessels entered the docks. The arrangements for docking and undocking vessels were satisfactory, and all operations were successfully conducted. The accessories provided for the accommodation and conduct of business are stated to have proved equally successful and satisfactory. The want of traffic in the

docks is not attributable to the appliances not meeting the requirements of the vessels. The graving dock has been extensively used.

Owing to the failure of the docks to attract trade, a special Committee was appointed by the Commissioners to consider the financial position of the Port, consequent upon the construction of the docks; their proposals as to the best means of utilizing the docks and for making the expenditure reproductive are now under the consideration of Government.

Jetties.

The income under Part I, Jetties, amounted to Rs. 11,41,471, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,25,477. The depression in trade during the year has been great, and for several months the moorings in the Port were blocked with ships which were unable to secure outward charters. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,63,907.

Petroleum depôt.

The income from the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge continues steadily to advance, the total receipts during the year being Rs. 1,97,111, or Rs. 20,704 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 32,543,864 gallons, against 32,117,680 in 1891-92.

Messrs. Graham and Company completed their depôt for Russian oil in bulk in the early part of the year, but it was not till the month of February 1893 that the *Turbo*, the first tank vessel, arrived. She discharged her cargo of 1,347,584 gallons in four days, or five times as quickly as case oil can be landed.

Tea warehouse.

The total quantity of tea which passed through the tea warehouse was equivalent to 45 million lbs., showing a reduction of 3 million lbs. on the previous year. The receipts, however, were Rs. 1,07,295, or an increase of Rs. 2,297 over 1891-92, which is attributed to the fact that there was an increase in the quantity of tea sold by auction in Calcutta, all the operations of which were carried out in the tea warehouse.

Inland vessels wharves.

The receipts of the inland vessels wharves amounted to Rs. 4,65,811, against Rs. 5,00,215 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the general depression in trade, which has affected the revenue on nearly all the wharves. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,07,022, being Rs. 32,716 less than in 1891-92. The reduction is due chiefly to the fact of there not being any heavy repairs, and to the working expenses being cut down.

Harbour Masters' Department.

The income of the Harbour Masters' Department amounted to Rs. 5,82,707, against Rs. 5,20,349 in 1891-92. The increase was obtained from mooring hire, a larger number of vessels having come into the Port. The expenditure was Rs. 5,27,291, or an increase of Rs. 54,888 on the previous year, due to the full contribution of Rs. 55,110 having been paid to depreciation account to meet the cost of a new hopper barge.

There were 23 accidents to vessels while in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, against 18 in the previous year. The increase is due to the practice followed of reporting every casualty, however trivial, which was not done in former years. In no case was the casualty attended with serious consequences.

Railway.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust Railway amounted to Rs. 2,62,066, against Rs. 2,91,571 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the depression in trade. The expenditure was Rs. 1,89,710, or a decrease of Rs. 576 on the previous year.

River channels.

Extensive alterations have occurred in the river channel in the Lower Saugor Roads: the width of the bar has increased from 1,500 yards to 3,000 yards, and the depth of water on the bar, after undergoing several changes, is now 15 feet, or one foot less than last year. There is every probability of the Lower Saugor Roads being quite obliterated within a very few years. The Middleton Sand and Lower Long Sand will probably join from end to end and form one flat.

Beyond this the general contour of the southern and eastern portions of the Roads have remained practically the same, excepting that two dangerous patches of 12 and 13 feet have shown up just above and below the Middleton Spit Buoy, where nothing under 18 feet existed before.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Financial.

The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,499, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 4,696. Railway traffic exhibited a falling off of Rs. 5,632, and under the head of interest there was a further decrease of Rs. 4,349 on account of the loan without interest of rupees two lakhs to the Corporation of Calcutta from the reserve fund. The loan, alluded to above, was sanctioned in connection with the construction of the Harrison Road, and is repayable within three years. On the other hand, the earnings of the steam-tug *Hetty*, which was at work throughout the year, showed an increase of Rs. 7,179 over the receipts of the preceding year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,55,675, or a decrease of Rs. 12,057 over that of 1891-92. The wearing surface of the bridge was maintained in thorough order, a large quantity of planks and battens having been renewed. The wood used for the wearing surface is specially imported by the Commissioners from Johor, near Singapur. The footpaths on both sides were also renewed. The superstructure, timbers, fenders, and sheathings of pontoons were renewed as found necessary, and all the other works which were found to be necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order, were carried out.

In addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as "extraordinary," was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon renewal fund ...	2,000

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund or loan	3,401

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, of which 103 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 45 were Sundays on special application.

No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge, but there were 52 collisions of other vessels, against 95 during the previous year. This is the lowest number on record.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 31st March 1893 with a balance of Rs. 77,065, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 70,183. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,09,024, leaving a balance at the credit of the fund of Rs. 38,224.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the Port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Entered	993	225,418	758	246,066	771	253,112
Cleared	984	221,504	770	247,780	791	254,572

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year was Rs. 88,31,389, of which only Rs. 4,29,849 were under imports. There was a decrease, compared with the previous year, of Rs. 6,22,503.

Coasting trade.

In the coasting trade, both the exports and the imports decreased, the total decrease, as compared with the previous year, amounting to Rs. 13,22,583.

Light-houses.

The Norman's Point Light-house was visited by the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners several times during the year, and found to be in good order. A first order dioptric revolving light was erected at Kutubdia on the 1st of January last, and is working fairly well.

Port appliances.

The appliances of the Port are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. The depth of water in Track No. II increased by one foot, and that in Track No. IV and Track No. V by two feet, while the depths in Track No. I and Track No. III decreased by six inches and three feet respectively. The state of the river was on the whole satisfactory.

Pilotage.

The receipts and expenditure of the Pilotage Fund for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	10,858	14,059
1891-92	16,517	9,873
1892-93	15,040	9,552

The balance at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 stood at Rs. 3,962.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 209, against Rs. 99 in the previous year. The increase is due to a larger number of seamen having been exchanged or transferred to and from ships in Port, and to two ships which discharged their whole crews having engaged native crews in place of the Europeans discharged. There were no disbursements.

The receipts of the trust funds amounted to Rs. 13,902. Of this sum Rs. 12,986 were on account of deposit money of British seamen, made up as follows:—Rs. 4,727 deposited by masters as representing the wages of 23 seamen left behind in hospital or jail, and Rs. 8,259 deposited voluntarily by 60 British seamen. The deposits from native seamen were all voluntary, and amounted to Rs. 641 from 18 men.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged were 86 and 111, against 17 and 50 during the previous year. In 23 cases the seamen were discharged owing to their being in jail.

During the year 100 ships were visited by the Shipping Master to enquire into the health of the crews, to inspect provisions, drinking water, medical stores, and forecastle accommodations, and to enquire into accidents and casualties on board. The results are said to have been generally satisfactory. The health of the shipping was bad in the early and good in the latter part of the year, and there were no cases of scurvy or disease arising from bad or insufficient food.

The admissions into hospital amounted to 37, against 41 in the previous year. There were actually 7 cases of cholera in the Port, 4 of which terminated fatally, against 5 out of 10 during the previous year.

Hospital port dues were re-imposed on the shipping from 1st May 1893, and a provisional hospital for seamen of all races was started preparatory to the erection of a new combined hospital at this Port.

THE ORISSA PORTS.

The following table shows the shipping and income of the Orissa Ports during the past two years:—

		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Port dues, 1892-93.
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
								Rs.
False Point ...	Entered	71	94,298	78	96,389	56	74,559	9,351
	Cleared	71	94,293	78	96,389	55	74,522	
Puri ...	Entered	37	40,302	33	47,012	20	26,603	1,789
	Cleared	37	40,302	33	47,012	20	26,603	
Balasore ...	Entered	301	78,350	345	78,380	339	82,019	2,416
	Cleared	314	79,411	364	78,869	339	81,556	

False Point.

There was an increase of Rs. 432 from port dues on foreign vessels, which is attributed to the higher tonnage of the vessels visiting the Port. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of Rs. 608 on other vessels, due to fewer visits paid during the year. There was a fall both in the number and tonnnge of vessels entering the Port, which is ascribed chiefly to a smaller export of rice to foreign and coast ports.

Puri.

The decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Port and of port dues derived therefrom is due to the fewer visits of steamers exporting rice, owing to the higher prices prevailing in the district and to a reduced demand from foreign ports.

Balasore.

The decrease in the number of vessels visiting the Port is ascribed to a reduced export of rice consequent partly on the failure of crops in the north of the district and on the reduced demand from foreign markets. This has caused a large reduction in the collection of port dues chiefly from native craft.

The value of the export and import trade of these ports is shown in the statement below:—

		Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ...	Exports ...	41,55,994	32,35,162	...	14	41,55,994	32,35,176
	Imports ...	38,840	1,61,261	2,336	18,729	41,176	1,79,990
	Total ...	41,94,834	33,96,423	2,336	18,743	41,97,170	34,15,166
Puri ...	Exports ...	6,00,608	3,30,232	...	...	6,00,608	3,30,232
	Imports ...	6,362	139	1,123	22	7,485	161
	Total ...	6,06,970	3,30,371	1,123	22	6,08,093	3,30,393
Balasore ...	Exports ...	48,49,130	41,29,697	125	350	48,49,255	41,30,047
	Imports ...	74,92,971	64,34,096	1,77,213	1,82,577	76,70,184	66,16,673
	Total ...	1,23,42,101	1,05,63,793	1,77,338	1,82,927	1,25,19,439	1,07,46,720

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

The short voyage trade includes the services on the following lines:—Calcutta to Orissa, Burmah, Chittagong, the Straits and the Andamans. The total number of voyages made was 1,146, and the passengers carried 285,062, both results showing an increase over last year. The long voyages were from Calcutta to Mauritius, Australia, Ceylon and the Red Sea, the number of voyages made being 25 and the passengers carried 1,683. In this traffic also there was an increase. Two vessels arrived from Jeddah with pilgrims, in one of which 37 pilgrims died on the voyage. The deaths were attributed to natural causes, there having been no infectious disease on board. The working of the Native Passenger Ships Act has been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints were preferred.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

THE changes in the administration of the Meteorological Department during the year 1892-93 were small, and consisted practically in the gradual development and extension of the system introduced for some years past.

Observatories.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office during the year were 68, viz., 1 first class, 15 second class, 38 third class, 6 voluntary stations, and 8 other stations reporting for the storm-warning service only. The voluntary observatory at Fort Tregear was closed, and the work at Kalimpong was temporarily suspended. A new observatory was erected at Daltonganj in the district of Palamau. The work of this observatory will commence from the beginning of 1893-94.

Inspection of observatories.

The following observatories were inspected during the year :—

Bankipore (twice).	Darbhanga.	Motihari.
Barisal.	False Point.	Muzaffarpur.
Buxar.	Gopalpur.	Nellore.
Chaibassa.	Gaya.	Noakhali.
Chapra.	Hazaribagh.	Purnea.
Coconada.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.
Cuddalore.	Jessore.	Vizagapatam.
Darjeeling.	Krishnagar.	
Dinajpur.	Madras (Port Office).	

The majority of these observatories were found in good order. The condition of Darbhanga was much better than in the two previous years; Gaya and Muzaffarpur were not in satisfactory condition. Noakhali was in fair order, but the observations sent in were very unreliable, and consequently the old observer was dismissed. The condition of the Purnea observatory was worst, and a new man had to be appointed in the place of the old observer, who was found to be most incompetent.

The majority of the other observatories which were not inspected during the year worked well, as judged by the accuracy of the returns submitted. The observations sent in from Dehri and Faridpur were untrustworthy, while those from Puri were rather indifferent. The work of the Raniganj observatory was not satisfactory; at present it is in temporary charge of the nazir of the Subdivisional Officer's Court.

Rainfall stations.

The number of rainfall-registering stations in Bengal is steadily on the increase. There were 276 stations during the year as against 269 in the previous year. In last year's report it was stated that a system of inspection of rain-gauge stations had been introduced, under which district officials while on tour inspect the instruments and report the results of their inspection direct to the Meteorological Reporter. During the year under report 58 rain-gauge stations were thus inspected, and in the majority of cases the instruments were found in good order. In other cases, where the instruments were found defective, and where the exposure of the sites of the instruments was bad, these defects were remedied, and it is hoped that the registration of rainfall is now on a satisfactory footing.

Storm-signals.

The working of the system of storm-signals remained quite unaltered during the year. There were only two storms of importance, of which one occurred in June and the other in October. Storm-signals were, however, required to be hoisted four times during the year, viz., on the 8th June, 6th July, 9th September, and 20th October.

Departmental reports.

The various daily, weekly and monthly reports, with charts and maps, were regularly issued throughout the year, and there was practically no change in the nature of the reports. No special report was published during the year.

Meteorological summary for 1892.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz., (1) the cold-weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, consisting roughly of the months March, April and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season, usually lasting from the early part of June till the middle of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon or cold-weather months of November and December, which close the year.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

The most noticeable feature of the weather in January was the almost entire absence of rainfall in all districts, for the whole rainfall of the month consisted of a few local showers in some of the districts of South Bihar and North Bengal. This was caused by the unusual absence of anything like influential barometric depressions existing in or travelling from North-Western India, but the province was nevertheless affected by two feeble barometric depressions. Up to the morning of the 8th of January ordinary cold-weather conditions obtained, but on the 9th a disturbance existing in North-Western India began to affect the pressure and temperature in Bengal. The depression moved in an easterly direction and reached Bengal about the 11th, the centre apparently passing near Berhampore. The depression continued to influence Bengal slightly up to the 15th, when it filled up, and ordinary cold-weather conditions again set in. On the 20th another depression appeared in North-Western India, and advanced towards Bengal, filling up in its advance, and it thus did not actually reach the province, though on the 23rd and 24th it influenced Bihar, giving clouded skies and light rainfall. Weather continued slightly disturbed up to the 27th, and then normal cold-weather conditions set in up to the close of the month. In January barometric pressure was generally in excess by about a hundredth of an inch, the excess being largest in East Bengal, while temperature was also in excess of the normal in different districts by from 1° to 3°, the excess being largest in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Owing to the comparative absence of disturbed weather, cloud proportion was in defect in all districts except Bihar, but on the other hand humidity was in slight excess of the normal.

In February only one important barometric depression affected Bengal. This depression appeared over the Western Desert on the 10th, and advanced slowly in an east-south-easterly direction, and on the 13th its centre was in Bundelkhand, and it was still a considerable storm. On the 14th it was in the south-eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and on the 15th it was in Bihar, when it filled up and disappeared. It gave disturbed weather and fairly general rain to Bengal, the greatest disturbance being from the 11th to the 16th instant. Several other but much more feeble barometric depressions appeared in North-Western India during this month, and advanced south-eastwards, but they caused little disturbance to the weather in Bengal, beyond giving high temperature and humidity, with low pressure and a few local rain showers. The chief feature of the last week of February was a low-pressure area which formed in North Bengal. It was rather strongly exhibited on the 23rd and 24th, disappeared on the 25th, re-appeared on the 27th, and filled up again on the 29th, and it is interesting to note that this feature again re-appeared in March, and again in April, and this defect of pressure was indeed rather a prominent feature of the meteorology of this period. On the whole, therefore, the month of February was more free from disturbance than usual. The rainfall in this month varied from a little more than a quarter of an inch in Orissa, South-West and North-Bengal, to about three-quarters of an inch in North Bihar, East Bengal, and South Bihar, while Chota Nagpur received 1·30 inches. The falls were in excess of the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur,

and in defect elsewhere. In February pressure was in defect of the normal by about a twentieth of an inch, the defect being largest in South-West and North Bengal, where it equalled 0·07″, and the variations from day to day were also decidedly large. Temperature, on the other hand, was in excess by from two to four degrees, the largest excess temperature being reported in North Bengal and South Bihar, while the variations of cloud proportion and humidity from the normal were small.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

In March the weather was again decidedly more free from disturbance than usual. A very shallow barometric depression passed over the province in the early part of the month, reaching North Bengal on the 4th, and passing away in an easterly direction, and giving light rain in East Bengal and also a few showers in Orissa. Fine settled weather, with steadily and rather rapidly increasing temperature, then set in up till the 25th, when a shallow low-pressure area formed in Bihar and West Bengal, which gave rise to disturbed conditions, and then travelled in an easterly direction, so that local storms, with rain, occurred in East and North Bengal and North Bihar for two or three days, and particularly on the 28th, after which again fine settled weather set in. A fall of an inch and-a-half of rain occurred in North Bengal, and an inch in East Bengal, while only a fifth of an inch was reported in North Bihar, and in all other districts rainfall was practically absent. Hence the rainfall of March was in defect of the normal in all districts except North Bengal, the defect equalling an inch and-a-half or two inches in South-West and East Bengal, and being about an inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while the defects were unimportant in Bihar.

In March, again, pressure was rather largely in defect of the normal, the defect averaging more than 0·08″ and equalling nearly a tenth of an inch in South Bihar. The temperature was low in the early part of March, but increased more rapidly than usual, and for the last three weeks was generally in excess of the normal, the mean temperature of the month showing 1° in excess. Indeed, the unusually high temperature of the last three weeks of March was a marked feature in the meteorology of the month; also, owing to the absence of disturbed weather, cloud proportion was only about half the usual amount, and humidity was about 10 per cent. in defect of the normal.

Generally, April 1892 was hotter and drier than usual over the greater part of Northern India, and the province of Bengal to a considerable extent showed the same conditions. This excessive temperature was probably due in some measure to the unusually scanty snowfall in the Himalayan area during the earlier months of 1892 and in the month under review, and also to the abnormally dry weather which had also obtained generally in Northern India. In Bengal, at the commencement of April, ordinary hot-season conditions obtained, but the pressure distribution was a little anomalous, as there was a considerable excess of pressure in the north-east of the province, while the pressure decreased rapidly in amount towards the west. Hence winds were more easterly than usual. This distribution of pressure, however, rapidly changed, and from about the middle of the month two or three feeble low-pressure areas formed in succession over the western part of the province, which afterwards extended to North Bengal and North Bihar, where at one time pressure was a quarter of an inch in defect. With this distribution of pressure, the southerly winds blowing from the Bay over Bengal became exceptionally strong, and these southerly winds brought up large amounts of moisture to the province, and gave rise to very numerous local storms, or nor'westers, with rain, which occurred during the second half of the month in East and North Bengal, and to a certain extent in South-West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. An average amount of from six to seven inches of rain fell in East Bengal, more than five inches in North Bengal, and about an inch in North Bihar, and in these three divisions the falls were in distinct excess of the normal. The fall in South-West Bengal averaged two inches, and was slightly less than the normal, but in all other districts rainfall was very small in amount, and largely below the normal.

Again, in April, the mean pressure for the month was in decided defect, the defect ranging from about a twentieth of an inch in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur to 0·02″ in East and North Bengal. It will thus be seen that the area of the largest defect in pressure corresponded with the area receiving the

heaviest rainfall, where the falls were in distinct excess of the normal. The mean temperature for the greater part of the month was in decided excess, and was 1·8° higher than the normal for April. Owing to the rather numerous local storms, cloud proportion was rather considerably in excess, but humidity was lower than usual in South-West and East Bengal, and above it in some other districts. On the whole, perhaps also winds were rather more easterly than is usual in April.

In May, after a week of ordinary hot-weather conditions, with nearly normal distribution of pressure, a feeble low-pressure area appeared over the western parts of the province, which moved away in a northerly direction about the 14th, while again from the 20th to the 24th a feeble low-pressure area developed over part of Chota Nagpur and West Bengal. These low-pressure areas probably formed part of the usual hot-weather trough of low-pressure, which in May 1892 was displaced to a more northerly position than usual, for during the greater part of the month it ran from Chota Nagpur to the Central Punjab, but it was transferred for a short time (from the 12th to the 16th) to the foot of the hills, between Ludhiana and Lucknow, and during the dates in question the low pressure developed to a greater extent than is usually the case. In consequence of the abnormal pressure conditions, very strong and steady sea winds blew across Bengal, bringing up large amounts of moisture. During these two periods also, and specially during and after the second one, conditions were very disturbed in Bengal, and very numerous nor'-westers, with rain, occurred, particularly in South-West, East, and North Bengal. These local storms brought up about twelve inches of rain to both East and North Bengal, or amounts very considerably larger than the normal, while in South-West Bengal the fall averaged nearly five inches, or almost a normal amount. The fall in North Bihar was about two inches, or nearly an inch in defect, and Orissa also received nearly two inches, or about two inches less than usual. South Bihar and Chota Nagpur during May received only small amounts of rain.

In the south of the Bay winds began to strengthen at the Ceylon stations, owing to the advance of the south-west monsoon, from about the 10th of May, and they blew fairly steadily and rather strongly almost to the close of the month. By about the 24th these winds had apparently reached well into the middle of the Bay, and two feeble barometric depressions were formed in front of this advance, one of which passed into the Gulf of Martaban and over Burma, where it gave heavy rain, while the second low-pressure area which formed off the South Orissa and Ganjam coasts filled up without passing inland. At the close of May the monsoon current had advanced well into the north of the Bay, and there was every prospect of the early break of the monsoon in Bengal.

In May, again, the mean pressure was moderately in defect of the normal, the usual variation equalling about 0·03″ to 0·05″, and being fairly uniform over the whole province. Temperature in Bengal at the commencement of May was about 4·2° in excess of the normal, and it continued rather largely in excess in the second week, when Chota Nagpur registered the very large excess temperature of 9·2°. Towards the close of the month, however, temperature fell considerably, and became even below the normal, so that the mean temperature for the month was only about 2° in excess of the normal. It was also noticeable in May that both cloud proportion and humidity were higher than usual, and also that the easterly component in the wind direction was very strongly developed, while the southerly winds blowing from the Bay over Bengal were also exceptionally strong.

During the first five months of the year, therefore, or in what may be called the pre-monsoon months, it will be seen that rainfall over the whole province was generally in defect of the normal, except perhaps in the eastern and northern districts, where in April and May rather heavy falls were received. Rainfall was thus practically entirely absent from the province in January, and only a few unimportant showers fell in February. In March light rain fell in East and North Bengal, and practically none in any other division, and in April and May moderate to large amounts of rain fell in East, North and South-West Bengal, and very little elsewhere. Thus, in Orissa, for the whole of the pre-monsoon months rainfall was in large defect; in South-West Bengal there

was also moderate to large defect for every month; in East Bengal rainfall was in defect in January, February, and March, and in considerable excess in April and May; in North Bengal there was excess in March, April, and May, and defect in January and February; and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur there was slight excess rainfall in February and defect for the remainder of the pre-monsoon period. This lightness of the rainfall over the province generally was brought about by the comparative absence of disturbed or stormy weather in Bengal, and from the comparative absence and general lightness of the cold-weather storms forming in North-Western India; for practically the whole of the pre-monsoon period pressure was in defect of the normal, the general defect equalling nearly a twentieth of an inch, and this defect continued almost up to the close of May. The mean temperature was also in excess of the normal in each of these five months, the usual excess averaging nearly two degrees, while, on the other hand, humidity and cloud proportion were generally smaller than usual during the five months January to May.

Monsoon period—June to October.

As stated previously, the meteorological conditions in Bengal at the end of May pointed to the early commencement of the south-west monsoon rains, as the current had reached well into the north of the Bay, and pressure in Bengal was below the normal, and hence favourable for its further advance over the land. Early in June, however, pressure increased moderately in Bengal, and became in excess of the normal, and hence conditions were less favourable for the further advance of the monsoon current over Bengal, though the monsoon winds continued to blow strongly in the centre and south of the Bay. At this time, that is, about the 6th or 7th of June, a very severe cyclonic storm commenced to form in the north-west angle of the Bay, which, after remaining nearly stationary, and intensifying rapidly for two or three days, began to move in a northerly or north-north-westerly direction, until it struck the coast near the mouth of the Hooghly at about 6-30 A.M. of the 10th of June, the centre passing about 30 or 40 miles to the west of Saugor Island. After striking the coast it recurved, and moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and finally filled up near Sutna on the 13th and 14th. The storm was an exceedingly violent one, and is described as one of the most severe of recent years, but it was exceedingly small, and the area of hurricane winds was probably not more than 70 or 80 miles across. It did, however, comparatively little damage either at sea or on land, though it gave a small storm-wave over part of the Balasore district, and in passing over the land it very rapidly decreased in force and became of little importance. A moderate inrush of monsoon winds accompanied the advance of the storm, and rainfall became general over the province from the 8th to the 12th, but it soon fell off in amount. When the storm filled up and disappeared, there was a rapid rebound of pressure in Bengal, and it became in excess of the normal, and conditions became so unfavourable for the further general advance of the monsoon current over Bengal, that from the 18th to the 25th there was practically no rain in the province, except in the eastern and northern districts. From the latter date, however, which may be taken practically as the date of the commencement of the true monsoon season, rain became fairly general, though light, in all districts of the province. This date of the general commencement of the rains is about ten to twelve days later than usual.

Rainfall during June was hence usually below the normal amount except in the western districts, which were directly influenced by the cyclonic storm, and in parts of the northern districts. The falls varied from about thirteen and fourteen inches in East and North Bengal, and eleven inches in Orissa, to only about five inches in South Bihar. For the whole province the falls may be said to have equalled about 95 per cent. of the normal. The falls, indeed, in North Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa were from ten to thirty per cent. in excess of the usual amounts, while North and East Bengal, South Bihar, and South-West Bengal, showed defects varying from twenty-five to sixteen per cent. In certain smaller districts, indeed, the falls were less than two-thirds of the normal amount, and this was the case in Hooghly, Khulna, Chittagong, Dacca, Malda, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, and the Sonthal Parganas.

Notwithstanding the very low pressures which were recorded during the storm in the early part of the month, the mean pressure for June was in

slight excess of the normal. Temperature for the whole province was about three-tenths of a degree in defect, though there were slight excess temperatures recorded in North and East Bengal, and South Bihar. The humidity recorded was generally above the normal by moderate amounts, but cloud proportion was practically normal.

In July the conditions in Bengal were for the greater part of the month very favourable for good and heavy rainfall. At the close of June the monsoon current was generally not strong—indeed it had only advanced again over Bengal from about June 26th, and it had only given more or less light rainfall to the province for the last few days of the month, and it did not appear to have sufficient strength to advance beyond Bengal into Upper India. This weakness of the monsoon current continued for the first few days of July, but from about the 3rd or 4th of the month it commenced to strengthen rapidly, and a fairly heavy burst of rain swept over the whole of India. The northern districts of North Bengal and Bihar indeed received a very heavy downpour from the 5th to the 9th of July, during which period the districts of Kuch Bihar and Jalpaiguri received an average fall of nearly twenty-two inches. Shortly after this a very pronounced barometric depression, which might be classed as a feeble cyclonic storm, formed in the Bay, and crossed the coast near Balasore on the 10th, after which it moved in a westerly direction, and in its rear a heavy wave of monsoon winds swept over the province. Two feeble land-formed depressions passed through the province in the middle of the month, and also gave very heavy rain, while another very feeble depression was formed in the last week of the month in the north-west angle of the Bay. This last passed across Orissa, but brought up little rain in its rear. A fairly steady and strong monsoon was blowing in the Bay for practically the whole month, and the monsoon current was also rather strong in Bengal. Hence the general rainfall of the province was about four per cent. in excess of the normal. The heaviest rainfall was, however, deflected towards the north and north-east of the province, and North Bengal received the exceptionally heavy fall of 23·61 inches, which is nearly ten inches more than usual, or 68 per cent. in excess of the normal fall. The falls in Bihar and Chota Nagpur averaged about twelve inches and were practically normal; the fall in East Bengal equalled about fourteen inches, or two inches less than usual, and was 14 per cent. in defect; while in Orissa and South-West Bengal about ten inches of rain fell, and the amounts were from 10 to 17 per cent. in defect. Again, in some of the smaller districts the falls were much more deficient than is indicated in the above general figures, and thus the defects in Howrah, Bankura, Chittagong, and Saran equalled nearly 30 per cent. of the normal, while in Balasore, Midnapore, and Dacca the defects equalled about 40 per cent.

In July the variations of barometric pressure in different parts of the month were unusually large, but the mean for the month was in defect by from 0·02″ to 0·04″, the defect being largest in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, through which the depressions of the month generally passed, and being smallest in East and North Bengal. Temperature variations during the month were unimportant, and the mean for the month was practically normal, but in the case of humidity and cloud proportion excess amounts were registered.

The two branches of the south-west monsoon current blowing over India in August were unusually steady, and the most noteworthy feature of the month was the unusual absence of the small cyclonic storms which characterise most rainy seasons. The Bay of Bengal current was on the whole deflected more strongly from Lower Burma than usual, and in the early part of the month, owing to the peculiar pressure conditions in Assam and North Bengal, the Bay current was more largely directed to these areas than usual, and they consequently received excessive rain. From about the middle of the month pressure in India increased generally, the increase being greatest in North-East India, and a very important effect of this change was to displace the eastern half of the monsoon trough of low pressure in a southerly direction. From the 14th this trough stretched eastwards from Upper India to Allahabad, and then south-eastwards to the Ganjam coast near Vizagapatam. An important effect of this change was to diminish the flow of the monsoon current over the province, and to hence decrease the rainfall over Lower Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. Considered generally, however, good rain was received in

Bengal in August; and taking the rainfall of all the divisions of the province into consideration, the amounts registered equalled 99 per cent. of the fall in normal years. The tendency of the heavy rainfall to localise itself in the north and north-east of the province, which was well marked in June and July, was still more strongly pronounced in August, and thus, while Bihar and North Bengal received falls of about 50 per cent. more than usual, the falls over the southern half of the province were from 30 to 40 per cent. in defect. At the commencement of August a fairly strong monsoon current was blowing from the Bay over Bengal, the inrush being caused by the indraught towards a depression which had passed inland over Orissa at the end of July. This indraught ceased with the filling up of the depression, and from about the 7th of August a slight and partial break in the rains set in over Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, and also over parts of East Bengal and South Bihar, which lasted up till about the 20th, but it was only from the 23rd or 24th that fairly general and heavy rain again set in. During this period there were no barometric depressions or storms forming either over the Bay or inland, and hence conditions were not very favourable for heavy rainfall; but from the 28th a depression began to form off the Ganjam and Circars coasts, which developed slowly up till the 30th, when it had also advanced in a north-westerly direction, and the centre was probably near Puri. During the evening of the 30th the feeble depression passed inland over Orissa, and on the 31st its centre was near Sambalpur. During the formation of this depression the rainfall-bearing current was again deflected towards it, and hence not allowed to sweep over Bengal, and thus towards the close of the month there was another slight and partial break in the rains, but after the depression had passed inland the monsoon current again began to sweep over Bengal, and heavy general rain recommenced, particularly in the south-western districts and Orissa. Thus, during August the number of barometric depressions formed either over the Bay or over the land area was remarkably small, and the month was on the whole a very quiet one, and, as indicated before, conditions were not very favourable for rainfall in the western, south-western, southern and central districts of Bengal, though in the north of the province exceptionally heavy falls were received. Thus an average amount of more than twenty inches was recorded in North Bengal, or between six or seven inches more than usual. North Bihar also received nearly twenty inches, or more than eight inches in excess. South Bihar received fourteen inches, or two and-a-half inches more than usual, but all other districts were in defect. East Bengal only received ten inches, or five inches less than usual, while South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur received from seven to nine inches, or from three to five inches in defect. In some of the smaller districts the defects were exceedingly large. Thus, defects of more than 60 per cent. of the normal rainfall were recorded in Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura, Singhbhum, and Manbhum, and of more than 50 per cent. in Midnapore, Chittagong, and Tippera, while falls of less than two-thirds of the normal were reported in Balasore, 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Nadia, Jessore, Faridpur, Dacca, and Hazaribagh. On the other hand, Purnea received a fall 113 per cent. in excess of the normal, Rangpur and Saran 96 per cent. in excess, and several other northern districts more than 50 or 60 per cent. in excess.

The pressure conditions in August were for the greater part of the time unfavourable for the free advance of the monsoon current over Bengal, for the general pressure of the province for the month was more than a twentieth of an inch in excess of the normal, and this excess was very strongly marked in such districts as Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal, where the rainfall was very deficient almost throughout the month. The variations of temperature for the month were again of little importance, and the mean temperature almost agreed with the normal. The humidity registered was also almost normal, while cloud proportion was distinctly below it.

In September the meteorological conditions generally over India were fairly normal, though the mean position of the monsoon trough of low pressure was again farther to the south than usual. Hence this apparently caused the depressions which formed during the month to advance more in a westerly direction than usual, and the effect generally of this pressure distribution was to diminish the heaviness of the rainfall in Bengal. The principal features

perhaps of the meteorology of September were the occurrence of three very distinct barometric depressions, or cyclonic storms, in the Bay, and by the formation of a very feeble low-pressure area over South-East Bengal at the close of the month. This is perhaps quite as large a number of depressions as is usual, and the first three of them were also of moderate intensity. These small storms, however, brought up, on the whole, less rainfall than usual in such cases. The monsoon current blowing in the Bay of Bengal was, as judged by the wind velocities, of rather more than normal strength, but it showed very unmistakable signs of weakness towards the close of the month, when it commenced to withdraw from the province at a decidedly earlier date than the normal, for the monsoon rains had practically closed in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 28th of September. Again, a very distinct break in the rains, which was fairly well established in all divisions of the province, commenced on the 13th instant, and lasted up to the 22nd. Hence the general rainfall of the province was very considerably in defect of the normal, and it only equalled about 73 per cent. of the usual amount.

The principal condition determining the distribution of the rainfall in the province in September was the line of advance of the depressions from the Bay. The first formed on September 1st in the north-west angle of the Bay, and passed inland near Balasore on the evening of the 2nd. The second formed in the north of the Bay on the 7th, and passed inland on the 9th between False Point and Puri. The third depression formed near the centre of the Bay on the 18th, and crossed the coast on the evening of the 21st between Coconada and Masulipatam. These depressions, all of which were fairly influential, it will be seen, mainly affected the western and south-western parts of the province, or the districts of Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, and they gave moderate to heavy rain over this area. The fourth depression was a feeble one, which existed in South-East Bengal at the close of the month, but it nevertheless gave heavy rain to the whole of East Bengal.

The heaviest rainfalls in September occurred in Orissa and East Bengal, which received between nine and ten inches, and while the fall in Orissa was practically normal, that in East Bengal was nearly three inches below it. Chota Nagpur received rather more than eight inches, which was also almost the normal fall. South-West and North Bengal received about seven inches, or falls rather largely in defect, while in Bihar only about five inches fell, which was also largely in defect.

In the following districts the rainfall was practically 50 per cent. and upwards in defect of the normal:—Panga, Rajshahi, Malda, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Kuch Bihar, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad, Monghyr, and Lohardaga; while the falls were less than two-thirds of the normal in the following districts:—Howrah, Jessore, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran.

The general barometric pressure for September was slightly in defect of the normal, the defect ranging from about 0·03″ in the west and south-west of the province to 0·015″ in East and North Bengal. The general temperature for the month was nearly normal in all districts except Bihar and North Bengal, where excess temperatures of a degree to a degree and-a-half were registered. Cloud proportion and humidity were also practically normal in amount during the month.

At the beginning of October an area of low pressure existed over South-East Bengal. This feeble depression apparently marked the retreat of the south-west monsoon current southwards, and when on the 2nd of October the depression filled up, or passed away in an easterly direction, the south-west monsoon current rapidly retreated from the province altogether, and from the 4th of October it had ceased to affect Bengal, and the true monsoon rains may be said to have ceased from this date. During the slow retreat of the south-west monsoon current down the Bay the weather was rather disturbed, and no less than three barometric depressions and one cyclonic storm formed in the Bay, and moved across it in a westerly direction. These depressions, as usual, rather largely affected the weather in Bengal, but the rainfall brought up to the province by them was rather smaller than usual.

After the withdrawal of the monsoon current from Bengal on about the 4th of October, a period of fine settled weather set in, which lasted for about

a week, when a shallow trough of low pressure, or what almost amounted to a feeble depression, formed across the centre of the Bay, and moving in a westerly direction crossed the Madras coast on the 12th, but it was not a well-defined depression, and was decidedly feeble in its effects, except that it gave general and rather heavy rain to the area affected by it. A second more influential depression also formed to the south of the Andamans a few days after this, and began to advance westwards on the 15th. It was approaching the Madras coast on the 16th, and it crossed the coast near Nellore on the 17th. This small storm then gave heavy rain to the North Madras districts, but the storm rapidly filled up on the 17th and practically ceased to exist on that day.

Another disturbance formed first as a depression either in the Gulf of Siam or the Andaman Sea, probably in the latter. It concentrated rapidly into a small cyclonic storm of considerable intensity on the 17th, and passed between the Andamans and Diamond Island on the morning of the 18th, and then advanced at the rate of nearly 18 miles an hour. A very small but severe cyclone then occurred, and, following in nearly the same path as the previous small storm, crossed the Madras coast near Coconada on the 20th. This was a very influential storm, though the area of fierce winds was probably not more than 100 miles across, yet on striking the land it caused a wave of moisture-laden winds to advance northwards up the Bay and over Bengal, and this wave gave fairly general rain from about the 21st to the 27th, but about this latter date the moist wind current was again driven back to the Bay. The fourth depression also originated to the east of the centre of the Bay on the 27th, and advanced towards the west coast, and on the 29th an influential barometric depression crossed the coast between Nellore and Masulipatam. This depression in breaking up again caused a wave of moisture laden winds to advance northwards up the Bay and over Bengal, but the moist winds did not penetrate as far as in the previous case, and it gave general rain to only the southern half of Bengal. This advance of humid winds spread over the southern districts on the 30th and 31st, when good general rain was again received.

By these actions heavy rain was received in East Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal, and moderate rain in North Bengal and South Bihar, but practically little or no rain fell in North Bihar. The actual falls varied from between six and seven inches in Orissa and East Bengal, and from three to four inches in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, to an inch in South Bihar and North Bengal, and a quarter of an inch in North Bihar. The falls in East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa were in decided excess of the normal, but elsewhere they were in defect, the deficiency being large in North Bengal and Bihar. In the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, Shahabad, and Patna practically no rain at all fell, while in the following the falls only equalled a third or less than a third of the normal amounts:—Pabna, Bogra, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Kuch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Gaya, and Palamau. Falls of less than two-thirds the normal amount were also registered in Midnapore, Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Mymensingh, Malda, Rangpur, Monghyr, and Sonthal Parganas.

In October the variations of pressure from the normal were very small, and did not average as much as a hundredth of an inch below the normal for the whole province; indeed the defect was only a few thousandths of an inch in all divisions except South Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it slightly exceeded a hundredth of an inch. The changes of temperature during the month were unusually large, but the variations in different parts of the month to a great extent neutralized each other, and hence the mean temperature for the month for the whole province was only in excess of the normal by three-tenths of a degree. Cloud proportion in October, owing to the early withdrawal of the monsoon current, was much lower than usual, but humidity was about the ordinary amount.

Cold-weather period—November and December.

In the majority of years the rainfall due to the monsoon current and to the advance of storms which form in the Bay in front of the retreating monsoon current and advance westwards towards Bengal quite ceases by the end of October. The year 1892 was, however, rather exceptional in this respect, for the fine settled

weather, characteristic of the cold season in Bengal, did not set in till about the end of the first week in November. As stated previously, quite at the close of October a wave of humid winds, forced up by the action of a barometric depression which had formed in the Bay and had crossed towards the Madras coast, had advanced over the southern half of the province, and was giving heavy rain over this area. In connection with this advance of moist winds and disturbed weather, pressure fell so rapidly over Bengal that at the beginning of November a feeble low-pressure area existed over the south-western districts of the province, with a centre near Chaibassa and Balasore, on the 1st of the month, but which on the 2nd was near Calcutta and Jessore, and round which an irregular cyclonic circulation of winds existed. From the 3rd, however, the depression began to fill up, and by the 5th it had practically disappeared, and the pressure distribution rapidly became that which characterises the beginning of the cold weather or north-east monsoon season in Bengal. During the existence of this depression exceedingly heavy rain fell in the southern districts of the province, and for the first four or five days of November an average rainfall of three and-a-half inches was reported in East Bengal, a fall of two and-a-half inches in South-West Bengal, a fall of about an inch in Orissa, and half an inch in Chota Nagpur, while North Bengal and Bihar were almost absolutely rainless. These figures, of course, in the case of South-West and East Bengal represent many times the normal rainfall for the period. From the 5th of November, however, the moist air current from the Bay finally withdrew from Bengal, and the ordinary cold-weather conditions established themselves over the province from about the 6th instant. These continued to exist practically without interruption till the close of the month, during which period the only changes of meteorological conditions were of the slight oscillatory nature characteristic of fine settled weather, which requires no comment. The only important fact indeed during this period was that temperature, as is usual, fell steadily.

The main features in the meteorology of November were therefore—The mean pressure for the month was in defect of the normal by amounts which ranged from 0·02 inch to 0·03 inch. The smallest defects, however, were at the stations in the extreme south of the province, where they usually equalled less than 0·02 inch. The mean temperature for the province was in defect of the normal by more than a degree. The defects were largest at the southern and south-western stations, where in many cases they exceeded 2°. This defect was mainly due to unusually low minimum temperatures, which at many of the southern and south-western stations averaged from 3° to 4° below the normal. On the other hand, maximum temperatures for the month were in excess of the normal by moderate amounts over a large part of Bihar.

Humidity was in slight to moderate excess, especially at the northern stations and in Assam, while cloud proportion was rather largely in defect, and, except during the first few days of the month, the sky was almost cloudless.

No storms originating in or coming from North-Western India advanced towards Bengal, and the weather in November was free from any disturbance due to this cause, but owing to the conditions which obtained in the early part of the month, abnormally heavy rain was received in South-West and East Bengal, and rather heavy rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Very light rain fell in North Bengal and South Bihar, but North Bihar was quite rainless throughout the month.

The most important features in the meteorology of December were an almost complete absence of cold-weather storms of any importance originating in or coming from North-West India, such as in most years pass through Bengal in December, particularly in the second half of the month. Only one feeble disturbance, indeed, began to approach Bengal from North-Western India at the close of December. Fine weather with lightly clouded or almost cloudless skies therefore prevailed over the greater part of Bengal practically throughout the month.

The retreat of the south-west monsoon current in the south of the Bay in December was also unattended with the formation of any cyclonic storms, such as frequently occur, and only one or two small barometric depressions of comparatively little importance were formed in the south of the Bay and drifted in

a westerly direction towards the Madras coast. These disturbances were, however, of so feeble a nature and so far south in the Bay that they had absolutely no effect on the weather conditions in Bengal. Owing, therefore, to the almost entire absence of disturbed weather during December, the rainfall occurring in Bengal was confined to a few showers in the districts in and near the Darjeeling hills. Indeed, rainfall was absent from the entire province except for falls averaging about half an inch in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. Rainfall was thus in defect of the normal in all divisions.

The mean pressure for the month was unusually high, and there was a general excess of from 0·03″ to 0·05″. This excess on the whole was largest at the eastern and southern stations; and in such cases as Cuttack, Barisal, Faridpur, Bogra, and Dinajpur, the excess was larger than a twentieth of an inch. Temperature, on the other hand, was in defect of the normal at almost all stations, the defect being very small in the west and north of the province, and comparatively large in the southern districts, where defects of from 2° to 2·5° occurred at Calcutta, Jessore, and Krishnagar. This defect was, however, almost entirely confined to the night or minimum temperatures, which in several cases ranged from 3° to 4° below the normal. Indeed, over the western half of the province the mean day or maximum temperature for the month was in distinct excess of the normal. Owing to the absence of disturbed weather, the mean cloud proportion for the month was in rather large defect of the normal, while, on the other hand, humidity was fully equal to, and in a good many cases in distinct excess of, the normal.

The main features of the meteorology of 1892 may be thus summarised:—

(1) Except in January, when there was slight excess, the pressure of the pre-monsoon months up to and including May was rather considerably in defect of the normal, the usual defect equalling from 0·04″ to 0·08″.

(2) Temperature was in distinct excess in each of the first five months of the year, the usual excess equalling from 1° to 3°.

(3) The number of cold-weather storms which occurred in the early part of the year was decidedly small, and those which did occur were of comparative little importance.

(4) The hot-weather storms of the type called nor'-westers were also not numerous in March or April, but fairly numerous in May.

(5) Rainfall in the pre-monsoon period was very decidedly in defect of the normal in all divisions except East and North Bengal, in which districts rather heavy rain fell in April and May.

(6) The first small or preliminary burst of the monsoon rains in Bengal was brought up by the action of a severe, but small, cyclone which formed in the early part of June in the north-west angle of the Bay, and passed inland between Saugor Island and Balasore, but the effect of this inrush rapidly died away.

(7) The monsoon current did not permanently establish itself in Bengal until the 24th or 25th of June, or about 10 or 12 days later than usual.

(8) The strength of the monsoon current from the date of its establishment up to its withdrawal appeared to be fairly normal. The rainfall brought up by this current, however, was mainly deflected towards the north and north-east of the province.

(9) The number of barometric depressions and feeble cyclonic storms formed during the south-west monsoon season was rather smaller than usual, and they, in the majority of cases, passed from the north-west angle of the Bay over Orissa and through Chota Nagpur, but the rainfall brought up by them was decidedly lighter than usual.

(10) Hence, during the monsoon season, though the rainfall of the province taken as a whole was nearly normal, North Bengal and North Bihar received falls very largely in excess of the usual quantities, while all other divisions received defective falls, the defects being very large in some parts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Parts of East Bengal also showed very deficient rainfall.

(11) The monsoon current commenced to retreat from Bengal about a week earlier than usual, as general rainfall practically ceased in Bihar from the 27th or 28th of September, and in Lower Bengal from about the 4th of October, and all rainfall in the province after this date practically was brought

up by the action of cyclonic storms or barometric depressions in the Bay, which formed in front of the retreating south-west monsoon current, and which depressions afterwards advanced towards the west coast of the Bay.

(12) As the monsoon current finally established itself in Bengal about ten days later than usual, and withdrew about a week before the normal period, the south-west monsoon season was a decidedly short one.

(13) During October more barometric depressions and small cyclonic storms were formed in the Bay than usually occur, but the majority of them were of little importance. Only one fierce but small storm formed, which crossed the west coast of the Bay near Coconada. Two of these disturbances—one in the middle of October, and one quite at the close of that month—caused a wave of humid winds to advance northward, and hence gave moderate to heavy rain in Bengal, and the rainfall in the second half of October and early in November was very important. The rainfall brought up in this way was particularly heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South-West and East Bengal; smaller amounts extended to South Bihar and North Bengal, but North Bihar was practically rainless.

(14) The rainfall of the whole province from May till the middle of November inclusive averaged 53·17 inches, while the normal fall for that period is 57·13 inches; so that the actual fall during the monsoon period showed a defect of 3·96 inches. Expressed as a percentage the actual rainfall of the province of Bengal for the monsoon season of 1892 equalled 93 per cent. of the normal fall.

(15) Pressure during the monsoon season was slightly above the normal in June and August and below it in July, September and October.

(16) The variations of temperature, humidity and cloud proportion during the monsoon months from the normal were quite unimportant.

(17) Fine settled weather of ordinary cold-season type set in from about 6th of November, and lasted without any practical interruption till the close of the year, and during this period rainfall was absent. Pressure was below the normal in November and above it in December, while temperature and cloud proportion were generally in moderate defect for this period, though, on the other hand, humidity was about equal to, or rather in excess of, the normal.

The above general statement gives a brief summary of the weather conditions, month by month, throughout the year in Bengal, and it remains therefore only to add a very brief statement dealing singly with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, winds, storms, and rainfall.

Pressure.

The following small table gives the variation of the actual pressure recorded in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation in inches of pressure in 1892 *from normal value.*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For whole year.
Orissa	+·009	—·050	—·039	—·031	—·039	+·027	—·029	+·052	—·024	—·008	—·014	+·047	—·010
South-West Bengal ...	+·004	—·066	—·085	—·037	—·043	+·019	—·024	+·057	—·025	—·009	—·029	+·038	—·017
North Bengal	+·001	—·069	—·083	—·022	—·039	+·011	—·020	+·059	—·014	—·008	—·024	+·040	—·014
East Bengal	+·013	—·058	—·078	—·019	—·028	+·029	—·017	+·054	—·015	—·002	—·020	+·041	—·008
North Bihar	+·010	—·053	—·088	—·025	—·039	+·018	—·022	+·045	—·019	—·008	—·031	+·037	—·015
South Bihar.	+·010	—·062	—·096	—·050	—·050	+·012	—·035	+·037	—·027	—·012	—·034	+·031	—·023
Chota Nagpur	+·019	—·044	—·082	—·050	—·038	+·014	—·033	+·039	—·026	—·011	—·030	+·030	—·018

It will be seen that for eight out of the twelve months pressure was in distinct defect of the normal, and that the defect was decidedly large in February and March and moderate in April and May, pointing to the probability of early and good monsoon rains. In the northern and eastern districts too, when the rainfall was particularly heavy during the monsoon, it will be noticed that this defective pressure in the pre-monsoon months was strongly pronounced. The distribution of pressure during the monsoon season was that in June and August it was in slight excess, and in July, September and October in slight

defect, so that for the whole monsoon season the variation from the normal pressure would be very small. Again, in the cold-weather months, November showed a slightly defective pressure and December an almost corresponding excess. In the various seasons of the year therefore the only one which showed marked deviations from normal pressure was the pre-monsoon season, when pressure was in very decided defect. This comparatively low pressure shows naturally in the average pressure distribution for the year, and over the whole province for the year the mean pressure was in defect by very small amounts, ranging from about 0·010″ in East Bengal and Orissa up to 0·023″ in South Bihar to about 0·018″ in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and 0·015″ in North Bengal and North Bihar. On the whole, however, the variation of the mean pressure from the normal for the year has been small.

Temperature.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month and also for the whole year. In the first five months of the year temperature was in very distinct excess in all districts. This excess then began to decrease, and in June the mean temperature was almost normal, for some divisions reported a slight excess and others a slight defect.

The largest excess was reported in February, which was an unusually hot month, when a general excess of more than 3° was registered over the whole province, while in North Bengal and Bihar it equalled about 4°. For the period from June to August inclusive the temperature variations were small, and temperature was generally in slight defect of the normal, but again in September and October temperature became in excess by about half a degree owing to the complete establishment of the cold season conditions in Bengal at a decidedly earlier period than usual and to their strongly pronounced nature. The temperature in November and December was decidedly lower than usual, the defect in November equalling 1·2° and in December 0·8°. It will thus be seen that temperature was in excess during seven months and in distinct defect in two months only, and hence the mean temperature for the year was 0·7° in excess of the normal, the largest excess being confined to South Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it has been from one to one and-a-half degrees.

Variation of temperature for 1892 *from the normal.*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Orissa	+1·4	+1·5	0	+1·7	+2·3	−0·9	0	+0·1	−0·2	+0·2	−2·0	−1·2	+0·2
South-West Bengal ...	+2·0	+2·9	+1·0	+1·2	+2·5	−0·7	+0·1	+0·2	+0·5	+0·3	−1·9	−1·7	+0·5
North Bengal	+2·0	+4·0	+1·1	+0·3	−0·6	+0·3	−0·6	−0·6	+1·2	−0·4	−0·3	−0·5	+0·5
East Bengal	+1·8	+3·2	+0·6	+0·3	+1·0	+0·3	−0·1	−0·2	+0·5	−0·3	−1·8	−1·2	+0·3
North Bihar	+1·6	+3·6	+0·8	+2·3	+0·9	−0·6	−0·7	−0·9	+1·3	+0·6	−0·7	−0·8	+0·6
South Bihar	+2·8	+3·8	+2·2	+3·3	+3·3	+0·3	−0·1	−0·2	+0·7	+1·0	−0·1	−0·3	+1·4
Chota Nagpur	+2·7	+2·3	+1·7	+3·5	+4·8	−0·6	0	+0·9	+0·3	+0·5	−1·2	0	+1·2

Humidity and cloud proportion.

Humidity was in slight excess of the normal amount in January, and it then fell below the normal and remained so in February, March and April. During the following three months of May, June, and July there was a moderate to slight excess, and from August to October inclusive it was practically normal. In November and December humidity was, if anything, slightly higher than usual, but the variations generally were not very large. In the case of cloud proportion January was a month fairly free from disturbance, and therefore the sky was generally less clouded than usual. In February the variations in the cloud proportion were small and irregular, but in March the amount of cloud only equalled about half as much as usual. In April and May the sky was more heavily clouded than usual during the hot-weather months, but in June the cloud proportion was about normal. In the first month of the rains in 1892, in July, cloud proportion was decidedly higher than in normal years, but in August and September the variations were unimportant. Owing to the rather early withdrawal of the monsoon current in October, the sky was comparatively free from cloud, while also in November and December, owing to the

almost entire absence of disturbed weather, cloud proportion was rather largely in defect of the normal. Taking the whole year into consideration, during about six months humidity was in excess, and for the remainder of the year it was in defect of the normal, and in case of cloud proportion for about four months the sky was rather more heavily clouded than usual, and for the remaining eight the cloud proportion was either normal or in defect. Thus the variation of these two elements from the normal of the year has, on the whole, been decidedly small, particularly in the case of humidity, which was very nearly normal.

Winds.

In January steady north-westerly and westerly winds prevailed over a large part of the province for the greater part of the month. At the north-easterly and easterly stations, winds had a moderate easterly element in them, and northerly winds were generally blowing across the Bengal Coast into the Bay. In the case of storms or depressions passing through the province, this wind system becomes entirely changed, but in the year under review, when the number of storms was much smaller than usual, winds in Bengal were hence much steadier and on the whole slightly stronger than usual. The mean direction of the winds in Bengal showed also an unusually strong westerly component in January. In the following month, owing to the steadily increasing temperature of the land area, as a rule local southerly winds set in over South Bengal. In February 1892 these southerly winds set in earlier than usual over South Bengal, and for the month winds were considerably stronger and steadier than usual in Lower Bengal. Another feature in the winds of Bengal in February was apparently caused by the deficiency of pressure in North Bengal, and at Darjeeling wind velocity was much higher than in normal years, while wind at Dhubri was much more westerly than usual. In March, owing to the increasing temperature, the southerly winds blowing in Bengal usually strengthen, easterly winds blow down the Assam valley, and north-westerly to westerly winds obtain in the Gangetic plain, and hence in such districts as South Bihar and West Bengal winds are very unsteady and variable owing to the alternate action or strengthening of one or other of these more or less opposing winds. In March 1892 the hot-weather conditions were strongly marked, and winds in Bengal were perhaps a little more westerly and rather stronger than usual. In April winds were more or less above the normal strength over practically the whole of Bengal, and at the head of the Bay in particular winds were remarkably steady and much stronger than in normal years. They were more directly from the south than usual in West and Central Bengal, the westerly component being unusually feeble, and these winds were continued as easterly winds in Bihar, where these winds prevailed to a most unusual extent. In the Bay, too, southerly winds set in earlier than usual, and with increased strength. These features were probably connected with the strongly pronounced hot-weather conditions in Northern India in April; and as these conditions continued again in May, unusually strong and steady winds still prevailed. These strong winds were more directly from the south than usual along the Bengal coast, but in the interior of Bengal they were a little more westerly than usual. The easterly winds blowing down the Assam valley were also stronger than usual, and these easterly winds from Assam and the southerly winds from the Bengal coast continued westwards as easterly winds in Bihar.

In June winds were of about normal steadiness, but much stronger than usual at the head of the Bay, pointing to the continuance of the hot-weather conditions rather than to the commencement of the rains, for the wind strength is greatest at the head of the Bay in the hot-season months. Westerly winds, however, prevailed to an unusual extent, and during the second fortnight of the month they extended across Chota Nagpur into West Bengal, and hence in June the mean wind direction at stations in Central and West Bengal had an abnormally strong westerly component in them. Along the foot of the hills and in Bihar also, easterly winds again prevailed for a considerable part of the month. The south-westerly monsoon current was very weak at the beginning of July, but a rapid strengthening took place in the first and second weeks of the month, and during the remainder of July the monsoon current prevailed with normal strength and was unusually steady. Indeed, as judged by the data of the four typical stations—Port Blair, Diamond Island, False Point, and Saugor

Island—the monsoon current appeared about 25 per cent. stronger than usual, while the winds were approximately normal in direction. In August, again, at the same stations, the wind velocities appeared to show that the monsoon current in this month was about 15 per cent. above its normal strength, but two actions appear to have influenced its direction. A large local indraught appeared to be taking place to Assam and Upper Burma, and the wind direction in South-East and Central Bengal showed that winds over this area were more westerly than usual, and hence gave large supplies of moisture-laden winds to North Bengal, Assam, &c. On the other hand, the general wind directions in the Bay showed that the monsoon current was more south-easterly than usual, and was thus deflected more into the north-west of the Bay. In September the monsoon current blowing in the Bay of Bengal was on the average considerably above its normal strength in the centre and north of the Bay, the figures recorded indicating an excess of about 30 to 40 per cent. Over Bengal the winds in September showed the same peculiarities as in August, and there was decreased westing or increased easting at the coast stations and largely increased westing at the stations in Central and North Bengal and Assam, the latter again showing a larger indraught of monsoon winds than usual into Upper Assam, and perhaps North Burma. As stated in the general summary, the monsoon current withdrew rapidly from Bengal at the end of September, and in October winds in Bengal were very light, irregular and unsteady, but on the whole showed no general variation in the air movement from the normal. Finally, in November and December the north-east monsoon conditions set in decidedly earlier than normal, and the northerly winds blowing in Bengal were much steadier and decidedly stronger than usual.

Storms.

The number of storms in 1892 was not large, and only two of them were of very great severity—one in June and one in October. In the majority of cases the importance of the storms has been so slight that the brief description of them given under the general summary will be sufficient, but in one or two cases a more detailed description is desirable.

The following are the dates of the principal cold-weather barometric depressions, or cold-weather storms, which affected Bengal. It will be seen they are few in number:—

(1) Feeble depressions passed through Bengal in an easterly direction from January 11th to January 15th.

(2) Moderate depressions affected Bengal, coming from North-Western India, from February 11th to February 16th.

(3) Shallow depressions passed into North Bengal on March 4th.

(4) Shallow low-pressure area in Bihar and West Bengal on March 25th.

Again, the number of hot-weather storms of the type called nor'-westers was small in March and April, but they were fairly numerous in May.

During the advance of the south-west monsoon current up the Bay, and during the monsoon season, by far the most important one was that of the early part of June, which was a very fierce but small cyclone. The following is a short summary of the features of the storm, extracted from the Monthly Weather Review for the whole of India for June 1892, written by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India:—

"The storm began to form on the 7th in the north-west angle of the Bay, and was a vigorous storm with a fully-developed calm centre area and an inner storm area of hurricane winds on the morning of the 9th. The storm continued to intensify rapidly during the day, and on the afternoon and evening of the 9th it had a calm centre of at least three or four miles in diameter, outside of which the winds were of hurricane force. The centre passed over the pilot vessels *Sarsuti* and *Fame* and the pilot light vessel *Canopus*. In consequence apparently of the development of the storm in the north-west of the Bay, and its slow motion during this period, the sea was exceptionally dangerous—even more so, in the opinion of the commanders of the pilot-vessels, than was the case during the advance of the Port Blair cyclone of November 1891 across the Sandheads. The storm crossed the North Orissa coast on the 10th. It drifted west-north-west into Baghilkhand, and thence recurved and passed into South Oudh, where it filled up on the evening of the 13th.

"The following table gives dates of the position of the storm centre and average rate of motion from the 9th to the 13th of June:—

Date.	Hour.	Position of centre.		Distance passed over.	Average hourly velocity.
		Lat. N.	Long. E.		
8th ...	8 A.M.	19° 30′	88° 15′	.....	.....
9th ...	8 A.M.	20° 20′	87° 45′	70	3
9th ...	10 P.M.	20° 49′	87° 40′	.....	.....
10th ...	7 A.M.	21° 45′	87° 0′	90	4
11th ...	8 A.M.	22° 45′	84° 45′	170	7
12th ...	8 A.M.	24° 30′	81° 0′	270	11
13th ...	8 A.M.	25° 30′	80° 20′	80	3

"The storm hence moved unusually slowly until after it crossed the coast, when it gradually increased its rate of motion to an average of 11 miles per hour on the 11th.

"The storm was a noteworthy one in many respects—

1st.—It formed and developed in the north-west angle of the Bay with unusual rapidity. There was an area of light variable winds in this portion of the Bay on the 7th, westerly winds from the Deccan blowing across the south of the area, and south-easterly winds to the north. In 48 hours this area of light variable winds was covered with a cyclonic storm of exceptional intensity for the season.

2nd.—As the centre in the initial stage and when farthest from land was not more than 150 miles from land, it presented the characteristics of severe storms formed in the north-west angle in such a position to a marked extent. Winds were throughout light in the northerly quadrant, while exceedingly strong westerly winds (intensified south-west monsoon winds, force 9 or upwards) prevailed to distances of 300 and 400 miles to the south.

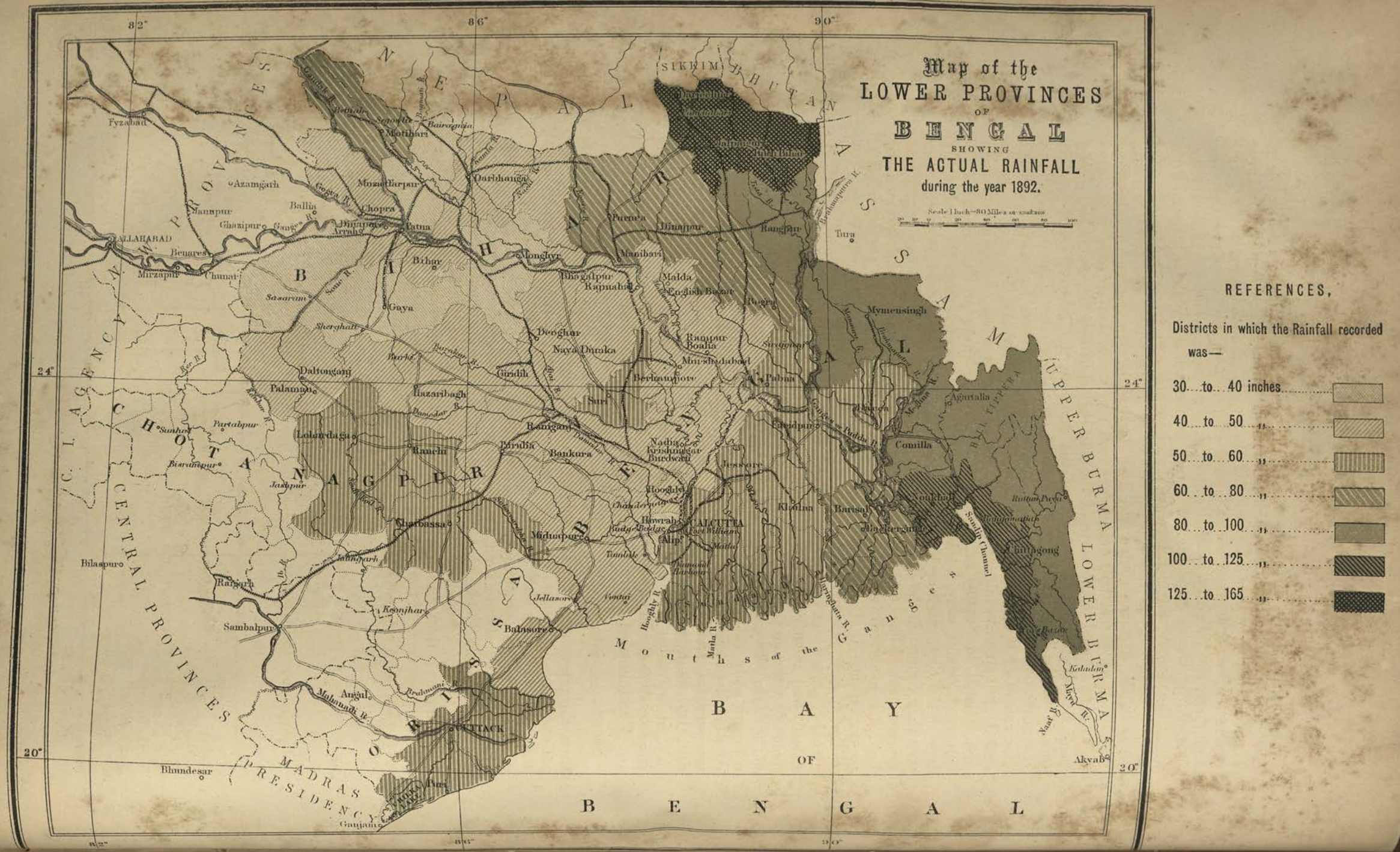
3rd.—It moved even more slowly across the north-west angle of the Bay than is usual with this class of storms, and at an average rate not exceeding three miles per hour during the greater part of the 8th and 9th, and hence the changes of the barometer due to the progress of the storm took place with extreme slowness.

4th.—Partly in consequence of this and of the peculiar features of the north-west angle of the Bay, the storm raised a sea of exceptional violence, which was higher and more dangerous, in the opinion of the commanders of the pilot-vessels, than was experienced at the Sandheads during the passage of the Port Blair cyclone of November last.

5th.—Even more remarkable than the preceding features was the absence of hurricane winds at any of the land stations passed over by the storm. The cause of this appears to have been due to the fact that, owing to the rapidity of its formation in a confined angle of the Bay, the only strong winds were the westerly winds in the southern quadrant. Hence after its advance across the Orissa coast these strong winds were for some time directed to East and Central Bengal, and not to the inner storm area.

6th.—The phenomena of the calm centre were hence observed under peculiarly favourable circumstances on board of the three vessels over which it passed. It would, however, be unsafe to generalize from their experience as to the conditions generally fulfilled in the calm central area of cyclones."

No other depression or storm formed in the Bay during June, but in July there were several small storms. A small cyclonic storm with winds of only moderate intensity was formed in the Bay on July 7th, and moving in a


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 4 Degrees
REFERENCES,
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was—
30 to 40 inches
40 to 50 "
50 to 60 "
60 to 80 "
80 to 100 "
100 to 125 "
125 to 165 "
BENGAL
BAY OF
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
BIHAR
CALCUTTA
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

west-north-westerly direction crossed the coast near Balasore on July 10th. Two feeble land-formed depressions also passed through the province in July, but beyond bringing rather heavy rainfall they were of no importance. A fourth and rather feeble depression was formed on July 26th in the north of the Bay, and deepening slightly, passed away in a west-north-westerly direction and crossed the Orissa coast on the 28th. In August no depression formed till about the close of the month, when a shallow low-pressure area was generated on the 28th, and on the 30th it was close to the Orissa and Ganjam coasts, while on the 31st the centre was near Sambalpur. In September there were three distinct barometric depressions and one feeble low-pressure area. One depression formed in the north of the Bay on September 1st, and passed inland near Balasore during the night of the 2nd; on the 7th another depression formed in the Bay, which passed inland on the evening of the 9th a little to the north of False Point; on the 18th another depression formed in the north and centre of the Bay, which passed inland on the 21st between Coconada and Masulipatam, while at the close of September a very feeble low-pressure area existed in South-East Bengal. In October three or four rather more important storms were formed. One depression crossed from the east to the west of the Bay, reaching the west coast on the 12th. A more influential storm was then formed in the east of the Bay, advanced towards the west coast, and crossed near Nellore on the 17th. Again, in the rear of this depression a small but intense cyclonic storm was formed, which was indeed the only other storm of importance in the year. This was formed on the 18th either over the Andaman Sea, or it may have come from the Gulf of Siam. It intensified very quickly, passed out of the Andaman Sea between the Andamans and Diamond Island, and moved with great rapidity across the Bay, the velocity averaging about 18 miles an hour, and it struck the coast near Coconada on the morning of the 20th. It was a very fierce storm, though of small diameter, and gave comparatively little indication of its existence or approach towards the land. Another depression also crossed the Bay towards the end of October, breaking up over the Madras coast, and later on the disintegrated storm gave very disturbed weather over South Bengal.

In November and December, or during the cold-weather months, there were no storms which in any way affected Bengal.

Rainfall—pre-monsoon period.

The following tables will indicate clearly the distribution of rainfall during the first four months of the year in Bengal. This period is from January to April. May is excluded from the pre-monsoon period, because in May the rainfall is brought up by actions precisely similar to those which bring the regular monsoon rains in June, and the rainfall of May may be said to be due to the very partial commencement of the monsoon conditions. It will be seen from the three tables that the pre-monsoon rainfall in Bengal was largely in defect of the normal, the defect averaging about 30 per cent. The defects in these months were most largely felt in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where the falls were generally less than half the normal; the defect, indeed, in Orissa, amounting to 82 per cent. of the normal, and on the other hand North Bengal received somewhat more abundant rain than usual in these months:—

Actual Rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	April 1892.	Season, January to April 1892.
Orissa	Nil	0·24	0·02	0·40	0·66
South-West Bengal ...	Nil	0·27	0·06	2·02	2·35
North Bengal	Nil	0·38	1·44	4·39	6·21
East Bengal	Nil	0·71	0·98	6·62	8·31
North Bihar	0·01	0·50	0·20	0·92	1·63
South Bihar	0·06	0·75	0·06	0·37	1·24
Chota Nagpur	Nil	1·30	0·02	0·10	1·42

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	April 1892.	Season, January to April 1892.
Orissa	—0·37	—0·67	—1·08	—0·89	—3·01
South-West Bengal ...	—0·45	—0·78	—1·40	—0·03	—2·66
North Bengal	—0·49	—0·19	+0·22	+1·96	+1·50
East Bengal	—0·56	—0·32	—1·88	+2·62	—0·14
North Bihar	—0·61	+0·07	—0·20	+0·11	—0·63
South Bihar	—0·49	+0·31	—0·35	—0·03	—0·56
Chota Nagpur	—0·64	+0·63	—0·83	—0·33	—1·17

Variation expressed in a percentage of the normal fall.

Orissa	—100	—74	—98	—69	—82
South-West Bengal ...	—100	—74	—96	—1	—53
North Bengal	—100	—33	+18	+81	+32
East Bengal	—100	—31	—66	+66	—2
North Bihar	—98	+16	—50	+14	—28
South Bihar	—89	+70	—85	—8	—31
Chota Nagpur	—100	+94	—98	—77	—45

Rainfall—monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the several great meteorological divisions of the province during the monsoon period (1st of May to 15th November 1892 inclusive) is shown in the following three tables, where the actual rainfall in inches, the variation of the actual from the normal, and their variations expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, are given. It will be seen that the monsoon rainfall was decidedly lighter than usual, the general defect equalling from 7 to 8 per cent. Indeed, in South-West Bengal there was a defect of 17 per cent., and in Chota Nagpur, East Bengal, and North Bihar there was a defect of from 10 to 13 per cent. North Bengal only showed a fall of more than normal amount, the excess equalling 8 per cent. This excess was mainly due to abnormally heavy falls in May, July, and August, but in the remaining months there were largely defective falls:—

Actual Rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	1st—15th November.	Monsoon Season, 1892.
Orissa ...	1·93	11·64	10·40	7·98	9·88	6·26	0·98	49·07
South-West Bengal ...	4·82	8·51	10·62	7·33	7·00	3·93	2·44	44·65
North Bengal ...	12·72	13·24	23·61	20·29	6·78	1·22	0·03	77·89
East Bengal ...	11·16	14·32	14·35	10·53	9·29	6·43	3·44	69·52
North Bihar ...	2·13	8·95	12·93	19·70	4·44	0·25	Nil	48·40
South Bihar ...	0·86	5·43	11·96	13·88	5·22	1·00	0·05	38·40
Chota Nagpur ...	1·40	8·83	12·58	9·01	8·32	3·60	0·49	44·23

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in inches.

Orissa ...	—1·94	+2·85	—2·10	—3·43	—0·37	+0·10	+0·07	—4·82
South-West Bengal ...	—0·58	—1·63	—1·38	—5·38	—2·04	—0·40	+2·16	—9·25
North Bengal ...	+4·20	—4·33	+9·53	+6·42	—6·64	—3·16	—0·11	+5·91
East Bengal ...	+1·90	—3·84	—2·25	—5·43	—2·79	+1·00	+2·67	—8·74
North Bihar ...	—1·00	+0·34	+0·75	+8·20	—5·20	—3·27	—0·03	—0·21
South Bihar ...	—1·51	—1·23	—0·18	+2·43	—2·76	—2·30	—0·07	—5·62
Chota Nagpur ...	—1·25	+0·85	—0·58	—4·55	—0·39	+0·63	+0·28	—5·01

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE RAINFALL
during the year 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was—
0% ... to ... 10%
10% ... to ... 20%
20% ... to ... 30%
In Defect of the normal—
0% ... to ... 10%
10% ... to ... 20%
20% ... to ... 30%
30% ... to ... 40%
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the Ganges
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
CALCUTTA
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Chapra
Dinapur
Arrah
Buxar
Durbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Dinajpur
Purnea
Malda
Jangipur
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Nadia
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Kenjhar
Chaibassa
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Gaya
Patna
Behar
Daltonganj
Sasseram
Partabpur
Sunhat
Bisrampur
Jaspur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sylhet
Cachar
Tura
Goalpara
Rangpur
Bogra
Pubna
Rajshahi
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Matla R.
Haringhata R.
Sandip Channel
Barren Island
-25
+29
+21
-14
-8
-2
+12
+7
-19
-21
-10
+5
-15
-16
-4
-1
-18
-20
-12
-17
-22
-1
-17
-27
+1
-8
-14
-16
-11
-23
-14
-24
-38
+22
-26
-10
-12
-9
-31
-17
-20
-10
-14

Variation expressed in a percentage of the normal fall.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	1st—15th November.	Monsoon season, 1892.
Orissa ...	— 50	+ 32	— 17	— 30	— 4	+ 2	+ 8	— 9
South-West Bengal ...	— 11	— 16	— 12	— 42	— 23	— 9	+771	— 17
North Bengal ...	+ 49	— 25	+ 68	+ 46	— 49	— 72	— 79	+ 8
East Bengal ...	+ 21	— 21	— 14	— 34	— 23	+ 18	+347	— 11
North Bihar ...	— 32	+ 4	+ 6	+ 71	— 54	— 93	—100	— 1
South Bihar ...	— 64	— 18	— 1	+ 21	— 35	— 70	— 58	— 13
Chota Nagpur ...	— 48	+ 11	— 4	— 34	— 4	+ 21	+133	— 10

In the following table figures are given representing the actual rainfall compared with the normal for the monsoon season May to November 15th, for each of the smaller districts of the Province. The data from which these figures are derived represent, as accurately as is possible under present circumstances, the true variation of the actual falls from the normal; for in the calculation of these figures due allowance in weight has been made for the area which each rainfall station represents, so that an abnormally heavy rainfall at any small station representing a small portion of a district has been given its true value in the table:—

Variation of rainfall at the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to 15th November 1892.

[The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.]

Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	1st to 15th November.	Normal district rainfall of the season May to 15th November.	Actual district rainfall of the season May to 15th November 1892.	Percentage excess (+), defect (—) for the season May to 15th November 1892.
Orissa	Cuttack	— 68	+12	— 4	— 26	+ 8	+ 15	— 25	53·46	49·65	— 7
	Balasore	— 41	+71	— 38	— 37	— 7	+ 25	+ 10	54·48	49·90	— 8
	Puri	— 84	+50	— 10	— 29	—13	— 15	+ 31	51·80	47·18	— 9
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	— 25	+ 3	— 19	— 60	—19	+ 3	+ 704	50·69	40·42	—20
	Birbhum	— 7	+36	— 21	— 48	— 8	+ 21	+ 8	51·72	46·13	—11
	Bankura	+ 16	— 2	— 26	— 62	—11	— 2	+ 494	53·12	42·21	—21
	Midnapore	— 29	—30	— 49	— 57	—18	— 40	+1,700	56·04	38·57	—31
	Hooghly	— 7	—35	— 14	— 63	—25	— 18	+2,132	54·70	41·42	—24
	Howrah	— 48	—24	— 28	— 67	—35	— 39	+ 737	55·26	34·76	—37
	24-Parganas	— 13	—15	+ 15	— 41	—19	— 1	+ 908	56·75	52·30	— 8
	Nadia	— 7	—14	— 22	— 49	—26	— 33	+ 352	51·62	38·90	—25
	Murshidabad	— 6	— 2	— 11	— 10	—27	— 54	— 55	51·41	43·42	—16
	Jessore	0	—20	— 3	— 38	—38	+ 53	+1,742	54·34	50·93	— 6
	Khulna	— 11	—37	— 5	— 29	—26	+ 54	+ 236	59·22	50·51	—15
East Bengal	Dacca	+ 8	—37	— 39	— 38	—36	+ 16	+ 998	63·02	51·10	—19
	Mymensingh	+ 64	—18	+ 3	— 1	—28	— 44	+ 186	73·45	71·38	— 3
	Faridpur	— 10	—23	— 10	— 36	—21	...	+1,559	59·19	52·52	—11
	Backergunge	— 28	—27	— 18	— 32	—29	+ 13	+ 124	79·49	62·62	—21
	Tippera	+ 31	—32	— 7	— 57	—25	+ 44	+ 509	76·51	66·27	—13
	Noakhali	— 19	— 3	+ 6	— 22	—15	+ 57	+ 232	105·09	104·92	— 1
	Chittagong	+ 90	—40	— 25	— 51	+27	+124	+ 142	107·02	97·61	— 9
North Bengal	Rajshahi	+ 16	—23	+ 8	— 9	—58	— 74	— 61	55·62	44·17	—21
	Dinajpur	— 29	—36	+ 85	+ 62	—51	— 69	— 100	58·49	61·26	+ 5
	Jalpaiguri	+142	—37	+106	+ 57	—26	— 72	— 100	121·29	157·76	+30
	Darjeeling	+ 49	+ 7	+ 44	+ 3	—29	— 85	— 100	112·91	121·43	+ 8
	Rangpur	+ 49	—29	+ 88	+ 96	—52	— 60	— 100	76·52	90·37	+18
	Bogra	— 23	—20	+ 11	+ 7	—30	— 75	— 97	61·87	52·90	—14
	Pabna	+ 19	—13	+ 35	— 29	—49	— 72	+ 32	56·16	48·26	—14
	Malda	— 68	—45	+ 49	— 12	—55	— 60	— 100	52·95	41·17	—22
	Kuch Bihar	+153	—16	+ 89	+ 90	—56	— 87	— 100	113·71	148·94	+31
North Bihar	Saran	— 57	— 4	— 28	+ 96	—37	— 99	— 100	41·38	40·16	— 3
	Champaran	— 15	+54	+ 35	+ 81	—40	—100	...	47·72	58·83	+23
	Muzaffarpur	— 62	+24	— 2	+ 31	—45	— 95	— 100	42·30	38·78	— 8
	Darbhanga	— 38	+ 5	+ 15	+ 80	—66	— 99	— 100	44·98	45·88	+ 2
	North Bhagalpur	— 36	+36	+ 15	+ 20	—49	— 80	— 100	58·34	51·77	—11
	Purnea	+ 7	—17	+ 36	+113	—67	— 86	— 100	65·58	73·88	+13
South Bihar	Patna	— 86	—11	— 13	+ 77	—18	— 91	— 100	41·10	41·04	...
	Gaya	— 82	— 7	— 7	+ 14	—16	— 78	— 100	40·42	36·17	—11
	Shahabad	— 79	+12	— 23	+ 25	—55	— 91	— 18	40·56	33·48	—17
	Monghyr	— 72	—18	+ 9	— 2	—48	— 55	— 100	42·80	35·41	—17
	South Bhagalpur	— 66	—43								
	Sonthal Parganas	— 38	—33	+ 18	— 30	—11	— 40	— 54	49·91	41·70	—16
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	— 55	+ 6	— 9	— 35	— 7	+ 5	— 86	48·33	41·06	—15
	Lohardaga	— 82	+11	+ 7	— 17	—48	+117	— 65	51·28	46·75	— 9
	Palamau	— 89	+ 4	+ 10	+ 29	+ 6	— 80	— 100	42·53	44·01	+ 3
	Manbhum	— 44	+38	+ 6	— 67	+23	— 12	+ 327	47·58	43·28	— 9
	Singhbhum	— 47	—25	+ 20	— 63	+56	— 6	+1,310	51·83	49·35	— 5

Judged by this method of calculation, it will be seen that the following districts received a rainfall during the monsoon period of more than 30 per cent. *in defect of the normal*:—Midnapore and Howrah. Defects of from 30 to 20 per cent. also were recorded in Rajshahi, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura, Nadia, Backergunge, and Malda.

Rainfall—north-east monsoon season.

The following tables show the rainfall in the province from 16th November up to the close of the year. It will be seen that the province was almost absolutely rainless during this period:—

Actual Rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	16th to 30th November 1892.	December 1892.	Season 16th November to 31st December 1892.
Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil
South-West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Bengal	0·11	0·01	0·12
East Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
South Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chota Nagpur	Nil	Nil	Nil

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in inches.

Orissa	— 0·45	— 0·51	— 0·96
South-West Bengal	— 0·05	— 0·25	— 0·30
North Bengal	+ 0·08	— 0·14	— 0·06
East Bengal	— 0·30	— 0·35	— 0·65
North Bihar	— 0·06	— 0·14	— 0·20
South Bihar	— 0·08	— 0·20	— 0·28
Chota Nagpur	— 0·13	— 0·30	— 0·43

Variation expressed in a percentage of the normal fall.

Orissa	— 100	— 100	— 100
South-West Bengal	— 100	— 100	— 100
North Bengal	+ 267	— 93	— 33
East Bengal	— 100	— 100	— 100
North Bihar	— 100	— 100	— 100
South Bihar	— 100	— 100	— 100
Chota Nagpur	— 100	— 100	— 100

Rainfall of the whole year.

The actual rainfall for the whole year is illustrated by a map, where the heaviness of the fall is indicated by the intensity of the colours, and where it will be seen that the actual rainfall has varied from about 30 to 40 inches over a large part of the west of the province, and also at many central districts, up to about 100 to 125 inches in South-East Bengal, and up to from 125 to 165 inches in the north-eastern districts in and near the hills. Areas of comparatively heavy precipitation will also be seen in North Bengal and in parts of North Bihar. The variation of the annual rainfall of 1892 from the normal value is shown in a second map, where districts which have received defective falls are indicated by one colour, and districts of excess fall in a second. The colour of defective fall, it will be seen, covers almost the whole area, and the greater part of the province shows a defect of from 10 to 20 per cent. Considerable areas also show defects of from 20 to 30 per cent., and a large part of South-West Bengal shows a defect of 30 to 40 per cent. On the other hand, areas of slight excess fall are shown in East Bengal and in South Bihar, and areas of considerable excess fall in North Bengal and North Bihar, where over a considerable area there has been an excess of from 20 to 30 per cent. of the normal amount.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material Condition of the People.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the economic condition of the people in the several divisions of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Burdwan Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Burdwan Division during the past three years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan ...	71·48	47·29	52·21
Birbhum ...	70·17	50·91	52·72
Bankura ...	61·72	47·32	50·80
Midnapore ...	59·83	50·19	52·59
Hooghly ...	59·19	40·05	53·82
Howrah ...	54·00	38·31	48·45

The rainfall of 1892-93 was not so remarkable for its scantiness as for its uneven distribution, and the consequent result was the partial failure of crops in some parts of the division. The mischief was greatest in the north and centre of Bankura, in the south of Midnapore, centre of Hooghly and parts of Howrah, and it was least in Birbhum, where the outturn was full 16 annas. Irrigation from canals saved much of the winter rice on lands near them.

Owing to there having been bad harvests for two successive years, the price of rice and other food-grains rose. There was little change in the rate of wages of labour. The wage of a common agricultural labourer varied from three annas per day in Bankura to five annas in Howrah, and was generally about four annas.

The partial failure of crops checked to a certain extent the general advance of prosperity in most of the districts, and caused some distress in particular localities. Test relief works were opened in the affected tracts of Burdwan and Bankura, but they failed to attract any considerable number of labourers. Temporary migration and private employment, stimulated by advances under the Land Improvement Act, provided sufficiently for those in real need.

Presidency Division.

Figures showing the average rainfall in the several districts of the Presidency Division during the past three years are given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas ...	66·00	45·58	64·72
Nadia ...	68·14	44·08	50·10
Murshidabad ...	63·47	41·44	44·79
Jessore ...	64·56	46·03	61·44
Khulna ...	67·66	47·52	63·10

The average rainfall of the year was greater than that of the previous year, but was very unequally distributed. The uneven character of the rainfall affected the outturn of the harvests, which varied considerably, not only in different districts, but in different parts of the same district. In the 24-Parganas the outturn of aman was below the average, and the rabi and oilseed crops were injured by the unusual rains of February and March. In Nadia aman suffered from want of rain in September and October, and rabi from excessive rain in February and March; but the aus crop, the most important in the district, was a very good one. In Jessore the aman yielded an average outturn, while the aus yielded more than the average. The rabi and oilseed crops suffered considerably, owing partly to the heavy rainfall of November, but more to that of February and March. There was a bumper aman crop in the

bagri tracts of Murshidabad, while in the Jangipur subdivision the crop failed, and in parts of Jessore and Khulna it was considerably below the average. The rabi crops were damaged by excessive rain.

The price of rice, which is the staple food in all the districts of the division, was higher in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, but lower in Murshidabad, Khulna, and Nadia than in 1891-92. A steady rise is taking place in the price of food-grains in Jessore and Khulna, which is attributed to the action of railways and commerce in bringing about uniformity of prices and to the continued fall in the value of the rupee. As regards the wages of labour, both superior and common, they were almost the same as in the past two years. It is said that wages are in a manner fixed by custom in different districts and localities, and the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains have no appreciable effect on them.

The high prices of food-grains which prevailed during the last three years pressed hardly on the labouring classes, who had no corresponding increase of their wages, and on all persons, especially the poorer middle classes, with small fixed incomes. The agricultural classes did not feel the pinch so much, inasmuch as they had the benefit of better prices for such crops as they harvested. In the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas there was some distress during the rainy season, and relief was given by the District Board and also by private individuals and charitable institutions. Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act were granted to a number of raiyats in this subdivision, and in a few villages in thana Kumarkhali in Nadia, to enable them to tide over any temporary difficulties which they may have experienced.

Rajshahi Division.

The average rainfall in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division for the past three years is given below:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rajshahi	...	88·24	44·18	52·67
Dinajpur	...	98·96	40·37	72·33
Jalpaiguri	...	171·74	75·29	165·39
Darjeeling	...	171·79	84·48	136·78
Rangpur	...	120·6	64·78	97·85
Bogra	...	81·57	47·86	65·13
Pabna	...	66·28	42·69	63·30

The rainfall of the year 1892-93, except in parts of the Rajshahi district, was everywhere sufficient and well distributed, and crops were generally above the average. Nevertheless, the prices of food were high, and there was but little variation in wages.

As might be expected in a division in which rice and jute are extensively grown, with good crops, high prices and moderate rents, the cultivators and traders in produce made large profits, but labourers, and the extensive class known as *bhadrolok*, who live by service and on small receipts from rent as petty landlords, suffered greatly under pressure of high prices. The average wage of a common cooly throughout the division appears to be about four annas a day, which, though fifty per cent. less than that in the Chittagong Division, is nearly double the wage in Bihar, but shows no tendency to rise with the price of food. Though the masses of the people have little to complain of as regards wages, rent, or abundance of produce, they suffer greatly from fevers and other diseases, due to unhealthy climate, bad drainage, and the insanitary conditions of village life generally.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Dacca Division during the past three years is given below:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	...	72·23	64·96	64·64
Mymensingh	...	89·13	75·50	84·36
Faridpur	...	58·00	48·55	61·02
Backergunge	...	77·97	61·21	73·04

The rainfall of the year 1892-93, taking the division as a whole, was in excess of the average of the previous five years by 1·36 inches, and was fairly well distributed, though in Dacca the amount received was 2·44 inches below the average. The *aus* crop suffered in some districts from a too sudden rise of

the rivers, and the *boro* from unusual floods, but the outturn of *aman* rice, the most important food-crop of the division, was fully up to the average. Prices, however, ruled high—a fact which is attributed to the increase of the area under jute cultivation and the consequent contraction of the food-stocks. The only classes adversely affected are those with small fixed incomes. The agricultural population continue to be prosperous, and the artizans, except the weavers, command high prices for their labour and are well off. The daily wage of a common cooly is reported to be four annas a day in Faridpur and Backergunge, and five annas in Dacca, while in Mymensingh it is said to vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 annas a day.

Chittagong Division.

The following figures show the average rainfall in the districts of the Chittagong Division for the past three years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Tippera ...	61·58	65·75	78·27
Noakhali ...	103·03	83·55	116·16
Chittagong ...	110·56	100·35	94·88
Chittagong Hill Tracts	81·59	90·11	86·78

The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The fall at Chandpur and Mirserai in Chittagong was deficient, being only 62″ and 59″ respectively, compared with an average of 95″ for the whole district. Fine crops of rice and jute, the staple products of the division, were reaped. The winter crops, however, in Chittagong and Noakhali were poor. Betelnut and cocoanut were good. It is said that in Tippera the jute crop is now considered the most important crop of the year, coming even before rice, and that in the north of that district the cultivation of hemp is spreading and is considered very profitable.

Good crops and brisk trade maintained the people of the division in the usual condition of prosperity, which characterises the eastern districts of Bengal. It is only in Noakhali, which is the poorest district of the division, that the offer of 5 and 6 annas a day attracts any local supply of day-labourers. Elsewhere, work at this rate is left to be performed by outsiders, who come annually from great distances to secure higher wages than they can obtain near their homes in Bihar and Oudh. The Commissioner remarks that, with the work on the Assam-Chittagong Railway in progress, this immigration must increase, as last year local labour failed in Tippera and Chittagong. The prices of food-grains were slightly higher than in the previous year, owing to exportations to meet scarcity in other parts of India, but the wages of labour rose in general on a corresponding scale. The division is practically secure against famine or even general scarcity. Floods can only cause partial and temporary distress in particular localities, and even in such cases the people are able to obtain credit or to fall back on reserves of former years.

Patna Division.

The average rainfall in each of the districts of the Patna Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna ...	56·47	35·70	42·36
Gaya ...	54·81	28·16	37·06
Shahabad ...	52·26	26·31	37·81
Saran ...	58·67	31·55	43·20
Champaran ...	73·66	41·18	62·83
Muzaffarpur ...	58·5	36·20	44·84
Darbhanga ...	62·77	33·66	46·39

Taking the division as a whole, the rainfall of 1892-93 was slightly above the normal, but was not well distributed. The *bhadoi* crops, which were backward owing to the late setting in of the monsoon, were in many places drowned by the excessive rains of August, and the general outturn was about 14 annas. The untimely cessation of the rains in September, and the general failure of the *hateya* rains in October, affected the winter rice, which promised to be a bumper one, but turned out to be only a 12 to 13-anna crop. A larger area than usual was sown under rabi crops, and, on the whole, these crops

promised well to the end of February, when several days of abnormally wet stormy weather, followed in March by east winds and damp cloudy weather, caused much damage and reduced the outturn to about 12 annas, or three-fourths of an average crop. The outturn of indigo was only half that of the previous year, and opium yielded only a 14-anna crop.

The unusually high prices with which the preceding year closed continued to rule generally during the first months of the year under review and until the different crops gave promise of a favourable outturn. At the end of March the average price of common rice for the whole division stood at 14½ seers per rupee, against 12½ seers in the previous year. In this division, though the prices of food-grains have, owing to the opening out of railways and roads and other causes, risen greatly in the past twenty years, there yet appears to be no corresponding rise in the wages of unskilled agricultural labour. The wages of a common cooly is said to be now, as it was eighty years ago, 1½ to 2½ annas a day.

The year opened with very gloomy prospects, owing to the widespread failure of the preceding year's rice and *rabi* crops. Relief works had to be opened in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, and the material condition of the people in these districts, especially during the first few months of the year, was reduced to a low ebb, and their physical condition fell off in a marked degree. As soon as the rains had well set in in July, all anxiety was allayed, and the good crops of the year thoroughly restored the people to their normal condition.

Bhagalpur Division.

Figures showing the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Bhagalpur Division during the past three years are given below:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	...	62·88	38·69	32·06
Bhagalpur	...	63·24	35·75	44·37
Purnea	...	99·62	44·05	81·05
Malda	...	73·63	41·26	50·73
Sonthal Parganas	...	72·40	47·04	46·91

The weather conditions throughout the division approached the normal. The *bhadoi* harvest was generally good, except in Purnea, where, however, the jute crop is said to have given a magnificent return. Owing to the early cessation of rain, the winter rice crop was not generally so good as at one time was expected; but in no district did the outturn fall much below the average. The want of moisture at the beginning of the cold weather also retarded the *rabi* crops, but, on the whole, from an agricultural point of view, the year may be regarded as favourable.

Prices of food generally ruled high owing to depletion of stocks and demand for export, and the fall was not commensurate with the improvement of agricultural outturn. There was but little change in prices of labour. In this division labour, even skilled, is still paid in grain.

The famine relief operations, which were undertaken in January 1892 in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea, continued into the year under report. They were brought to a close in Purnea towards the end of May, in Monghyr in July, and in Bhagalpur not till September. The effect of a period of distress on the material condition of the people is always difficult to gauge, but it is clear from the reports of the district officers that in this instance the strain was considerable, especially in North Bhagalpur. In Malda the labouring classes are said to be still depressed, but in Monghyr, Purnea, and the Sonthal Parganas there are indications that the people have recovered, or more than recovered, their normal condition of prosperity.

Orissa Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Orissa Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous two years:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	...	67·76	64·89	56·71
Balasore	...	69·99	60·67	54·75
Puri	...	68·21	43·55	51·31

Though the rainfall of the year was, except in Puri, short of that of the previous year, which was itself below the average, the outturn of rice, the most important crop of the division, is reported to have been far better. The only district in which there was any failure of crops was Balasore, where the crops in some villages failed. An excessive flood in July caused slight damage in parts of Cuttack; there was also a slight visitation of caterpillar-blight.

The Collectors of the division are of opinion that the unusually high prices of food-grains caused hardship to the poorer classes, resulting in a considerable increase of thefts and house-breaking. In Cuttack the Collector says that the landlords and mahajans between them took practically all the raiyats' crops in satisfaction of their demands; in Puri the throwing open by Government of waste land for *toila* (temporary) cultivation greatly assisted the aborigines without injuring the forests; while in part of Balasore considerable distress was felt among the poorer classes, some advances were made to cultivators for purchase of seed-grain, and small but sufficient relief-works were opened by the District Board.

The daily wage of a common agricultural labourer varies from 1 anna 6 pie to 3 annas a day in Balasore, 2 annas 6 pie to 3 annas in Cuttack, and was 4 annas in Puri, which, though not so low as in Bihar, is considerably less than that which prevails in most of Bengal.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh ...	54·63	41·64	47·75
Lohardaga ...	58·45	42·85	59·38
Palamau ...	48·49	38·80	29·50
Manbhum ...	50·76	42·82	53·16
Singhbhum ...	48·65	57·56	46·17

The rainfall during the year 1892-93 was sufficient in quantity, but not always seasonable or even in its distribution. On the whole, conditions were favourable, and taking the good with the bad, the average results were little, if anything, below the normal, except in the Manbhum district, certain localities in which suffered from a partial failure of the crops. The outturn of bhadoi ranged from 12 annas in Manbhum to 19·5 annas, nearly a bumper crop, in Hazaribagh. The winter rice crop, which at one time promised so well, was adversely affected by the insufficient rainfall in October and November, and the average for the division was about 13 annas. It was greatest in Hazaribagh (15 annas) and least in Manbhum (10 annas). Owing to deficient moisture in November and December, which was followed by heavy and untimely rain in March, the rabi crops were the worst of the year, the outturn ranging from 8 annas in Manbhum to 14 annas in Hazaribagh. Fears were at one time entertained in respect of the important mahua crop, which forms one of the chief articles of food of the poorer classes for two or three months of the year, but in spite of the heavy rain of March, a fair outturn was eventually obtained.

With the exception of Manbhum, the year was one of advancing prosperity throughout the division. Prices of food-grains generally ruled higher, but while those on fixed incomes suffered, the cultivators, especially in Lohardaga, made large profits by selling the surplus of their harvests for export to meet scarcity elsewhere. In Manbhum, where, as already stated, there was a partial failure of the crops, there was no surplus to sell, and possibly some scarcity. Palamau is more backward than the rest of the division, and there being little export, prices ruled lower, though owing to deficient communication they varied considerably in different localities in the district. The condition of the people was satisfactory. Wages of labour practically remained unchanged except in Singhbhum, where, as stated in the last year's report, owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and mining and other industries, there was a general rise.

N.B.—The rainfall in some of the districts for 1890-91 and 1891-92 do not agree with the figures shown in last year's report, as in the present report the district average has been calculated on the figures for all rainfall-registering stations in the district, while last year the district average was calculated on the figures obtained for some only of the stations in the district.

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1892.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	18—19	5·04	2·07	18·32	16·72	42·34	28·14	8·07	6·81	50·41	34·95	3·95	3·92	54·36	38·87	0·53	1·93	54·89	40·80
	Katwa	17—18	4·70	1·62	19·93	10·27	41·90	30·82	8·30	6·39	50·20	37·21	4·04	3·09	54·24	40·30	0·36	0·84	54·60	41·14
	Kalna	17—18	5·26	4 39	18·55	17·20	40·60	35·27	6·64	5 25	47·24	40·52	3·92	6 11	51·16	46·63	0·62	3·33	51·78	49·96
	Raniganj	18—19	3·43	2·70	14·94	18·77	42·26	34·68	7·26	9·73	49·52	44·41	3·41	3·28	52·93	47·69	0·32	0·19	53·25	47·88
Birbhum	Suri	18—19	3·12	1·31	17·31	20·51	43·66	44·56	10·41	5·90	54·07	50·46	3·67	1·74	57·74	52·20	0·27	0·08	58·01	52·28
	Rampur Hát	14—16	3·54	2·63	17·23	17·42	40·83	35·05	10·99	7·97	51·82	43·02	3·88	5·46	55·70	48·48	0·35	0·08	56·05	48·56
Bankura	Bankura	18—19	3·95	1·08	17·17	16·41	43·99	29·62	7·98	6·57	51·97	36·19	4·15	4·29	56·12	40·48	0·47	1·90	56·59	42·38
	Vishnupur	10—11	4·05	1·63	19·34	14·86	45·37	31·23	9·10	8·47	54·47	39·70	2·71	3·45	57·18	43·15	0·61	2·44	57·79	45·59
Midnapore	Midnapore	18—19	4·46	1·88	18·41	11·89	43·48	23·67	7·17	6·87	50·65	30·54	4·78	3·15	55·43	33·69	0·60	4·88	56·03	38·57
	Ghatal	12	4·82	1·34	20·44	15·64	49·64	31·18	8·77	5·67	58·41	36·85	3·57	2·19	61·98	39·04	0·41	6·17	62·39	45·21
	Tamluk	17—18	5·03	1·93	19·36	10·67	45·14	26·38	8·32	6·92	53·46	33·30	4·46	2 35	57·92	35·65	0·61	3·40	58·53	39·05
	Contai	18—19	4·15	0·81	18·23	12·20	46·95	25·97	11·27	9·58	58·22	35·55	8·36	4·03	66·58	39·58	1·06	6·49	67·64	46·07
Hooghly	Hooghly	18—19	4·93	3·78	19·86	13·70	43·85	26·06	7·15	7·44	51·00	33·50	4·09	3·95	55·09	37·45	0·59	4·05	55·68	41·50
	Serampore	17—18	4·98	3·67	19·70	13·85	44·83	33·28	7·96	4·67	52·79	37·95	4·19	4·51	56·98	42·46	0·50	5·85	57·48	48·31
	Jahanabad	17—18	4·79	1·09	19·31	14·62	47·82	32·33	9·04	6·39	56·86	38·72	4·40	1·84	61·26	40·56	0·45	3·21	61·71	43·77
Howrah	Howrah	18—19	5·27	1·54	20·34	13·93	45·06	31·09	8·35	6·37	53·41	37·46	4·34	1·55	57·75	39·01	0·65	1·54	58 40	40·55
	Ulubaria	12—13	4·60	1·39	19·88	13·81	47·00	34·31	8·60	10·89	55·60	45·20	3·44	2·34	59·04	47·54	0·80	2·52	59·84	50·06
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas	Alipore (Observatory)	17—18	5·69	1·77	21·48	15·22	48·43	34·34	9·91	7·60	58·34	41·94	4·42	3·35	62·76	45·29	0·68	1·74	63·44	47·03
	Basirhat	17—18	5·73	3·40	23·27	14·85	48·95	39·60	8·84	5·26	57·79	44·86	4·41	7·23	62·20	52·09	0·61	1·29	62·81	53·38
	Barasat	17—18	5·48	3·33	21·07	15·61	43·90	30·23	9·04	8·35	52·94	38·58	4·51	5·19	57·45	43·77	0·62	2·13	58·07	45·90
	Diamond Harbour	17—18	6·02	0·64	21·05	17·23	50·03	32·08	11·13	9·69	61·16	61·77	5·13	2·19	66·29	63·96	0·66	6·17	63·95	70·13
	Barrackpore	17—18	5·25	2·58	21·09	11·45	45·32	29·10	7·47	5·85	52·79	34·95	3·56	4·73	56·35	39·68	0·80	3·92	57·15	43·60
	Dum-Dum	17—18	5·25	2·96	21·12	16·86	45·71	35·54	8·86	11·16	54·57	46·70	4·37	2·48	58·94	49·18	0·56	2·10	59 50	51·28

Nadia ...	Krishnagar	...	18—19	5·29	4·21	19·93	15·06	41·38	24·72	7·90	4·55	49·20	29·27	4·19	3·52	53 39	32·79	0·45	2·62	53·84	35·41
	Meherpur	...	18—19	6·44	0·54	21·98	14·77	44·11	32·93	8·06	7·99	52·17	40·92	3·68	1·84	55·85	42·76	0·33	0·43	56·18	43·19
	Chuadanga	...	18—19	6·14	1·09	23·12	18·23	45·44	28·98	9·71	P	55·15	P	4·39	P	59·54	P	0·63	P	60·17	P
	Kushtia	...	18—19	6·37	4·53	24·77	19·90	47·61	37·32	10·33	7·56	57·94	44·88	4·99	2·30	62·93	47·18	0·46	0·80	63·39	47·98
	Ranaghat	...	18—19	5·96	2·67	20·85	16·76	43·57	31·77	6·95	5·63	50·52	37·40	3·78	3·81	54·30	41·21	0·61	2·71	54·91	43·92
Murshidabad...	Berhampore	...	14—19	4·23	3·10	19·04	18·12	41·60	43·29	10·91	8·24	52·51	51·53	4·48	1·49	56·99	53·02	0·42	0·14	57·41	53·16
	Lalbagh	...	11—14	3·05	3·80	16·72	23·76	39·30	40·62	10·68	7·68	49·98	48·30	4·53	3·26	54·51	51·56	0·51	0·13	55·02	51·69
	Jangipur	...	14—18	2·95	3·84	16·67	14·28	39·24	34·27	10·78	5·14	50·02	39·41	3·30	1·39	53·32	40·80	0·24	0·01	53·56	40·81
	Kandi	...	13—15	3·85	3·17	17·94	14·56	41·47	33·84	9·57	7·81	51·04	41·65	3·93	2·31	54·97	43·96	0·59	0·22	55·56	44·18
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	18—19	8·18	1·86	28·27	20·52	52·00	33·58	8·74	5·96	60·74	39·54	4·38	6·63	65·12	46·17	0·58	7·71	65·70	53·88
	Narail	...	17—18	7·00	4·46	25·00	21·79	44·69	40·49	7·31	2·81	52·00	43·30	3·62	6·01	55·62	49·31	0·64	3·34	56·26	52·65
	Bangaon	...	18—19	5·96	2·32	22·21	14·88	45·80	30·81	9·03	8·51	54·83	39·32	4·55	7·47	59·38	46·79	0·66	4·25	60·04	51·04
	Jhenida	...	17—18	7·26	4·02	26·54	21·42	48·96	41·62	9·11	5·77	58·07	47·39	4·83	8·77	62·90	56·16	0·48	2·15	63·38	58·31
	Magura	...	17—18	7·77	3·38	27·49	20·00	47·62	43·10	8·72	3·45	56·34	46·55	3·81	5·24	60·15	51·79	0·39	3·76	60·54	55·55
Khulna ...	Khulna	...	17—18	7·13	2·82	26·68	17·24	50·35	39·64	9·73	5·20	60·08	44·84	4·20	6·56	64·28	51·40	0·78	1·60	65·06	53·00
	Satkhira	...	17—18	6·82	3·15	25·60	14·10	50·36	32·59	8·88	8·48	59·24	41·07	4·70	6·32	63·94	47·39	0·73	0·68	64·67	48·07
	Bagerhat	..	17—18	7·13	0·46	28·31	15·80	55·52	40·26	10·01	6·96	65·53	47·22	5·25	8·03	70·78	55·25	0·92	1·67	71·70	56·92
Rajshahi Division.																					
Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	18—19	3·42	5·01	18·51	15·83	42·23	33·74	11·27	4·93	53·50	38·67	4·44	1·37	57·94	40·04	0·25	0·07	58·19	40·11
	Nator	...	18—19	4·60	5·20	21·67	24·86	45·69	54·02	11·64	4·48	57·33	58·50	4·46	0·98	61·79	59·48	0·37	0·08	62·16	59·56
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	...	18—19	3·74	3·74	27·46	24·94	53·08	70·79	11·14	2·74	64·22	73·53	5·13	0·50	69·35	74·03	0·20	Nil	69·55	74·03
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	3·14	...	33·24	...	86·07	...	7·22	...	93·29	...	0·47	...	93·76	...	Nil	...	93·76
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	17—18	6·71	4·58	47·09	51·94	97·69	143·87	23·93	17·64	121·62	161·51	5·60	1·54	127·22	163·05	0·19	0·71	127·41	163·76
	Alipur Duar	...	...	...	10·99	...	66·65	...	157·79	...	14·51	...	172·30	...	Nil	...	172·30	...	1·98	...	174·28
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	17—19	7·72	11·95	40·30	50·34	95·82	119·82	17·66	12·55	113·48	132·37	6·96	1·02	120·44	133·39	0·40	0·92	120·84	134·31
	Siliguri	...	6—8	5·95	8·56	42·52	56·17	97·76	139·80	14·93	18·01	112·69	157·81	4·34	0·99	117·03	158·80	0·41	1·10	117·44	159·90
Rangpur ...	Rangpur	...	18—19	5·41	9·77	35·14	40·34	63·68	93·47	13·61	7·43	77·29	100·90	5·32	3·54	82·61	104·44	0·20	Nil	82·81	104·44
	Nilphamari	...	11—13	5·62	4·45	43·84	30·27	72·49	110·53	15·52	6·55	88·01	117·08	4·69	2·21	92·70	119·29	0·23	Nil	92·93	119·29
	Gaibanda	...	17—18	5·05	8·59	29·93	40·11	52·40	67·11	11·97	4·62	64·37	71·73	5·12	0·70	69·49	72·43	0·28	Nil	69·77	72·43
	Kurigaon	...	12—13	7·54	10·32	44·81	48·59	69·37	93·85	12·66	5·63	82·03	99·48	4·41	0·21	86·44	99·69	0·32	Nil	86·76	99·69
Bogra ...	Bogra	...	18—19	4·33	8·62	26·97	24·24	52·87	52·77	10·75	8·73	63·62	61·00	3·98	0·99	67·60	61·99	0·40	0·02	68·00	62·01
Pabna ...	Pabna	...	18—19	6·29	3·84	24·14	20·12	47·09	37·45	10·97	4·91	58·06	42·36	4·80	1·78	62·86	44·14	0·29	0·52	63·15	44·66
	Sirajganj	...	18	5·52	9·52	24·19	29·93	46·39	58·81	9·87	5·54	56·26	64·35	4·38	0·73	60·64	65·08	0·52	0·14	61·16	65·22
Dacca Division.																					
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	18—19	9·10	6·01	31·42	22·90	57·22	37·05	9·97	5·23	67·19	42·28	3·95	5·35	71·14	47·63	0·69	7·12	71·83	54·75
	Munshiganj	...	15—16	10·79	9·23	36·06	28·82	66·68	46·97	12·24	9·44	78·92	56·41	5·46	7·45	84·38	63·86	1·17	3·80	85·55	67·66
	Manikganj	...	15—16	7·61	6·27	26·30	19·60	49·63	37·12	8·13	3·86	57·76	40·98	3·95	2·59	61·71	43·57	0·59	4·43	62·30	48·00
	Narayanganj	...	6—8	9·39	5·57	31·55	24·15	60·70	41·58	10·35	9·05	71·05	50·63	4·45	6·11	75·50	56·74	1·57	5·51	77·07	62·25
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	...	18—19	7·52	11·01	37·55	44·36	65·76	69·76	14·19	7·02	79·95	76·78	5·69	2·00	85·64	78·78	0·48	0·24	86·12	79·02
	Jamalpur	...	17—18	6·22	5·52	30·00	28·01	55·92	61·00	14·06	11·17	69·98	72·17	5·03	2·09	76·01	74·26	0·51	Nil	75·52	74·26
	Atia	...	17—18	6·57	8·99	26·77	26·42	49·88	41·94	9·80	7·23	59·68	49·17	4·97	3·02	64·65	52·19	0·35	0·56	65·00	52·75
	Kishorganj	...	17—18	9·43	10·35	38·69	45·49	64·95	67·00	13·11	9·54	78·06	76·54	5·30	3·19	83·36	79·73	0·73	3·37	84·09	83·10
	Netrakona	...	7—8	7·40	16·88	40·64	59·87	74·47	98·37	14·04	11·55	88·51	109·92	6·06	4·90	94·57	114·82	0·54	0·28	95·11	115·10
Faridpur ...	Faridpur	...	18—19	8·42	5·37	29·81	22·18	54·23	43·40	10·04	7·16	64·27	50·56	4·30	5·36	68·57	55·92	0·54	6·11	69·11	62·03
	Goalundo	...	16—17	7·88	4·66	27·37	21·25	50·61	42·45	8·61	5·76	59·22	48 21	4·83	2·85	64·05	57·06	0·47	3·02	64·52	54·08
	Madaripur	...	17—18	8·03	4·78	30·57	25·65	54·80	41·46	8·50	7·11	63·30	48·57	4·18	3·87	67·48	52·44	0·58	4·45	68·06	56·89
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	18—19	7·73	3·09	32·26	23·78	60·40	46·18	11·68	9·27	72·08	55·45	4·98	5·64	77·06	61·09	1·57	2·41	78·63	63·50
	Pirojpur	...	17—18	6·23	1·56	29·76	19·18	60·60	36·81	11·33	6·54	71·93	43·35	5·75	5·69	77·68	49 04	1·50	2·76	79·18	51·80
	Patuakhali	...	16	6·77	4·09	37·41	21·77	75·94	57·00	13·36	7·92	89·30	64·92	5·99	7·08	95·29	72·00	2·13	2·44	97·42	74·44
	Bhola	...	11—13	7·47	4·93	36·20	26·66	73·05	52·95	12·12	8·14	85·17	61·09	5·49	6·89	90·66	67·98	2·07	2·66	92·73	70·64

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1892—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	15—16	10·51	11·87	39·99	40·30	74·62	63·57	11·40	6·56	86·02	70·13	4·23	7·88	90·25	78·01	1·38	3·06	91·63	81·07
	Brahmanbaria ...	17—18	11·94	13·27	38·21	44·31	61·85	58·19	11·69	12·95	73·54	71·14	4·76	8·99	78·30	80·13	0·85	3·73	79·15	83·86
	Chandpur ...	11	8·99	17·11	34·38	57·61	70·12	85·23	11·82	7·29	81·94	92·52	6·14	5·09	88·08	97·61	0·95	4·21	89·03	101·82
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	18—19	9·31	7·54	45·20	39·74	94·50	83·38	17·80	14·73	112·30	98·11	6·86	11·19	119·16	109·30	2·41	6·54	121·57	115·84
	Fenny ...	11—12	10·85	13·28	50·38	42·73	96·95	75·66	15·71	10·15	112·66	85·81	5·88	13·22	118·54	99·03	4·13	5·75	122·67	104·78
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	18—19	7·22	12·50	41·79	34·28	83·53	58·03	13·52	17·08	97·05	75·11	5·60	13·46	102·65	88·57	2·29	4·97	101·94	93·54
	Cox's Bazar ...	17—18	5·61	4·06	50·28	47·45	117·55	99·04	15·11	19·64	132·66	118·68	7·72	17·40	140·38	136·08	3·06	0·90	143·44	136·98
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18—19	8·27	9·12	37·31	39·77	74·79	65·69	12·72	8·39	87·51	74·08	7·01	7·05	94·52	81·13	2·51	3·00	97·03	84·13
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	18—19	1·53	1·29	10·61	7·03	32·82	41·80	7·09	4·69	39·91	46·49	3·33	0·12	43·24	46·61	0·32	0·02	43·56	46·63
	Bihar ...	18—19	1·75	0·55	10·43	5·67	33·63	33·91	6·53	8·15	40·16	42·06	3·22	0·30	43·38	42·36	0·38	Nil	43·76	42·36
	Barh ...	18	1·36	0·25	8·70	7·01	30·30	33·91	7·70	4·72	38·00	38·63	3·18	0·45	41·18	39·08	0·36	Nil	41·54	39·08
	Dinapore ...	18—19	1·27	0·78	9·48	4·23	32·20	48·65	6·84	3·39	39·04	52·04	3·26	Nil.	42·30	52·04	0·33	Nil	42·63	52·04
Gaya ...	Gaya ...	18—19	1·77	0·79	9·57	6·69	33·85	36·03	7·32	5·77	41·17	41·80	2·36	0·41	43·53	42·21	0·52	Nil	44·05	42·21
	Nawada ...	17—18	1·93	0·47	9·40	7·17	31·84	27·36	6·97	6·08	38·81	33·44	2·67	0·81	41·48	34·25	0·42	Nil	41·90	34·25
	Aurangabad ...	17—18	1·54	1·58	9·04	6·82	33·66	29·39	7·21	5·28	40·87	34·67	2·75	0·74	43·62	35·41	0·60	Nil	44·22	35·41
	Jahanabad ...	15—16	1·61	0·11	8·41	2·40	32·88	27·41	5·66	6·53	38·54	33·94	3·55	0·16	42·09	34·10	0·44	Nil	42·53	34·10
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	18—19	1·72	1·44	9·47	7·14	31·43	33·79	6·87	6·19	38·30	39·98	3·28	0·29	41·58	40·27	0·36	Nil	41·94	40·27
	Sasaram ...	18—19	1·40	0·73	7·74	8·17	30·95	29·05	6·94	2·42	37·89	31·47	3·68	0·23	41·57	31·70	0·50	Nil	42·07	31·70
	Buxar ...	18—19	1·60	1·32	7·59	6·79	28·88	37·12	7·19	2·72	36·07	39·84	3·35	0·08	39·42	39·92	0·40	0·60	39·82	40·52
	Bhabhua ...	18—19	1·86	2·81	8·28	8·52	32·30	28·81	6·67	2·56	38·97	31·37	3·28	0·21	42·25	31·58	0·85	Nil	43·10	31·58
Saran ...	Chapra ...	18—19	1·56	1·11	9·10	9·93	31·31	40·14	6·90	3·46	38·21	43·60	3·60	0·09	41·81	43·69	0·47	Nil	42·28	43·69
	Siwan ...	18	1·74	0·94	10·39	6·37	32·90	32·26	8·52	5·25	41·42	37·51	4·02	Nil	45·44	37·51	0·26	Nil	45·70	37·51
	Gopalganj ...	10—12	1·71	0·30	10·78	6·28	33·47	34·67	6·94	6·55	40·41	41·22	5·01	Nil	45·42	41·22	0·30	Nil	45·72	41·22

Champaran ...	Motihari ...	14—16	2·15	0·27	12·54	19·70	34·52	63·02	9·16	5·95	43·68	68·97	3·49	Nil	47·17	68·97	0·20	Nil	47·37	68·97
	Bettiah ...	16—17	2·21	0·27	13·38	11·91	38·40	47·29	9·44	4·81	47·84	52·10	3·58	Nil	51·42	52·10	0·25	Nil	51·67	52·10
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	17—19	2·20	0·82	12·45	9·94	34·60	32·85	9·97	4·09	44·57	36·94	3·47	Nil	48·04	36·94	0·22	Nil	48·26	36·94
	Hajipur ...	17	1·68	1·16	10·36	6·21	32·36	31·53	7·23	3·51	39·59	35·04	3·98	0·54	43·57	35·58	0·26	Nil	43·83	35·58
	Sitamarhi ...	17—18	2·66	1·69	13·35	15·96	33·69	41·23	9·76	5·92	43·45	47·15	2·74	Nil	46·19	47·15	0·13	Nil	46·32	47·15
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	17—18	1·94	1·53	12·44	11·33	35·72	46·67	9·58	3·02	45·30	49·69	2·99	0·02	48·29	49·71	0·23	Nil	48·52	49·71
	Madhubani ...	16—18	2·53	1·72	14·08	13·86	35·28	47·31	10·17	2·15	45·45	49·46	2·62	Nil	48·07	49·46	0·11	Nil	48·18	49·46
	Samastipur ...	17—18	1·61	0·62	11·54	7·52	34·08	34·49	8·01	5·27	42·09	39·76	3·16	Nil	45·25	39·76	0·17	Nil	45·42	39·76
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	18—19	1·71	0·65	10·77	6·32	35·81	31·05	9·01	3·69	44·82	34·74	3·52	1·55	48·34	36·29	0·23	Nil	48·57	36·29
	Begusarai ...	18	1·69	2·14	10·22	6·80	31·27	27·47	7·27	3·61	38·54	31·08	3·17	2·20	41·71	33·28	0·38	Nil	42·09	33·28
	Jamui ...	18—19	2·17	0·90	10·85	7·69	35·01	32·73	7·45	4·61	42·46	37·34	2·61	0·84	45·07	38·18	0·18	Nil	45·25	38·18
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	18—19	2·06	1·42	12·36	7·09	33·67	30·17	7·60	2·34	41·27	32·51	3·20	0·49	44·47	33·00	0·37	Nil	44·84	33·00
	Supaul ...	16—17	2·14	2·48	15·36	17·83	38·63	46·77	9·77	3·34	48·40	50·11	2·88	Nil	51·28	50·11	0·16	Nil	51·44	50·11
	Madhipura ...	14—18	2·45	3·14	15·17	15·79	38·45	45·95	10·30	3·38	48·75	49·33	4·31	0·25	53·06	49·58	0·15	Nil	53·21	49·58
	Banka ...	18—19	1·97	1·61	12·43	6·71	34·17	33·31	8·23	7·69	42·40	41·00	3·48	1·61	45·88	42·61	0·27	Nil	46·15	42·61
Purnea ...	Purnea ...	16—18	2·82	2·78	18·79	16·38	47·12	61·92	14·02	5·14	61·14	67·06	3·97	0·03	65·11	67·09	0·24	Nil	65·35	67·09
	Kishanganj ...	16—17	3·60	4·29	25·25	20·37	57·95	78·49	14·08	4·69	72·03	83·18	3·36	1·33	75·39	84·51	0·20	Nil	75·59	84·51
	Araria ...	16—17	3·13	2·59	21·76	25·08	51·40	79·64	13·76	3·19	65·16	82·83	3·53	0·05	68·69	82·88	0·15	Nil	68·84	82·88
Malda ...	Malda ...	18—19	2·63	7·77	17·90	16·37	39·26	40·85	11·50	6·60	50·76	47·45	4·38	2·65	55·14	50·10	0·34	Nil	55·48	50·10
Sonthal Parganas ...	Dumka ...	16—17	2·99	1·63	15·33	11·49	42·12	32·50	10·63	7·65	52·75	40·15	4·08	3·17	56·83	43·32	0·40	0·06	57·23	43·38
	Deoghur ...	18—19	2·58	1·28	14·19	8·00	40·06	39·48	8·73	6·31	48·79	45·79	4·33	0·50	53·12	46·29	0·34	Nil	53·46	46·29
	Rajmahal ...	17—18	1·82	2·44	17·33	8·84	40·14	28·78	12·24	3·23	52·38	32·01	3·31	1·55	55·69	33·56	0·19	Nil	55·88	33·56
	Godda ...	15—16	1·78	1·65	12·19	7·96	34·96	38·90	9·53	6·97	44·49	45·87	3·07	0·48	47·56	46·35	0·23	Nil	47·79	46·35
	Jamtara ...	12—15	2·09	1·78	14·14	9·63	40·40	35·27	7·36	11·31	47·76	46·58	3·07	2·09	50·98	48·67	0·44	0·32	51·42	48·99
	Pakaur ...	11—12	1·61	1·44	16·42	12·03	40·55	26·86	12·75	7·52	53·30	34·38	4·51	5·46	57·81	39·84	0·17	Nil	57·98	39·84
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	18—19	3·70	0·15	19·42	13·68	43·86	32·50	10·07	9·20	53·93	41·70	5·63	12·47	59·56	54·17	1·49	0·36	61·05	54·53
	Jajpur ...	16—18	4·61	0·07	18·98	13·13	42·80	32·75	9·87	14·07	52·67	46·82	5·07	3·40	57·74	50·22	1·39	0·12	59·13	50·34
	Kendrapara ...	17—19	3·08	0·98	15·86	11·86	40·69	32·40	9·37	7·77	50·06	40·17	6·26	6·29	56·32	46·46	1·34	0·93	57·66	47·39
	Banki ...	7—8	2·54	0·09	14·91	11·08	37·41	37·00	8·84	8·20	46·25	45·20	4·41	3·65	50·66	48·85	2·76	0·94	53·42	49·79
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	18—19	5·72	0·42	19·40	12·49	45·75	25·57	11·91	12·34	57·66	37·91	6·41	9·73	64·07	47·64	1·28	1·09	65·35	48·73
	Bhadrak ...	17—18	4·94	4·77	19·01	25·67	41·70	43·82	10·65	10·46	52·35	54·28	4·61	6·12	56·96	60·40	1·36	0·33	58·32	60·73
Puri ...	Puri ...	18—19	2·18	Nil	12·74	11·36	32·37	27·08	10·62	8·24	42·37	35·32	8·81	6·97	51·20	42·29	2·98	3·36	54·18	45·65
	Khurda ...	17—18	2·42	0·11	15·43	14·15	40·68	34·49	10·37	8·44	51·05	42·93	6·89	4·78	57·94	47·71	2·17	0·17	60·11	47·88
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	17—19	2·39	2·02	11·85	12·38	38·25	36·74	8·58	7·86	46·83	44·60	3·26	2·66	50·09	47·26	0·57	0·02	50·66	47·28
	Pachamba (Giridi) ...	16—18	2·34	1·45	12·83	8·44	37·72	28·73	8·82	7·96	46·54	36·69	3·16	3·07	49·70	39·76	0·40	Nil	50·10	39·96
Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	18—19	3·47	1·94	15·29	13·96	43·32	37·74	9·17	8·31	52·49	46·05	2·98	5·70	55·47	51·75	0·69	0·78	56·16	52·53
Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...	17—18	2·20	0·40	9·65	6·84	33·77	35·54	7·82	8·30	41·59	43·84	2·81	0·57	44·40	44·41	0·75	Nil	45·15	44·41
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	17—19	3·33	1·28	15·58	15·48	41·71	31·59	8·13	9·23	49·84	40·82	3·09	3·65	52·93	44·47	0·45	0·70	53·38	45·17
Singhbhum ...	Govindpur ...	12—18	2·52	1·21	11·96	11·76	36·38	29·74	7·25	10·36	43·63	40·10	3·58	1·51	47·21	41·61	0·34	0·40	47·55	42·01
	Chaibassa ...	17—19	3·45	1·52	15·92	9·69	44·02	31·82	8·32	13·05	52·34	44·87	2·95	2·76	55·29	47·62	0·61	3·25	55·90	50·87

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and isessential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1892 to March 1893.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1892. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1893. January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 14	10 6	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 13	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan ...	13 8	12 13	12 15	12 5	12 8	11 12	10 14	11 7	12 2	13 1	12 0	12 1
24-Parganas ...	12 8	12 4	11 12	11 6	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 4
Backergunge ...	10 12	10 10	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 15	10 4	11 4	13 8	13 0	12 10	11 4
Chittagong ...	10 14	11 7	10 15	10 6	9 10	10 12	11 12	12 2	12 10	12 4	12 8	13 0
Patna ...	13 0	12 8	12 4	12 12	13 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 0
Darbhanga ...	12 6	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 3	13 7	15 0	15 10	14 8	15 6	15 2	13 12
Bhagalpur ...	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 6	12 0	12 10	12 15	13 12	15 2	15 2	15 2
Puri ...	13 4	13 0	11 2	11 13	11 15	11 2	13 2	13 2	15 12	16 7	14 7	14 7
Hazaribagh ...	13 8	12 12	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 12	13 8	13 0	12 10

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 2	11 2	11 8	11 5	11 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 14	11 12
Burdwan ...	11 8	11 4	11 1	11 13	12 7	12 12	12 10	11 10	11 14	12 0	12 0	12 0
24-Parganas ...	11 6	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 6	11 0	11 2	11 2	11 2
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 4	9 14	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 14	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	8 13
Patna ...	13 14	13 10	14 3	14 12	15 4	15 0	14 10	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 1	13 4
Darbhanga ...	13 12	13 3	13 3	12 5	12 5	13 2	12 1	12 10	13 3	12 10	11 8	11 0
Bhagalpur ...	12 15	13 12	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10
Puri ...	10 8	10 8	8 2	9 3	9 3	8 13	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 3
Hazaribagh ...	12 0	12 6	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 12	12 0	11 8	10 14	11 0

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 9	14 12	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 8	15 11	16 12	17 0
Burdwan ...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	21 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 12	20 0	19 8	22 0
Darbhanga ...	17 9	17 13	17 14	16 10	15 6	19 13	15 6	20 0	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 0
Bhagalpur ...	20 1	18 14	14 13	13 5	13 11	14 12	15 0	14 0	14 8	12 10	12 10	13 14
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 2

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	16 0	15 3	...	...	15 3	17 11	19 10	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 10	18 4
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	20 0	19 4	18 0	17 8	25 8	26 0	25 8	26 0	24 8	23 14	22 8	22 0
Darbhanga ...	17 12	17 0	17 0	16 12	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	25 5	23 10	22 8
Bhagalpur ...	17 0	16 0	15 12	14 8	25 3	18 6	26 4	26 8	27 14	26 8	24 0	20 13
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	17 12	17 4	16 0	16 4	16 8	25 0	22 8	22 4	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1892 *to March* 1893—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1892.									1893.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	15 1	14 14	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 2	14 4	13 8	13 0	13 2	12 12	12 4
Burdwan ...	17 0	15 7	15 8	14 8	14 10	14 8	14 10	14 6	15 14	16 0	16 6	15 9
24-Parganas ...	15 8	15 2	14 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	15 10	15 10	16 0	15 10
Backergunge ...	12 14	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 1	13 4	12 12	12 6	12 4	12 4	12 2	13 0
Chittagong ...	11 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 8	11 3
Patna ...	20 8	18 8	18 12	18 4	19 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	16 8	20 0
Darbhanga ...	17 9	17 13	17 14	16 8	17 0	17 11	15 15	17 5	17 8	17 4	15 6	14 0
Bhagalpur ...	17 10	17 10	16 1	15 2	15 7	15 12	15 7	15 12	15 7	14 13	14 3	14 8
Puri ...	14 3	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 11	13 7	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 10
Hazaribagh ...	14 8	13 2	13 8	13 4	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 10	13 12	14 0	12 8

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 5	11 6	11 5	11 4	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Burdwan ...	11 7	11 7	11 10	11 4	11 13	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	11 14	11 12	11 2
24-Parganas ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Backergunge ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 5	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 5	10 4	10 8	10 8	10 4
Chittagong ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	9 10	9 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 0
Patna ...	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Darbhanga ...	11 0	10 10	10 4	10 4	10 9	10 8	10 2	10 4	10 6	10 4	10 2	10 4
Bhagalpur ...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11
Puri ...	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 14	12 0	11 13	12 0	11 14	11 8	11 8
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0

Famine Relief Administration.

As stated in the report for the year 1891-92, the deficiency of the rainfall of 1891 was the cause of the distress that broke out in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Dinajpur. An account of the relief operations during 1891-92 was given in the last year's report. They were continued during the year 1892-93, of which an account is given below.

Muzaffarpur.

The tracts which suffered most in 1892 in the district of Muzaffarpur were the Lalganj thana of the Hajipur subdivision, and the Belsand and Shiuhar thanas, *i.e.*, the south-western part of the Sitamarhi subdivision. There was also considerable distress in a tract to the west of Muzaffarpur between Paru, Sahibganj, and Bamraj, and in parts of the Katra and Muzaffarpur thanas in the Sadar subdivision. The distress was at its highest in May; the total area affected comprised 1,300 square miles, with a population of 1,173,785 persons. There was no lack of food in the district, and the imports and exports of food-grains by rail from the beginning of April to the middle of July 1892 were 1,52,438 maunds and 32,521 maunds respectively. Imports were largest in May and June, and exports increased as soon as the advent of the rains revived the confidence of the trading community.

Relief works were opened in the first week of March, and the largest daily average number of persons employed was 14,147 (10,760 men, 1,568 women, and 1,819 children) in the week ending 4th June. From the second week of June the numbers steadily decreased until the works were finally closed on the 11th July, when field work became abundant. The relief operations have resulted in several valuable additions to the district communications. Many cart tracts, which were almost impassable in the rains, have been converted into raised roads of serviceable breadth. An embankment which protects the town of Muzaffarpur has been extended and strengthened, and the excavation of 17 tanks was completed. A special feature of the relief operations in this district was that there were very few C class labourers, and no gratuitous relief was distributed. The average quantity of earthwork done by each labourer in one day was also large, being 92 cubic feet, and the average cost per 1,000 cubic feet, with a lead under 50 feet, was Re. 1-3-6. Mr. J. H. Bernard, who was Collector during the greater part of the relief operations, recorded his opinion, based upon practical experience, that one rupee per 1,000 cubic feet with a short lead would be a sufficiently liberal rate for earthwork.

During the period of distress Rs. 25,616 were distributed as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

No death from starvation was reported or was believed to have occurred, though it may be accepted as a truism that it is likely that distress hastened the deaths of those who were already feeble from illness and old age.

In this district no private individuals assisted Government by opening relief works, but several indigo-planters rendered valuable service in supervising relief works, and also in the distribution of loans, which obviated the necessity of employing a large number of circle officers, and thus saved Government a considerable amount of expenditure on account of establishment. Their local knowledge was of the greatest assistance to the district authorities, and the punctuality and completeness with which they carried out instructions and sent in returns was most satisfactory.

Darbhanga.

The effects of the drought and consequent scarcity were more acutely felt in the Darbhanga district than elsewhere. The affected tracts were the Roserha and Bahera thanas, and a small portion of the Darbhanga thana to the east of the

Darbhanga town in the Sadar subdivision; the Benipati and Khajauli thanas, the northern half of the Madhubani thana and parts of the Phulparas thana, in the Madhubani subdivision. The distress was at its height in May and the beginning of June; the highest price of *marua* (*eleusine corocana*), the staple food of the lower classes, was 17 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. As the normal price of this grain at that time of the year is about 25 seers the rupee, the ruling rate of the bazar indicates no great pressure.

The distressed tracts were divided into seven circles, viz., Benipati, Murukhia, and Bheja in the Madhubani subdivision, and Salehpur, Bahera, Hati, and Buchauli in the Sadar subdivision. The first works, consisting of three tanks, were opened in the Bheja circle (at first called Nawada) in the beginning of March. The Murukhia circle (at first called Katowna) was opened on the 14th March. In the Sadar subdivision operations were commenced on the 28th March, and by the beginning of April all the circles were at work except Benipati, which was opened on the 16th May. The distress in this circle was never so severe as elsewhere, and the task of Government, including the District Board, was lightened by measures taken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who owns a large portion of the land in the Benipati thana. Fears were entertained in May that the numbers of people on relief works would become so large as to exceed the capacity of the District Officer to organise them properly. Accordingly Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, paid a visit of inspection to Darbhanga. His report satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor that the control over the masses of labourers was fairly efficient and that a good return was being obtained for the wages paid. The highest number of labourers employed on the 11th June was 47,452 (36,015 men, 6,162 women, and 5,275 children), but the rate of Re. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork then allowed was suspected to have attracted a large number of professional diggers, such as *nonias* and *beldars*, and it was reduced to Re. 1, the rate then prevailing in the district of Muzaffarpur. By the 18th June the numbers had fallen to 25,815, and by the 2nd July to 12,899. This may be ascribed partly to the reduction of the piece-work rate, and partly to the rain which about this time began to fall and induced the people to return to their ordinary occupations in the fields. The number of labourers continued to decrease, and circle after circle was closed, until on the 19th of July there was no relief work open in any part of the district. More difficulty was experienced in this district, by reason of the greater numbers involved, than elsewhere in the organisation of the labourers employed on relief works. As a matter of fact, the distinction between classes A and B, *i.e.*, labourers paid by piece work and those paid by task work respectively, was observed only in the Murukhia circle, and there was no difficulty in arranging for two classes only—namely, the A class (labourers at piece-work rates) and the C class (persons capable of very light work and paid by daily wages), the people classed by the overseers as B preferring to work in class A. The intention of Government is that class B should be confined to those who are unaccustomed to earthwork, or are temporarily enfeebled by want, and that as soon as they grow strong and skilful enough to earn a full wage by piece-work, they should be transferred to the A class.

The relief works carried out consisted of the excavation of tanks and the construction of roads. Altogether 67 tanks were dug at an actual cost, excluding establishment and other charges, of Rs. 94,310, the total quantity of earth excavated being 39,952,124 cubic feet. The total storage capacity of the tanks for water is 47,433,825 cubic feet, which would irrigate 19,764 bighas with two inches of water, and this was considered enough to save the rice crop in the event of its being endangered by any future failure of the October rains. Work was taken in hand on 994 miles of road, of which 582½ miles were completed, the total amount of earthwork done being 81,986,820 cubic feet, at a cost of Rs. 1,00,902, exclusive of establishment, the average rate per thousand cubic feet being Re. 1-3-8.

Gratuitous relief was found necessary only in four circles—Bheja, Murukhia, Salehpur, and Bahera. In Bheja and Murukhia, where this form of relief was commenced towards the latter end of April, there was, however, no great demand for it. In the Salehpur and Bahera circles gratuitous relief had to be given on a large scale. In these circles, the average number of recipients of

such relief were 357 and 147 daily respectively. The attention of the local officers was at first directed chiefly towards the northern and southerly circles of the district; the country about Bahera and Salehpur was not believed to be in so much danger; relief works were not opened in these circles till the beginning of April, and the regular distribution of gratuitous relief was not commenced till the 15th of May, when many persons of the most indigent classes had been weakened by insufficient food. The largest number in receipt of gratuitous relief, viz., 1,550 (248 men, 692 women, and 610 children), was reached in the week ending 28th May, and this form of relief was finally closed on the 23rd July. The total amount expended on gratuitous relief was Rs. 1,577-5-10, which was more than covered by the following contributions :—

	Rs.
Maharaja of Darbhanga, Rs. 500 a month for three months ...	1,500
Raja Rameshwar Sing	500
Rai Ganga Prasad	500
Total ...	2,500

As few individuals of the better classes received gratuitous relief in this district, there was little scope for successful efforts in the direction of obtaining some return for the weekly dole. A small amount of cotton-spinning was done by some *pardanishin* women in the Bahera circle. The quantity of cotton spun was sold for Rs. 33-6, leaving a small profit to the famine account. There was a great clamour for agricultural loans, which was not confined to the affected area, and it is a question whether many of the applicants did not contemplate lending the money again at higher interest. Of 2,186 applications received, all except 349 were rejected, and in accordance with instructions given by Government, loans were restricted to the affected area and limited ordinarily to Rs. 2 per bigha. The advances made amounted to Rs. 11,880 in the Sadar and Rs. 19,992 in the Madhubani subdivision. There is no doubt that these loans enabled many of the poorer among the Brahman and Rajput cultivators to afford employment to a considerable number of labourers, and no lands anywhere lay uncultivated for want of either seed or labour. There was no authenticated instance of a person previously enjoying average health and strength having died from inanition, but in Darbhanga, as in Muzaffarpur, the Collector heard of cases of old men and women dying, whose deaths were in all probability accelerated by insufficient nourishment. During the period of scarcity cholera was raging in the district, and some deaths, reported to be from starvation, were found on enquiry to be due to that disease.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga afforded material aid in the relief of distress. Besides paying a total contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards gratuitous relief, as already mentioned, he opened four tanks in May in the Raj circle of Rahika in which Benipati is situated, and instructed his sub-manager to attend to individual cases of want. He also provided four doctors for the treatment of the sick in the affected tracts, gave advances to his raiyats, and distributed a large quantity of seed *dhan*.

Monghyr.

In the district of Monghyr anxiety was felt chiefly for a low tract of country in the Sadar subdivision on the north of the Ganges, extending to the boundaries of the districts of Bhagalpur and Darbhanga. Local exaggerations at the outset created a wrong impression of the real state of affairs. Ultimately Government relief operations were found necessary only in the extreme north of this belt, within the jurisdiction of the Bakhtiarpur outpost of the Gogri thana, which was a relief centre in 1874. The recollection of that year was still fresh among the people, and led to some apathy on their part, as they fancied that Government would again interfere with trade and import grain in large quantities. Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, Assistant Magistrate, was in charge of the relief operations. The distress in the tract affected was accentuated by the extreme poverty of the population at all seasons, the sandy nature of the soil over the greater part of the area, and the failure of the rains

for two successive seasons. No figures are available as to the movements of food-grains in this particular tract, but the figures for the whole district, from the middle of May to the middle of August, show 1,43,059 maunds exported and only 28,303 maunds imported by railway.

As stated in last year's report, work was opened on two roads on the 7th February, but failed to attract persons in need of relief, as would have been the case if there had been real distress, till the latter end of May, when the excavation of some tanks in the extreme north of the district was started with the result that there was a sudden rush of labourers. It is believed that the people of the affected tract at first had recourse to the relief works in the Bhagalpur district, which were very close, and came back when tank work was started on the Monghyr side of the border. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel sure that the real cause of the low numbers in April and May has ever been ascertained, but though close enquiry was made, nothing was found to raise a suspicion that the works were badly managed or that the labourers did not receive a fair wage for their work, though certainly the average outturn of work was very small. Mr. Vowell, as Collector of the district, visited the relief works on the 3rd July, and seemed to have been of opinion that tank work tended to relax discipline, which could be better exacted along a line of road.

The highest average attendance on relief works was reached in the week ending the 2nd July, when the average daily number was 1,815 (1,060 men, 500 women, and 255 children). The rains set in from the beginning of this month, by the middle of which the situation was so far relieved and the prospects of the *bhadoi* crop were so assured that the labourers rapidly dwindled away and the works were closed on the 23rd. The works undertaken consisted of the excavation of three tanks, and the raising of five, and construction of two roads, of which only the tanks were finished. The rate during the first week or two was $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per 100 cubic feet to males, and one anna to females for a corresponding task. Subsequently the rate was lowered to $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas for males. In Mr. Oldham's opinion this rate was not the least too high, and afforded as perfect a test as possible. Gratuitous relief was commenced in the latter part of February, and was continued till the 20th of August, *i.e.*, a month longer than the works. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited this district in the beginning of April, he saw the distribution of relief at Bakhtiarpur, and was pleased with the order and method observed. For the relief of women above the lowest orders, $30\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of cotton were distributed to be spun into thread. The cost of the cotton was Rs. 542-13, and the value of the thread was estimated at Rs. 623. Loans were confined to cultivators holding from 10 to 30 bighas of land. The total amount distributed was Rs. 19,088. There was no death from starvation, but the officer in charge of the relief operations came upon cases of destitution, discovered by personal enquiries, in which private charity had failed and State aid had to be given. There was nothing to indicate that the death-rate of the affected tract was in any way increased by the distress. In this district, as well as in Bhagalpur and Purnea to a certain extent, two roots, known as *chichar* and *bisaur*, proved a great help to the poorer classes. The former (*cyperus rotundus*) is a bulb somewhat like a very small potato, growing in low-lying swamps, and the latter is the root of an aquatic plant. Mr. Oldham has described how in every village a crowd of women and children might be seen digging up these roots and drying them for food, and he calculated that about 5,000 people were living more or less entirely on these roots.

The following zamindars came under the favourable notice of Government for their considerate treatment of their raiyats and their willing co-operation with the officials in the administration of relief:—Maharaja Ravaneswar Prasad Singh Bahadur of Gidhour, Babu Lachmi Prasad Singh of Saharpara in the Begusarai subdivision, Babu Kamaleswari Prasad of Monghyr, Babu Tarini Prasad and Chaudhri Mahbub Ali of Bakhtiarpur. They helped their raiyats by providing employment chiefly on irrigation and protective works, as well as by showing consideration in other ways. The estates of these proprietors, except the last, lie outside the Bakhtiarpur outpost where the Government relief operations were carried on; but there was quite sufficient pinching among the raiyats and labouring classes in the south of the district to afford scope for the benevolence of the zamindars.

Bhagalpur.

Three tracts were specially affected in the district of Bhagalpur. The first was a small area on the northern frontier of the district, lying west of the Birbandh; the second lay immediately round Supaul. In these tracts, each extending over an area of about 20 square miles, the distress was never very acute. The third tract of about 400 square miles was by far the largest and most seriously affected. It extended from the Darbhanga boundary through the Bangaon thana of the Supaul subdivision and the Sadar thana of the Madhipura subdivision. The worst parts were those west of the Dimra, along the Darbhanga boundary and in the corner between Darbhanga and Monghyr. The three tracts together comprise 485 square miles, with a total population of 283,000. The Collector, Mr. Wace, who conducted the relief operations from February to May, was of opinion that the area affected was much larger, and the failure of each crop in it worse, than in 1888-89. Notwithstanding this, exports of food-grains by railway considerably exceeded the imports, the figures furnished for the months of December 1891 to August 1892, inclusive, being—exports 2,34,885 maunds, and imports 65,688 maunds (including 3,834 maunds of potatoes). This comparison shows that, though the food-stocks of the poorer classes were to a great extent depleted, while they stood in need of help in the shape of wages or loans to buy fresh supplies, the general store in and about the affected tracts was sufficient for local requirements. It was inferred by the Collector that the grain required for the food of the people in North Bhagalpur was very small in comparison with the quantity produced in normal years; for although there was a failure of over 75 per cent. of the three principal crops, the prices, in spite of the quantities of grain exported, never reached famine point.

Relief operations commenced in this district in 1891-92, and continued till 1892-93. Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, who succeeded Mr. Wace, reported that the first half of May was the most anxious time of the whole period of distress, there was hardly any rain, and it appeared probable that the young crops would wither, and that the rain would not come in time to allow the *bhadoi* rice to be properly sown. Rain, however, began to fall towards the end of May; the situation was then completely changed, and by the end of June the severity of the distress had passed. The daily average number of persons on relief works was highest in the second week of June, being 12,370 (6,333 men, 4,083 women, and 1,954 children); the numbers then declined owing to the vigour with which agricultural operations were carried on, and the excellent prospects of the crops, but it was not found possible to close the works finally till the 20th August, when the *bhadoi* rice came into the market. The works completed include one embankment, 26 tanks, and 10 roads.

Gratuitous relief was not organised so soon in Bhagalpur as in other districts; the intention at first was that those who required such assistance should receive it at the works. A regular distribution of doles was commenced in the end of April, and closed in the third week of August simultaneously with the close of the relief works. The highest number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 1,527 (399 men, 799 women, and 329 children) in the week ending 23rd June. The recipients of gratuitous relief were in return required to spin cotton, and subsequently to make string out of *sawai* grass. At first some pressure was required to get the work done, but when the system was in full working order, it did not result in as large a diminution of attendance as might have been expected, thus showing that those who were not entirely helpless had by that time been more or less eliminated from the register. The total sum advanced as loans was Rs. 37,180, of which the bulk was distributed between the middle of April and the middle of June. There were no deaths from starvation, and it is evident that the distress never reached such a degree of intensity as to influence the death-rate materially.

The Lieutenant-Governor noticed with great satisfaction the important part played by private relief in this district. The greatest assistance was given by the Maharaja of Sonbarsa, who spent Rs. 10,000 on the construction of a road, and excavated two large tanks. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his good services rendered on this occasion. The Maharaja of Darbhanga, who owns property in the tracts affected, spent Rs. 4,000 on tanks and Rs. 10,000 on advances, in addition to the expenditure incurred by him in the district of Darbhanga. Babu Ganput

Singh distributed charitable aid and gave employment to labourers in the pargana of Harawat at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. He also made advances to cultivators to an almost equal amount. The Banaili Raj spent about Rs. 2,000 on relief works, and Rani Sitabati, Raja Padmanand Singh, and Babu Janardhan Singh of Barail each gave Rs. 1,000 in charity, the last-named gentleman devoting his own time and services to the distribution of his charity in accordance with the principles adopted by Government. Babu Tejendra Narain Singh distributed about Rs. 5,000 in the relief of distress. The total sum thus contributed towards the relief of distress was about Rs. 47,000.

Purnea.

The area of actual distress in Purnea lay within well-defined boundaries in the Kadwa and Amour thanas of the Sadar subdivision, and comprised in all 644 square miles, with a total population of 261,770 souls. The greater severity of distress in the Amour thana as compared with Kadwa is ascribed to the fact that the former is not so favourably situated as regards supplies as the latter, through which the railway runs with two stations, Katihar and Sonali, within the thana. Between January and August about 1,76,090 maunds were imported from North Bihar, Bhagalpur, Malda, Bolepur, and Nepal (until the Government of the country last named prohibited exports). Numerous conflagrations occurred also, caused, it is said, by labourers with a view to stimulating the demand for labour. Some increase in crime also took place, attributable to the scarcity.

In this district relief was commenced about the same time as in Bhagalpur, and closed earlier than elsewhere, work having been opened on the 27th January and finally closed on the 28th May. The laying out of the works and the organisation of labour were carefully carried out, but for a long time there was difficulty in exacting sufficient work from the labourers. Their numbers were too large for the officers available to supervise. This was noticed by the Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Quinn, early in March, and the introduction of the piece-work system under his orders effected some improvement in this respect from the latter end of the month; but the work done by each labourer continued to be very small till towards the end. In explanation of this, it was stated that the people of Purnea had never shown much aptitude for road work, and that the classes employed on the works were enfeebled by fever which was very prevalent at that time. The cost of 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork was at first as high as Rs. 6-2-5, but this was gradually reduced to Re. 1-6-2 as better supervision was secured. The normal rate of cost in the district was Re. 1-12 to Re. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet. Towards the end of April some 1,000 persons left the works on the introduction of lower rates of wages. About this time there was a sufficient fall of rain, which made work available at better rates elsewhere. Henceforward there was a steady reduction in the number of labourers. The works undertaken consisted of the raising of nine roads, of which three were finished.

Gratuitous relief, which in this district bore a larger proportion to works than elsewhere, was commenced on the 30th January, *i.e.*, about the same time as the relief works, but was continued nearly a month longer, not being closed till the 17th June. The highest number of persons on the register was 1,360 in the week ending 9th April. Some light work in the shape of making string from hemp and thread from cotton was done in return for the weekly doles. The total amount spent on gratuitous relief was Rs. 3,410 (including contingent expenditure of Rs. 211-12-7), of which Rs. 2,380 were borne by private subscriptions, the remainder devolving upon Government.

Enquiries in connection with the distribution of loans were more promptly undertaken in Purnea than in the other districts of the Bhagalpur Division. The advances amounted to Rs. 22,691, of which only Rs. 140 were granted under the Land Improvement Act, and the remainder under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. This form of relief was not, however, confined to the Kadwa and Amour thanas, but was extended to a tract in the Sadar thana, a small portion of Gondwara, and the khas mahal estate Belwa in Manihari. Except in very exceptional cases no loans were allowed to cultivators who owned much less or much more than 20 bighas: the amounts varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30. The rate of mortality was high in March and April, being just over 4 per cent., but this was due to the sickliness of the year. A high death-rate, chiefly caused by fever, had set in long before the scarcity, and continued throughout. There

were no deaths from starvation. The services rendered by Babu Dharam Chand, a zamindar of this district, who gave loans and remitted rents where necessary, were acknowledged by Government.

Dinajpur.

Mr. A. C. Tute, by whom the final report was submitted, found some difficulty, in the absence of official documents, in describing the earlier course of the scarcity and the measures taken to meet it. He assumed charge of the district on the 23rd November 1891; up to that date his predecessor and the District Engineer were in constant communication, but their correspondence was not brought on record. The want of such records must always cause great inconvenience, and the Lieutenant-Governor directed that, when distress is anticipated, and even before it is declared to exist, all the initial stages and steps taken should be carefully recorded for future reference.

The area affected in this district lay north of the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, extending over 1,030 square miles, with an estimated population of 447,000 persons. It comprised Western Thakurgaon, Ranisankoil thana, a part of the Pirganj thana in the Thakurgaon subdivision, the Hemtabad thana, excluding Raiganj outpost, and a part of the Birganj thana in the Sadar subdivision. Relief works were opened in January, but there were no large numbers at work till about the middle of February, when the *rabi* had perished and the prospects of the *bhadoi* became gloomy. Heavy rain began to fall on the 16th March and changed the whole situation. The highest daily average number of labourers employed was 2,406 (1,995 men, 231 women, and 180 children) in the week ending 7th May. The number then gradually diminished until the works were closed on the 2nd July. During this period the rates of payment for labour were constantly regulated so as to prevent people from coming on the works who were not absolutely in need of employment. Work was undertaken on 16 roads and 3 tanks, none of which were finished during the period of distress.

No gratuitous relief was found necessary till after the close of the works, when, of the labourers who remained at the works till the last moment, about a dozen widows were found fit objects for charity. These women were taken care of until they were handed over to their zamindars, and the total amount spent under this head was Rs. 3-15. It was a satisfactory feature of the situation that the helpless poor were looked after by their zamindars, and in this respect all the zamindars in the district did their duty loyally, so that at no time was there an influx of beggars or cripples at the Government centres.

Several small *jotedars* (cultivators), who in ordinary years would have been helped by their mahajans, were at first refused assistance by them. They were in danger of having to sell their cattle and thus be deprived of the means of cultivating their fields. Steps were promptly taken to grant loans, and no sooner had a sum of Rs. 4,540 been thus advanced, than the mahajans and zamindars, knowing that the repayment of a Government loan would be a first charge, came forward, and thus the class of *jotedars* who might otherwise have suffered never came on the relief works at all. The total sum advanced was Rs. 5,838. There were no deaths from starvation.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Emigration to Burma.

THE number of emigrants from Bihar to Burma increased from 77 in 1891-92 to 313 during 1892-93; nearly all of them were from the neighbourhood of Arrah. The following remarks on the subject by Mr. J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., show that good progress is being made in this direction:—

"Several men of the first batches of emigrants have been back to their homes for their families and friends, thus doing recruiter's work in its most satisfactory form. It has been found by experience that Biharis are not suited to compete successfully with the Madrassi coolies employed in factories, &c., in Rangoon and the towns, but they do better as agriculturists. The men who returned to their friends are all of this latter class, and they speak well of the country and their prospects when questioned. The requirements and conditions of the journey and voyage are becoming much better known, and the emigrants now show scarcely any of the fear and hesitation that appeared at first, though there are still occasional desertions at the last moment before sailing."

Tree-planting.

No tree-planting operations on a large scale were carried on during the year. The Board of Revenue suggest that the cultivation of pear, apple, and other fruit trees should be tried experimentally on the large plateau called the "Main Pat" in Sirguja, or other elevated tracts in the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, but such experiments must be left to private enterprise, unless, as suggested, the Chiefs will take an interest in the matter.

In this connection, it may be remarked that a report written in 1883 by the late Mr. Worsley, regarding the system of planting trees along the sides of roads followed by him when he was in charge of the district of Muzaffarpur, was, with some additions, circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions during the year, with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that Mr. Worsley's system might be adopted with advantage by all District Officers and District Boards in Bengal. Under this system young trees are raised in nurseries from seed sown in pots, and when five or six feet high they are planted out at the commencement of the rainy season along the sides of roads. A list of trees was drawn up whose planting was recommended where the soil is suitable, care being taken not to plant large and small fruit-bearing and timber trees indiscriminately together.

Diseases of silkworms.

In connection with the enquiry into the diseases of silkworms, on which Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji has been employed since 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the useful work done by that officer in promoting the distribution and use of healthy seed. The rearing stations of Kalimpong, Pokhuria and Khulna were kept up during the year, and new stations were opened at Babukhali in Jessore and Kagachira in Malda. The growing popularity among native rearers of seed selected on the system adopted by Mr. Mukherji is an encouraging proof of the progress which has been made. Some interesting experiments have recently been conducted at Alipore by Messrs. J. A. Anderson and R. A. Lyall, who have succeeded in obtaining healthy seed by the simple device of subjecting the silkworms to healthy conditions of life, including constant and sufficient food. Their success, indeed, has been such as to suggest a doubt in regard to the existence in India of the diseases known as pebrine and muscardine, which, being due to specific causes, cannot, it is said, be eradicated by merely providing the

worms with good food and fresh air. This surmise, however, which can only be regarded as tentative, is at variance with the view hitherto accepted; and in order to set all doubts at rest, Mr. Mukherji has been requested to take steps to bring the matter to a practical issue. The experiments will be undertaken as soon as the necessary appliances are available, and their result is awaited by Government with interest.

Burdwan experimental farm.

At the Burdwan farm experiments were conducted by the Director's Assistant, Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerji, with sugarcane, fodder-grasses, jute, paddy, maize, potatoes, wheat, barley, gram and oats. They showed, among other things, that a mixture of bonemeal and saltpetre proves a profitable manure for the winter paddy crop. The best plot on the farm yielded 55½ maunds of grain and 61 maunds 35 seers of straw per acre, a result obtained by the application of 3 maunds of bonemeal and 30 seers of saltpetre, costing Rs. 9-6 per acre. After deducting the cost of manure and of cultivation, the nett profit per acre in the plot amounted to Rs. 99-10-3.

The gross expenditure of the farm during the year was Rs. 1,864-5-9, against Rs. 1,565-14-4 of the preceding year, the increase being due to the addition of new land to the farm. The actual cost of cultivation was Rs. 1,193-6, while the income was Rs. 1,167-7 as against Rs. 1,162-3 in the previous year.

Dumraon, Bhojpur and Sibpur Farms.

The crops under experiment in the Dumraon Farm were winter paddy, sugarcane and wheat; in the Bhojpur Farm potatoes, and in the Sibpur Farm jute, *aus* paddy, fodder grasses, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, and cabbage. One of the results brought out by the experiments was to confirm the experience of previous years that a plough which inverts the soil gives a larger outturn of wheat and paddy than the country plough which breaks the soil but does not invert it. It is reported that a plot on which a plough of the former description had been used gave 2 maunds 10 seers of wheat, and a nett profit of Rs. 6-6 over and above the outturn and nett profit of a plot on which the country plough had been used.

The total expenditure at Dumraon and Bhojpur on the experimental farms and Economic Museum amounted to Rs. 1,856-5-11, the actual cost of cultivation being only Rs. 483-8.

Experimental cultivation of tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco was undertaken for the first time in the Sibpur Farm. Three country varieties, viz. (1) Rangpur, (2) Matihar, (3) Hingli, and the American variety known as *Havana*, were planted on one-third of an acre of land, and it is reported that they gave a good outturn. The leaves were cured in the shade, and Government will be glad to be informed of the further progress of the experiment, when the opinion of an expert has been obtained on the results achieved.

The total actual cost of cultivation in the Sibpur Farm amounted to Rs. 1,522-8-1, while the income was Rs. 1,225-5-6.

Bones as a manure.

The manufacture of bonemeal was continued during the year at the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Jails, and was also introduced into the Saran Jail. The bone-crushing operations at the Jalpaiguri Jail were transferred in July 1892 to the exclusive supervision of the Jail Department. The total outturn of bonemeal in the Jalpaiguri Jail amounted to 77 maunds 25 seers, which were sold chiefly to European tea planters for Rs. 110-8. Two hundred maunds of bonemeal were manufactured at the Saran Jail, and sold to a European indigo planter at Re. 1-8 per maund, the cost of manufacture being a little under Re. 1. It is to be regretted that native cultivators have not hitherto appreciated the advantages of bonemeal manure to a greater extent.

Veterinary Institution.

The Bengal Veterinary Institution, located at Belgachia on the Belgachia-Dum-Dum road, about five miles from Government House, is now practically ready. The Institution owes its origin mainly to the munificence of Babu Sheo Baksh Bogla of Calcutta, who contributed Rs. 30,000 and 3¼ bighas of land, and of Sir Dinshaw Manukji Petit of Bombay, who gave a further donation of Rs. 25,000. The total cost of the buildings will be Rs. 82,799 according to the estimate, and the balance required will be provided from Provincial revenues. The

Institution, which has been constructed on plans approved by the Committee of Management and the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, includes a lecture-room, museum, pharmacy, library, reading-room, four horse wards and four cattle wards. *post-mortem* room, forge and stables for isolated cases, besides offices for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, and a residence for the latter. Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn was appointed during the year to be Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, and of the Bengal Veterinary Institution, and all District Boards were informed that he would be available for consultation by them and other local authorities on any matters connected with horse and cattle-breeding, or diseases of horses and cattle. In connection with the Veterinary School to be attached to the Institution 30 stipends of Rs. 5 each to be held by pupils are to be offered, besides a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month founded by Dr. Kenneth McLeod, late of Calcutta. Mr. E. Burke, Veterinary Overseer, Civil Veterinary Department, has been appointed, on Veterinary Colonel Hallen's nomination, to be Assistant Superintendent. Rules for the admission of students and animals to the Institution have been drawn up and are now under the consideration of Government. Full clinical and other facilities for the instruction of veterinary students will be afforded, and while designed specially for Bengal, the Institution is open to students from all parts of India.

The chief duties of the Superintendent will be to suggest and carry out a systematic scheme for the collection of information on subjects within the scope of the Veterinary Department; to acquire experience of the conditions of animal life in this Province; and to devote as much of his time as he can spare from his duties in connection with the Bengal Veterinary Institution to thorough investigation in the districts with the object of acquiring and placing on record a stock of useful information which may eventuate hereafter in practical measures being undertaken to the great advantage of the country.

Cattle-breeding.

The Superintendent has suggested to the District Boards which he has visited the importation of Burman bulls as a means of improving the breed of cattle in their districts, and the District Boards of Mymensingh and Tippera have indented for two Burman bulls. It will be interesting to compare the results of this experiment with those which were obtained by the use of the Hissar, English and Bachour bulls.

Mule-breeding.

It was at one time proposed that experiments on mule-breeding should be conducted by the Political Agent of Sikkim at the cost of the State, but the proposal was abandoned on the ground that the finances of the State did not justify such expenditure. Since this decision was come to, a circular calling attention to the importance of the subject, and suggesting certain action, has been received from the Government of India; and a report has been called for from the Director of Agriculture.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease was present in other parts of the province as well as in Darjeeling, though no virulent outbreaks were reported, except from Kalimpong. Veterinary Captain Gunn visited the latter place thrice during the progress of the disease, and his action appears to have been energetic and useful; his services at such times will no doubt be more frequently applied for in the future when the benefit of his presence and advice becomes better known.

Botanical Garden, Calcutta.

A steady advance was made during the year in improving the garden both as a scientific centre and as a pleasant resort for the public. At the commencement of the year the season was abnormally dry, and although this had the effect of destroying a number of palms and other out-door plants, these losses were repaired to a great extent before the cold season began. The herbarium continues to receive special attention: more than 15,000 specimens were added to it during the year, among which may be mentioned a large collection of plants from the Royal Herbarium at Kew and the several herbaria in Europe, as well as from Melbourne, Poona, Singapore, Pahang and other States in the Straits Settlements, North Borneo, Penang, Perak, Dehra Dun, Peshawur, Manipur, Assam, and Egypt. To the contributors of these specimens, including Dr. Cooke, Messrs. Ridley, Haviland, Curtis, Wray, Gamble, Clarke, Sconce-Elliott, and

Sir Henry Collett, the thanks of Government are due. Arrangements were also made through the direct agency of the garden officials for continuing the work of collection in Assam, Burma, and the Andaman Islands. Furthermore, Mr. Gammie (junior), of the Government Cinchona Plantation, was specially deputed under the orders of Government to make a botanical exploration of the less known parts of Sikkim and the Tibetan frontier. The fourth volume of the Garden Annals was in preparation, and will be published in the current year. The preparation of the fifth volume is also in progress. Both Dr. King and Dr. Prain contributed valuable papers on botanical subjects to Scientific Societies in Bengal and Bombay.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden in Darjeeling suffered slightly from hail.

Forests.

Area of Reserved Forests.

THE total area of the Reserved Forests at the end of the year was 5,703 square miles, as against 5,211 square miles at the end of the previous year, showing an increase of 492 square miles. This increase is of a nominal description, being mainly due to the recalculation of the Reserved area in the Sundarbans including the whole of the water area, which (except the minor channels) had not previously been included. The increase from this cause amounted to 517 square miles. The actual addition to the Reserves was an area of 10 square miles in Hazaribagh; but, on the other hand, the realignment of the Forests in Angul referred to below, and the exclusion of some petty plots elsewhere, resulted in the withdrawal of 35 square miles from the Reserved area, which thus suffered a net decrease of 25 square miles.

Area of Protected and Unclassed Forests.

By a notification dated the 5th September 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Government of India, declared all State lands within the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division to be Protected Forests under Act VII of 1878. The area thus protected in the Singhbhum district is 500 square miles, but the extent of the Protected Forests in the remaining districts is not yet known, though it cannot be large in Lohardaga and Hazaribagh and is less in Manbhum. The heavy loss under which the administration of the Chota Nagpur Forest Division has hitherto been conducted rendered the protection of these Unclassed Forests, which afforded a continuous, though unauthorised, supply of timber and fuel to the inhabitants, a necessity. There was an addition of 6 square miles to the Protected area in Puri by the conversion of some petty areas of Reserved Forest into Protected Forest. The actual increase in the Protected area in the Province amounted to 506 square miles, exclusive of the unknown area in the Chota Nagpur Division. The total nominal increase, including the nominal increase obtained by the rectification of the Protected areas in the Sundarbans by the addition of the water area, was 890 square miles, the area at the end of the year being 3,071 square miles as against 2,181 square miles at the commencement. The area of Unclassed State Forests is 4,034 square miles, contained in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Thus the Forests of Bengal, exclusive of the unknown areas in Chota Nagpur, cover an area of 12,808 square miles, or 8·4 per cent. of the entire area of the Province.

Angul.

The realignment of the boundaries of the Angul Forests, in order to provide reasonable facilities to the inhabitants for the supply of their own legitimate wants, which was undertaken by Government in consequence of Sir John Edgar's Report on the subject of the scarcity prevailing in that locality in the year 1889, was completed during the year. On the Conservator's reporting after personal inspection that the work of realignment had been performed conscientiously and efficiently, a notification was issued, dated the 11th June 1893, giving effect to the revised boundaries, and disforesting 29 square miles previously included in the Protected area.

Proposed addition to the Forest area.

Since the close of the year the Sitakund-Ramgarh Forests (comprising 133 square miles) in the Regulation district of Chittagong, have been notified as a Reserved Forest under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act. The Sonthal Parganas Forests which were reserved under the old Act VII of 1865, will shortly be brought under the provisions of Act VII of 1878, and will form a valuable addition to the Forest area, and a Reserve for the wants of the

increasing population of the tract. The Manager of the Dhalbhum Encumbered Estate in Chota Nagpur has lately applied to Government for the reservation of the Forests in the estate and their management by the Forest Department.

Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

The question of the establishment of Fuel and Fodder Reserves in Bengal has engaged the attention of Government since 1883. In that year reports were asked for from all Commissioners of Divisions, but, in consequence of the insufficiency of information on the subject of Forests available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves, no practical result ensued. The subject was enquired into again in 1886 and 1889 by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, who reported that the establishment of Fuel and Fodder Reserves was a matter of less importance in Bengal than elsewhere, owing to the abundance of pasture generated by the moist climate, but that it was nevertheless of sufficient weight to demand careful consideration. It was suggested by him that a Forest Officer should be deputed to examine the private Forests in the permanently-settled estates of the Burdwan Division, the Sonthal Parganas, and Chota Nagpur, with a view to ascertain whether the owners could be induced to adopt measures for their preservation; and secondly, that the Settlement Officers in Orissa, Chittagong, and Jalpaiguri should be instructed to set aside suitable State lands for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. The first suggestion Government found it impossible to adopt owing to the paucity of Forest Officers, but the Settlement Officers of Chittagong and Jalpaiguri have been instructed to place themselves in direct communication with the local Forest Officer, and to furnish him with all the survey papers in order that he may formulate definite proposals on them.

Surveys.

No work was performed during the year in these Provinces by the Forest Survey Department of the Government of India, but from the Report of the Director of Bengal Surveys for the survey season of 1891-92, it appears that 327·53 square miles of Reserved Forests appertaining to the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Forest Divisions in the Jalpaiguri district were surveyed by the party employed in connection with the land settlement now approaching completion in that district.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Working Plans.

The Working Plans of the Sundarbans Reserved and Protected Forests (2,092 and 2,260 square miles respectively) were completed during the year. These, with the 38 square miles (out of 114 square miles) of the Darjeeling Division, are the only Forest areas for which Working Plans have been drawn up in Bengal, leaving a balance of 3,563 square miles of Reserved and 811 square miles of Protected Forests for which there are as yet no Working Plans. Outlines of Working Plans for 946 square miles of Reserved Forests have, however, been prepared and approved by the Inspector-General of Forests, while that officer himself prepared notes for the working of the Forests in the Puri and Angul Divisions (the former contains 111 square miles of Reserved and 311 square miles of Protected Forest, and the latter 251 square miles of Reserved Forest). The Conservator states that the Reserved Forests of Chittagong and Palamau, as well as those in the Singalila range in the Darjeeling Division, and certain hill Forests in the Tista Division, aggregating in area 1,822 square miles, do not require Working Plans for the next ten years. Considering the paucity of superior Forest Officers, the progress made in the preparation of Working Plans is satisfactory.

Communications.

In their Review of the Administration of the Bengal Forests during the year 1890-91, the Government of India, accepting the opinion of this Government that the Forests of the Bengal Circle were deficient in Forest roads and communications, desired that the preparation of a general project for the extention of Forest roads during a series of years should be undertaken. On the representation of the Conservator of Forests, Government decided that this project should be kept in abeyance until an officer of the Public Works Department could be spared for the purpose. In November 1892 the services of an Assistant Engineer, Rai Saheb Kirty Chunder Chowdry, were placed at the disposal of the Forest Department for this work. The Conservator, however, pointed out that, without an intimate knowledge of the Forests of Bengal, no officer could

be qualified for such a task; and, with the sanction of the Government of India, the services of the Assistant Engineer were utilized in assisting the Forest Officer of the Darjeeling Division in laying out the roads in that Division in accordance with the Working Plan. It is important, however, that the wider project should be borne in mind, for though the increased expenditure in Bengal Forests on account of establishment, compensation for exchange, and appliances for conservancy, and the condition of the finances generally, require that strict attention should be paid to economy, and that no increased expenditure should be incurred under any head without clear necessity and full consideration, yet it would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be false economy to retard the much-needed development of Forest resoures, which would be the result of a well-regulated system of communications.

The opening of the Duars Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have been, and ought in future to be, if judiciously supplemented by feeder roads, valuable accessions to the Forest Department. The East Coast Railway when completed should also provide facilities of which the Department should not be slow to take advantage.

Protection of Forests from injury.

The number of cases taken to Court during the 15 months covered by the Report was 175, as compared with 79 in the preceding year, the percentage of convictions in the two periods being 88 and 78 respectively. The number of cases compounded under section 67 was 1,185 (in 15 months), as against 1,882 in the year 1891-92, the decrease occurring almost exclusively in the Sundarban Division, where the number compounded was only 174 (in 15 months), as against 1,198 in the previous year. Of the 5,703 square miles of Reserved Forests in the circle, 3,203 are said to be self-protecting; in respect of the remainder, measures for protection were effectual in regard to 1,890 square miles, so that only 17 square miles were destroyed by fire. The prevalence of rain throughout the cold and hot weather contributed to the attainment of this satisfactory result.

Natural reproduction.

The following account, taken from the Conservator's Report of natural reproduction in the Sundarbans, is interesting:—

"In the Sundarbans Forests conditions are so favourable to vegetation that we note without wonder the account which the Divisional Officer gives of a new island, three miles long, that appeared above the waters of the Pancassia river in 1891, being by this time covered over to a great extent with bushes fifteen feet high of Keora (*Sonneratia apetala*), Ora (*Sonneratia acida*), Bain (*Avicennia officinalis*), a few seedlings of Golpatta (*Nipa fruticans*), and quantities of wild rice (*Oriza sativa*).

"Reproduction of tree growth in the Sundarbans Forests is indeed a curious sight to see. Seedlings of Gengwa (*Excoecaria Agallocha*) may be perceived on the shelving banks of the rivers coming up as thickly as the best crops of paddy. The majority of the species shed their seed during the rains, and this seed is then floated by the tides—which attain their highest level at that season of the year—in immense quantities (and often in a state of germination as they float along) well into the interior of the inumerable islets which go to form this singular region."

No information, however, is afforded in regard to the reproduction of *sundri* trees (*heritiera littoralis*), which form the most valuable produce of the Sundarban Forests. The Reserves of Puri and Angul are, like those of the Sundarbans, naturally reproductive, but do not yet require Working Plans. The expenditure on artificial reproduction amounted only to Rs. 3,220 (for fifteen months), as against Rs. 4,244 in the year 1891-92, both regular plantations and cultural operations having been strictly confined, under the orders of Government, to works that had either been provided for in a sanctioned Working Plan, or at least received the previous approval of the Conservator.

Exploitation of Forest produce.

The exploitation of major Forest produce consists in the extraction of timber and firewood. The former was effected chiefly by means of selection fellings limited by girth and sylvicultural rules, and the latter by improvement fellings without limit of area. These were the measures resorted to in the Darjeeling Division (except the portion for which a Working Plan has been prepared) and in the Tista, Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, and Buxa Divisions. In the Sundarbans the fellings were unregulated, the demand being enormous and the fellings extending over the whole of the Reserved and Protected Forests. In Puri and Angul, owing to various causes, the exploitation of major produce is at present

insignificant, though in the latter Division the extraction of bamboos is said to be a noticeable feature. In Singhbhum 3,000 sál trees were marked and felled during the period under report for sale on tender, but, owing to the competition of timber obtained by speculators from neighbouring private Forests, this quantity was not all sold. In Palamau and in the Direction Divisions, the fellings were not on an important scale. As regards the extraction of minor Forest produce, there is little to be said; the extraction of fodder is unimportant and grazing is seldom permitted. The products classed as Miscellaneous include minerals, honey and wax, thatching material, canes and fibres.

GROSS YIELD AND OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The total outturn of timber from all sources during the period under report (15 months) was nearly 81 lakhs of cubic feet, against 72½ lakhs during the preceding 12 months; the outturn of fuel was nearly 147 lakhs of cubic feet (excluding the unreliable estimates of removals by privileged villagers) against 144 lakhs, and of bamboos 177 lakhs against 162 lakhs. The value of minor produce other than bamboos was Rs. 1,23,207, against Rs. 1,00,740 during the 12 months of the year 1891-92. If the figures for the 15 months covered by the Report are proportionately reduced, so as to give corresponding results for one year, the outturn of timber would show a decrease amounting to about 11 per cent., fuel a decrease amounting to about 18 per cent., and bamboos a decrease amounting to 13 per cent. The decrease was conspicuous in the Sundarbans Division, where the enhanced rates introduced during the year met with much opposition from the Calcutta traders, who held aloof and declined to deal with the Forest Department for some months. Of the total quantity of Forest produce, only ·28 per cent. of timber, ·89 per cent. of fuel, and ·026 per cent. of bamboos were removed by departmental agency, the rest being removed by purchasers.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The receipts during the period covered by the Report amounted to Rs. 9,04,803, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,74,586, the surplus being Rs. 4,30,217. The results, however, of the financial year 1892-93, as compared with the previous four years, were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	6,76,907	3,75,471	3,01,436
1889-90 ...	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91 ...	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92 ...	7,89,553	4,22,930*	3,66,623*
1892-93 ...	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274

* The difference of Rs. 14,411 between the figures adopted in paragraph 94 of last year's Report (1891-92) and those now shown is due to a subsequent adjustment made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on account of Survey of India charges.

The surplus of the financial year 1892-93 fell short of the surplus for the previous year by Rs. 3,349.

The results of the financial year 1892-93, as compared with those of 1891-92 for each division, are shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	16,176	8,489	40,324	40,109	...	...	24,148	31,620
Darjeeling ...	68,384	84,725	50,942	52,500	17,442	32,225	...	...
Tista ..	19,905	30,570	23,632	14,068	...	16,902	3,727	...
Kurseong ...	19,706	18,728	21,039	21,587	...	...	1,333	2,859
Jalpaiguri ...	29,189	23,697	29,649	35,263	...	...	460	11,566
Buxa ...	12,556	12,465	23,295	27,993	...	...	10,739	15,528
Palamau ...	1,134	2,682	10,808	10,228	...	...	9,674	7,546
Singhbhum ...	35,354	55,342	32,791	30,803	2,563	24,539	...	...
Sundarban ...	4,35,368	4,62,024	789,987	1,15,544	3,45,381	3,46,480	...	...
Chittagong ...	86,798	77,859	35,906	33,633	52,892	44,226	...	...
Angul ...	2,771	3,119	9,941	11,595	...	...	7,170	8,476
Puri ...	15,528	9,383	13,294	14,984	2,234	...	...	5,601
Kusi Drift ...	13	28	...	...	13	28	...	...
Working Plans ...	...	42	...	14,623	...	...	...	14,581
Total ...	7,44,882	7,89,553	3,81,608	4,22,930	4,20,525	4,64,400	57,251	97,777

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

THE following statement, prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran & Co., shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1891-92, as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1892-93:—

	Estimated yield for 1891-92.		Actual yield for 1891-92.		Estimated yield for 1892-93.	
Lower Bengal—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	1,550		1,378		580	
Krishnagar	1,790		1,533		980	
Midnapore	1,350		1,516		290	
Burdwan	285		248		90	
Malda	675		700		1,050	
Murshidabad ...	2,000		2,236		2,270	
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	300		293		460	
Bhagalpur	1,700		1,722		1,420	
Purnea	3,800		3,931		3,260	
Rangpur and Nator ...	550		854		600	
		14,000		14,411		11,000
Bihar—						
Monghyr	1,100		1,141		2,400	
Tirhut	21,300		20,751		22,000	
Champaran	12,100		12,443		11,400	
Chapra	9,500		8,611		9,700	
		44,000		42,946		45,500
Benares—						
European			4,418			
Native			5,103			
		9,000		9,521		13,500
Doab—						
European			2,321			
Native			18,464			
		20,000		20,785		40,000
Total ...		87,000		87,663		1,10,000

The actual yield for 1891-92 exceeded the estimate for the same year by 663 maunds only, but fell short of the actual for 1890-91 by 62,843 maunds, the actual for that year having been 1,50,506 maunds. The actual in Bihar fell short of the estimate by 1,054 maunds. The estimate for the current year 1892-93 is not very hopeful.

The table below shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

COUNTRIES.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	31,748	85,96,225	17,084	70,46,597
„ Austria—Trieste and Fiume ...	10,116	29,92,878	7,428	32,61,216
„ France	14,354	39,84,834	9,393	41,99,885
„ Germany	11,775	31,42,925	3,998	17,67,968
„ Italy	1,201	3,20,164	1,433	6,27,927
„ Russia—Odessa	1,893	5,68,993	1,232	5,67,324
„ Egypt	1,501	4,52,005	1,128	4,77,717
„ United States	20,251	48,89,125	16,417	66,29,559
„ Persia	492	1,47,255	36	16,424
„ Turkey in Asia	3,491	9,40,838	2,594	10,25,878
„ Other countries	1,253	3,25,152	894	3,83,967
Total ...	98,075	2,63,60,394	61,637	2,60,04,461
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	1,33,491 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 197 per Indian maund.	83,895 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 310 per Indian maund.

In comparison with 1891-92 the exports of indigo declined during the past year by 37 per cent., and the figures are the lowest tabulated.

There were decreases to all countries, except to Italy, the principal being to the United Kingdom, Germany, and to the United States.

The past year has been, so far as outturn is concerned, a most unfortunate one for indigo proprietors. Owing to unfavourable weather the production was the lowest for many years,—in some concerns it is said to have been only one-third of the average,—and the only compensation in the year was the high prices realized owing to the extremely small crop. The table shows that with a heavy decline in exports the total value is very little below that of the previous year, though the crop of that year was very much larger.

The quality of the Bengal crop, with the exception of that of Midnapore, was below the average, there being hardly any fine indigo in it; this was to be expected after the bad manufacturing season experienced in the districts, but at the same time there was very little really undesirable indigo. Purnea sorts were not so good in the previous season, but were above the average.

The Bihar district indigo was generally very good, as also was Benares. Oudes were above the average.

An Association was formed some time ago, styled the Planters' Selling and Shipping Agency, for the purpose of shipping indigo direct to the London market, instead of submitting it for sale through the brokers in Calcutta. It is stated that 2,896 chests, valued at 36½ lakhs of rupees, were shipped by this Association during the past season. It is reported that this Association intends opening a mart for the sale of indigo in Alexandria, which, if carried out, will seriously affect the London brokers in their continental trade.

Comparatively, the exports to the United States have not fallen off, if the small quantity of the crop is considered. The consumption of indigo is evidently not declining in that country, and there is apparently no substitution of the aniline product.

Tea.

The total number of gardens growing tea in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1892 was 424, against 418 in 1891, while the total area under cultivation was 92,852 acres compared with 90,831 acres in the preceding year. Out of the total area under cultivation, 75,841 acres were under mature and 17,011 acres under immature plants, against 75,408 and 15,423 acres respectively in the year 1891. The total outturn of tea during the year amounted to 30,302,569 lbs. against 27,284,343 lbs. produced in 1891, the average yield per acre being 399·5 against 361·8. It will thus be seen that there has been an increase in the number of gardens worked, while the area under cultivation and the yield have also increased.

The following statement is illustrative of the state of cultivation during the calendar year 1892:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of gardens or plantations.	Area in acres.				Approximate yield in pounds.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plant.
			Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	183	27,980	10,603	38,583	29,880	18,278,628	...	18,278,628	653·274
	Darjeeling	184	40,618	5,820	46,438	9,658	*	*	10,581,601	260·5
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	28	3,803	417	4,220	1,721	1,046,843	...	1,046,843	275·2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	100	...	100	...	21,540	...	21,540	215
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	6	860	7	867	1,855	94,830	...	94,830	110·2
	Lohardaga	22	2,480	164	2,644	1,024	279,127	...	279,127	112·5
	Total ...	424	75,841	17,011	92,852	44,138	19,720,968	...	30,302,569	399·5

The following is a brief *resumé* of the reports received from the several tea-producing districts:—

Chittagong Division.

Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts are the only districts in the Chittagong Division where tea is grown. In the return for 1892, the number of gardens in the Chittagong district during 1891 has been shown to be 28 instead of 24 as shown in the return for that year. The difference is explained to be due to the fact that in previous years the tea *estates* were shown instead of the tea *gardens*. This mistake has been rectified in the return for 1892. Other discrepancies between the statement for 1891 and that for 1892 are due to the return for one garden having been shown as blank for 1891, whereas for 1892 the figures for both years have been furnished. The total number of gardens worked in the district was 28, of which 27 have furnished returns. The total quantity of tea produced in this district amounted to 1,046,843 lbs. against 1,031,269 lbs. of the previous year, showing an increase of 15,574 lbs. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts only one garden was worked during the year, the yield being 21,540 lbs. against 27,216 lbs., showing a decrease of 5,676 lbs. The increase in Chittagong is attributed to an extraordinary rise in the yield from one garden in that district, while the decrease in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is ascribed to an unfavourable season.

Opinions as to the character of the season in the Division varied, two of the three managers who have expressed any opinion characterising the season as unfavourable, and the third holding a different view. An explanation of this difference of opinion is to be found in the varying climatic conditions of the tract of hill and plain of which Chittagong is composed. The soil and climate are suited to the growth of tea, though inferior to those of Assam and Cachar.

Rajshahi Division.

The only districts of this Division where tea is grown are Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. There were 184 gardens in Darjeeling during the year under report, against 179 in the preceding year. Returns have not been furnished by 17 gardens (of which 15 are in the Terai and 2 in the Hills), and the local officers have in the case of these gardens reproduced the figures for previous years in the return for the year 1892. The increase in the number of the gardens is owing to five gardens having been reported as productive for the first time this year. The decrease in the acreage under cultivation is due to revised figures having been furnished by some of the gardens in place of those incorrectly returned in previous years under a misapprehension of the instructions.

The outturn of tea in Darjeeling during the year was 10,581,601 lbs., against 10,958,800 in 1891, thus showing a decrease of 377,199 lbs., which is attributed partly to the season having been abnormally wet and cold, and partly to the cold weather having set in unusually early. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Terai gardens. There was nothing new to report as regards the character of the tea plants or the use of machinery, except a new departure by Mr. Lloyd, who has introduced a combination of a turbine with a dynamo for transmitting water power from below, where the volume is larger, to the factory machinery higher up the mountain side. This will, it is thought, be a great success. The mortality in the gardens of the district was less than in the preceding year. The figures showing the numbers of coolies employed are obviously incorrect, and probably represent the number of days' work done.

The number of gardens working in Jalpaiguri during the year was 183, against 177 during the year 1891. The areas under mature and immature plants during the year amounted to 27,980 and 10,603 acres, against 27,201 and 8,406 acres respectively in the preceding year. The total outturn from the gardens amounted to 18,278,628 lbs., against 14,731,546 lbs. in the previous year, thus giving an increase of 3,547,082 lbs., due to the timely and copious rainfall and the absence of leaf disease, such as blight and red spider.

The soil in the part of the Duars in which tea cultivation is carried on is generally rich and fertile, and in former years it was not found necessary to resort to manure. Recently, however, some managers have begun to use manure, and particularly bone-dust, with excellent results. This manure has been found to be of special benefit to old plants that require cutting down. The mortality amongst the coolies is stated by the Deputy Commissioner to have been insignificant as compared with that of the previous year; but for the year 1892 the district of Jalpaiguri returns a fever mortality of 33·37 per thousand

and the facts and figures tend to show that a substantial proportion of these deaths occurred on tea gardens. The question of introducing closer supervision over the management is now under consideration, and orders have already been issued prescribing the submission of regular death reports.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The total number of tea gardens in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga was 28, against 33 in the previous year. The decrease is owing to the closing of four gardens and the amalgamation of two gardens into one in the district of Lohardaga. The total outturn of tea in the Hazaribagh district decreased from 136,314 lbs. in 1891 to 94,830 lbs. in 1892, the decrease being equally shared by all the gardens in the district. In Lohardaga there has been a decrease of 120,071 lbs. in the outturn of tea produced during the year under report, the yield being 279,127 lbs. as compared with 399,198 lbs. of the previous year. The decrease occurred in 19 out of the 22 gardens in the district. The weather throughout the year was most unfavourable for tea cultivation, and a large number of the plants died for want of sufficient rain. The figures furnished for labour employed in the Division cannot be accepted as correct, as most of the managers report that no record is kept of the number of coolies at work. The figures shown in the return are for 16 out of the 28 gardens in the Division.

Coffee.

Only 50 lbs. of coffee were produced in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The decrease is ascribed to the unseasonable weather and to the fact that the plants have grown old.

Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal.

Unlike the two previous years, there was nothing abnormal in the climatic conditions of 1892-93, and though the rainfall was slightly above the average, it was well distributed throughout the rainy season.

The policy of replacing the red bark trees which yield the cinchona febrifuge by the *ledgeriana* and hybrid varieties which yield quinine, was steadily adhered to. Two hundred thousand trees of the former kind were uprooted and not renewed, and 184,110 seedlings of the latter were put out in the plantation. The number of cinchona plants, including the nursery stock, at the Government plantations on the 1st April 1893 was 4,331,651. The crop of the year amounted to 304,390 lbs. of dry bark, of which 90,170 lbs. were of the kind known as *succirubra*, or red bark, 118,210 lbs. of the *ledgeriana*, 78,310 lbs. of hybrid, 15,900 lbs. of *verde* and *morada*, and 1,800 lbs. of *officinalis*. With the exception of 1,280½ lbs. of bark supplied on indent or sold to the public, the whole of this crop was as usual made over to the factory.

The outturn of the factory was 5,242 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,481 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 4,586 lbs. and 4,190 lbs. respectively in 1891-92. The proportion of the outturn of quinine to cinchona febrifuge is steadily on the increase every year, and there seems to be little doubt that in course of time the factory will be called upon to produce the former drug exclusively. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Total.	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Total.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	1,022 0	1,013 0	2,035 0	1,150 0	500 0	1,650 0
,, ,, ,, Mian Meer	712 0	842 0	1,554 0	1,270 0	500 0	1,770 0
,, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	3 8	306 4	309 12	.....	200 8	200 8
,, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, for jails, &c.	20 4	80 0	100 4	6 12	52 4	59 0
,, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, for making into pice packets in Hazaribagh and Alipur Jails.	.....	.....	.....	475 0	.....	475 0
,, Surgeon-General with the Government of India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	2 0
,, Commissariat Department for Port Blair	.....	.....	.....	50 0	.....	50 0
Sold to Government officers	1,952 14	.....	1,952 14	2,558 13¼	.....	2,558 13¼
Ditto ditto and to general public.	.....	2,457 12	2,457 12	.....	2,390 14	2,390 14
Given as samples	3 2½	26 12	29 14½	7 10¼	1 6	9 0¼
Total ...	3,713 12½	4,725 12	8,439 8½	5,518 3½	3,647 0	9,165 3½

The quantity shown in the above statement as having been issued to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during 1892-93 does not take into account 137 lbs. of quinine and 97 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge issued to dispensaries under District and Local Boards. These supplies, which are paid for in cash, are included in the gross sales to public officers. The medical depôt at Bombay now takes its supply of the drugs from the Nilgiri Factory under the Government of Madras.

The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantations, reached the sum of Rs. 1,17,767-15-6, against Rs. 1,09,321-12-9 in the previous year :—

	1892-93.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, sulphate of quinine, &c. ...	65,454	5	6	60,713	7	3
By credit from the medical depôts and the Commissariat Department	43,305	0	0	44,363	5	6
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,005	0	0	3,118	8	0
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	6,983	10	0	1,126	8	0
By credit from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India	20	0	0	.....		
Total ...	1,17,767	15	6	1,09,321	12	9

The net profit on the working of the estates amounts to Rs. 3,170-14-3, against Rs. 7,962-12-8 in 1891-92. This result may be considered quite sufficient, when it is remembered that in starting the cinchona plantations in this country, the Government, so far from aiming at a profit, desired only to secure for the people without loss to itself a cheap remedy for fever.

The scheme for the sale of pice-packets of quinine to the public, chiefly through the medium of the Postal Department, to which reference was made last year, was brought into operation during the year under report, and 475 lbs. were issued to the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to be made up into packets by convict labour. Dr. King remarks with justifiable satisfaction that "after thirty years of effort the end has now been attained which the Government set before itself when the growth of the medical cinchonas was begun in British India."

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

Among large industries, it is observed that indigo is fast losing its ground in Burdwan and Bankura; out of 16 factories in the former district, four had to be closed; the yield was worth Rs. 18,080 against Rs. 30,751 in the previous year. In Bankura the produce fell to 250 maunds against 379 maunds, yielding Rs. 71,957 against Rs. 53,639. The silk industry was slack in Burdwan and Bankura, but brisk in Birbhum. Large quantities of jute and gunny-bags continue to be produced in the Hooghly district. Notwithstanding the keen competition with Bombay, Manchester and other foreign-made fabrics, the manufacture of cotton cloth in Burdwan increased from 1,066,756 to 1,136,212 yards. The rise in the price of European piece-goods in consequence of the fall in the exchange value of the rupee has given a temporary stimulus to this industry, and a short paddy crop also forced the weavers away from agriculture. The Raniganj and Bally paper mills manufacture large quantities of paper.

The out-put of coal from the Burdwan and Bankura mines was 1,393,838 tons, against 1,034,393 tons in the previous year; the average number of work-people employed being 18,978.

Presidency Division.

The chief manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloths, paper, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. Forty-nine mills, presses and factories were at work in the 24-Parganas at the end of 1892-93, against 46 of the previous year. The chief products of the mills are cotton twist, gunny-bags, cloth, paper, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye. The year was favourable for jute mills. Indigo is largely produced in Nadia, the produce having been 2,130 maunds valued at Rs. 5,44,790, against 6,619 maunds valued at Rs. 12,67,980 of the year 1891-92; deficient rainfall in the spring and cloudy

weather just before the time of manufacture injuriously affected the outturn. Sugar and indigo are the principal manufactures of Jessore. The outturn is shown below :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Indigo	3,099	5,05,026	1,198	3,33,942
Sugar	4,31,181	27,89,508	3,19,170	19,05,429

The decrease in the outturn of indigo was due partly to the closure of nine factories during the year, and partly to damage caused to the crop by drought. The decrease in sugar was due to reduced manufacture in one factory, owing to the death of its managing proprietor. In Khulna there has been a decrease in quantity, but increase of value. The silk industry is steadily progressing in Murshidabad; the value of the manufacture having been Rs. 27,24,190, against Rs. 22,88,043 in the preceding year.

Rajshahi Division.

The year was an exceptionally bad one for indigo, which is a declining industry. The outturn of manufactured silk rose from 44,164 lbs. to 79,900 lbs. No mines were worked, but a plot of land about 850 acres in the Daling subdivision of the Darjeeling district was demarcated, a coal mining lease for the area having been applied for by Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. Two applications for licenses to prospect for coal and limestone in the same subdivision have also been received.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in this Division. Coarse sugar is still manufactured, especially in the Faridpur district, from the juice of the sugar palms and sugarcane. Ice is manufactured at Dacca, and the oil-mills there and at Jhalakati in Backergunge are working. The manufacture of muslins, cheeses, brass and iron wares still continue to exist, but all of them are declining.

Chittagong Division.

Four sea-going vessels were built, against eight of the preceding year. The quantity of rice milled was 1,82,540 maunds, against 1,78,810 maunds of 1891-92. Brass utensils and bamboo articles are manufactured in Tippera. Tobacco cultivation in Chittagong is becoming prominent.

Patna Division.

Omitting opium and other exciseable articles, the two principal manufactures are indigo and saltpetre. The weather was not favourable for indigo, the outturn falling to 42,404 maunds valued at Rs. 1,27,21,200, against 83,600 maunds valued at Rs. 1,50,48,000 in 1891-92 : this is exclusive of the small amount still manufactured in the Shahabad district. The yield of refined saltpetre was 2,79,881 maunds, against 2,68,447 maunds of the preceding year. The yield from the Gaya mica mines was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,384 maunds against 1,358.

Bhagalpur Division.

Indigo is grown in all the districts. The silk industry in Malda has slightly improved. There are two silk factories in the district under European supervision. The Madankata coal mine in Deoghur is still being worked, the out-put having been 23,755 tons.

Orissa Division.

There are no mines in the Division, and no manufactures, except salt, which is abundantly produced in the islands and shores of the Chilka lake.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The chief industries are lac, indigo, tea, coffee, catechu, soapstone bowls, tussar, silk and hides. Tea and coffee have been separately noticed. Lac is a flourishing industry. Indigo is not produced in large quantities. The manufacture of catechu is carried on in a small scale in Hazaribagh and Palamau. The coal mines continued to be worked as in previous years, and several new pits are about to be opened. At present there are 189 mica mines being worked, the royalty on which amounts to Rs. 9,616-9-0. The total out-put of these mines amounted to 2,236 maunds last year, against 1,789 maunds in 1891-92. The Sonapet gold mining operations have been wound up, while Mr. J. M. Stoney, who was granted a gold mining lease in Purahat, has abandoned his lease for want of funds. The other gold mining enterprises are still in their initial stage.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE following statement compares the total value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade ...	27,11,87,243	26,31,48,038	29,99,87,664	28,70,68,479	25,48,62,879
Coasting trade ...	5,39,50,225	5,25,04,528	5,81,80,426	5,61,79,375	5,21,72,687
Total of Imports ...	32,51,37,468	31,56,52,561	35,81,68,090	34,32,47,854	30,70,35,566
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	37,87,54,789	39,80,60,497	37,42,82,296	40,21,88,052	42,20,05,270
Coasting trade ...	7,78,21,397	7,75,18,542	9,01,91,147	10,43,04,513	8,21,30,048
Total of Exports ...	45,65,76,186	47,55,78,979	46,44,73,443	50,64,92,565	50,41,35,318
GRAND TOTAL ...	78,17,13,654	79,12,31,540	82,26,41,533	84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884

Excluding Government transactions, the total value of imports shows a decrease of Rs. 3,62,12,288, and that of exports a decrease of Rs. 23,57,247. The causes of these fluctuations will be reviewed further on in this chapter. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the trade of the year decreased by Rs. 3,85,69,535 from the figures of 1891-92.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

The bulk of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this trade bears to the whole foreign trade of the port, and which in 1890-91 was the lowest for ten years, has again slightly declined, and now stands at 57·18 per cent. The volume of trade with China, which continues to stand second in the list, also shows a decline from 10·02 to 8·83 per cent. on the trade of the port, the result of smaller receipts of treasure from Hong-Kong and the Treaty ports, and the more restricted shipment of opium to Hong-Kong. The United States come third, and the trade with that country appears to have revived from the depression noticed in 1891-92. Germany has again advanced, the percentage having risen from 4·50 to 4·98. The trade of Calcutta with the Straits Settlements is declining, while that with Ceylon is steadily on the increase.

The proportion which the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal bears to the total trade fell from 68·6 per cent. in 1891-92 to 68·1 per cent. in the year under review. The decrease was entirely confined to imports, the exports showing a rise of about 41 lakhs in value.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of merchandise imported during each of the last two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods (including twist and yarn)...	13,55,20,480	12,51,05,372
Metals	2,44,88,028	2,08,16,248
Mineral oil	1,34,49,052	1,56,41,143
Machinery	82,63,844	83,31,033
Woollen goods	63,84,025	62,13,269
Sugar	47,30,967	27,27,551
Salt	49,53,116	48,55,575
Liquors	44,90,858	44,00,796
Hardware	34,44,094	31,11,383

Exports.

The following statement gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported in 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	6,08,27,524	7,19,17,637
Opium	6,01,47,915	5,98,50,325
Tea	5,63,31,095	6,06,74,386
Oilseeds	4,13,45,725	3,22,59,426
Rice	3,26,87,662	3,25,26,271
Indigo	2,63,60,394	2,60,04,461
Jute (gunny-bags and cloths) ...	2,45,33,536	3,17,58,214
Hides and skins	2,25,72,638	2,50,84,939
Wheat	2,11,85,172	1,52,42,488
Raw cotton	30,85,633	63,58,537

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

After an advance in the two years preceding 1892-93, the coasting trade of Calcutta again fell off, the imports having fallen off by Rs. 50,16,190, and the exports by Rs. 86,08,087: the decrease was confined to Indian produce.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried to and from Calcutta by internal routes during the year 1892-93, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are as follows:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1891-92	3,44,35,266	13,01,18,073	80,71,143	3,25,29,126	4,25,06,409	16,26,47,199
1892-93	3,20,70,216	13,10,03,580	87,31,460	3,50,20,879	4,08,01,676	16,60,24,459
By Inland Steamer—						
1891-92	97,15,967	6,50,90,243	30,71,965	2,65,13,812	1,27,87,932	9,16,04,055
1892-93	84,17,282	8,01,36,721	36,73,727	3,54,23,166	1,20,91,009	11,55,59,887
By E. I. Railway—						
1891-92	4,90,85,908	19,44,67,461	1,11,49,666	14,57,15,781	6,02,35,574	34,01,83,242
1892-93	5,20,92,914	19,56,90,283	1,05,35,572	13,36,47,825	6,26,28,486	32,93,38,108
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1891-92	1,18,97,787	8,34,23,585	43,39,504	6,13,54,418	1,62,37,291	14,47,78,003
1892-93	1,25,74,358	8,49,28,797	39,17,047	5,48,11,403	1,64,91,405	13,97,40,200
By Road—						
1891-92	54,70,416	2,93,76,039	28,59,099	1,29,65,730	83,29,515	4,23,41,769
1892-93	59,75,098	2,63,77,100	34,09,352	1,16,51,761	93,84,450	3,80,28,861
Total—						
1891-92	11,06,05,344	50,24,75,401	2,94,91,377	27,90,78,867	14,00,96,721	78,15,54,268
1892-93	11,11,29,868	51,81,36,481	3,02,67,158	27,05,55,034	14,31,97,026	78,86,91,515
Average of the three years ending—						
1891-92	10,46,96,840	47,17,75,922	2,76,49,844	28,91,61,306	13,23,46,684	76,09,37,228
1892-93	11,08,67,606	49,17,32,689	2,98,79,267	28,27,26,407	14,16,46,874	77,44,59,096

The import trade of Calcutta with each Revenue Division in Bengal, and with other provinces in India as a whole, in the principal staples of traffic during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	1891-92	5,624	19,358	6,023	34,679	7,819	593	802	...	66	74,964	2,56,693	3,31,657	22·60
	1892-93	3,073	14,000	24,530	62,963	9,100	920	850	...	59	1,15,500	3,90,535	5,06,035	22·82
Indigo	1891-92	992	15,862	2,199	123	...	81,328	12,395	...	103	1,13,002	30,921	1,43,923	78·51
	1892-93	2,519	5,392	594	110	...	39,823	9,232	...	22	57,692	29,562	87,254	66·12
Jute, raw	1891-92	5,32,484	21,38,739	56,81,218	61,12,052	9,540	11,257	2,05,282	8,245	60	1,47,58,877	81,270	1,48,40,147	99·45
	1892-93	6,40,657	22,99,962	60,27,077	90,47,866	1,54,019	5,220	3,69,695	5,570	223	1,85,50,309	1,05,476	1,86,55,785	99·43
Gunny-bags	1891-92	1,95,314	2,03,546	3,76,371	2,692	...	1,189	1,902	96	310	7,81,420	2,230	7,83,650	99·71
	1892-93	1,34,208	1,33,339	3,44,526	2,989	36	2,504	2,132	247	519	6,20,500	756	6,21,256	99·88
Wheat	1891-92	1,44,881	5,55,769	16,123	41,993	574	8,56,779	14,23,641	86	...	30,39,846	51,06,675	81,46,521	37·31
	1892-93	36,662	1,65,319	13,774	18,888	...	7,93,714	4,12,549	366	...	14,41,272	51,06,165	65,47,437	22·01
Gram and pulse.	1891-92	1,74,792	14,39,819	1,12,067	2,01,834	4,862	6,50,374	7,33,829	3,339	6,793	33,27,709	8,78,374	42,06,083	79·11
	1892-93	1,22,736	9,66,362	74,268	71,146	2,199	4,50,240	3,40,860	6,862	1,971	20,36,644	23,48,833	43,85,477	46·44
Rice	1891-92	70,45,307	27,96,312	6,35,869	58,67,734	3,72,616	5,676	28,868	23,216	29,492	1,63,05,290	3,52,625	1,71,57,915	97·94
	1892-93	39,96,469	24,52,303	2,23,295	43,36,135	3,04,671	2,64,907	2,19,707	26,307	46,610	1,18,70,404	5,32,313	1,24,02,717	95·71
Paddy	1891-92	7,92,702	3,54,231	1,750	21,917	4,900	189	601	79,079	...	12,55,369	200	12,55,569	99·98
	1892-93	7,23,514	2,39,423	2,691	10,569	3,682	1,346	23,203	28,332	...	10,32,760	773	10,33,533	99·82
Other food-grains.	1891-92	11,340	44,367	3,240	439	...	2,39,601	1,62,430	...	...	4,61,417	53,053	5,14,470	89·68
	1892-93	4,718	16,724	880	379	...	1,20,386	1,97,828	...	85	3,41,000	1,22,289	4,63,289	73·60
Hides of cattle.	1891-92	48,389	45,531	42,536	1,18,230	...	92,319	36,078	2,028	12,822	3,97,933	1,59,298	5,57,231	71·41
	1892-93	59,258	37,428	34,998	1,28,286	...	1,27,000	44,454	1,533	23,171	4,25,155	1,57,605	5,82,760	72·96
Saltpetre	1891-92	...	...	284	...	...	3,90,748	13,096	...	...	4,04,128	2,42,063	6,46,191	62·54
	1892-93	39	23	7	...	...	4,23,751	15,181	...	...	4,39,001	2,18,596	6,57,597	65·78
Linseed	1891-92	3,29,822	5,61,423	55,758	66,823	14,752	34,07,533	8,15,523	300	16,634	52,68,568	29,90,260	82,58,828	63·79
	1892-93	1,69,517	3,85,572	37,722	46,372	5,103	18,61,177	2,73,066	2,125	9,202	27,90,356	29,57,480	57,47,836	48·55
Mustard	1891-92	19,282	1,16,120	1,72,040	5,05,533	4,012	4,03,265	4,36,692	897	3,298	16,61,139	11,58,695	28,19,834	58·99
	1892-93	36,588	32,375	1,59,055	1,87,814	850	3,72,617	4,62,547	2,243	39,870	12,93,959	15,61,960	28,55,919	45·31
Silk, raw	1891-92	6,021	9,363	4,063	40	...	73	2,312	...	13	21,885	1,816	23,701	92·33
	1892-93	5,884	8,452	4,219	265	...	121	1,695	...	556	21,192	1,411	22,603	93·76
Sugar, refined.	1891-92	5,587	98,952	...	...	...	9,203	988	...	...	1,14,730	4,629	1,19,359	96·12
	1892-93	4,150	1,13,830	...	525	...	14,422	63	...	...	1,32,990	9,201	1,42,191	93·53
Sugar, unrefined.	1891-92	2,18,397	6,30,343	339	2,674	2,730	90,150	1,558	...	82	9,46,183	15,413	9,61,596	98·39
	1892-93	1,42,602	6,52,611	337	1,33.	1,589	1,38,929	4,587	...	57	9,42,151	22,648	9,64,799	97·65
Tea, Indian	1891-92	4	6	3,31,449	4,709	...	97	1,060	...	5,789	3,43,114	10,32,977	13,76,091	24·93
	1892-93	14	...	3,52,193	1,38:	...	675	...	...	3,234	3,57,501	9,22,871	12,80,372	27·92
Tobacco	1891-92	1,19,468	90,036	3,10,993	764	...	37,708	40,456	309	54	5,99,779	19,657	6,19,436	96·82
	1892-93	1,12,544	86,336	3,57,662	2,879	...	34,983	28,477	120	440	6,23,491	11,570	6,35,061	98·17
Total	1891-92	96,50,516	91,19,777	77,52,322	1,29,82,236	4,21,805	62,78,082	39,77,513	1,17,586	75,516	5,03,75,353	1,23,86,849	6,27,62,202	82·04
	1892-93	61,95,152	76,05,521	76,57,828	1,39,20,415	4,81,349	46,25,762	24,06,126	73,705	1,26,019	4,30,91,877	1,45,00,044	5,75,91,921	74·82

Transactions in the eighteen staples mentioned above represent 48·17 per cent. of the entire imports into Calcutta during the year under report, against 56·74 per cent. in 1891-92.

As regards exports, the following statement gives details for the past two years in respect of European cotton goods and salt:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1891-92	45,405	42,308	25,392	55,136	200	5,330	5,081	68	980	1,79,900	64,965	2,44,565	73·53
	1892-93	44,620	41,075	22,799	54,644	3,272	3,837	5,184	46	818	1,75,695	61,964	2,37,659	74·81
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1891-92	1,44,720	1,21,688	2,87,568	2,50,891	92	4,19,517	1,75,562	13	37,503	14,37,553	8,54,114	29,91,667	62·72
	1892-93	1,11,951	1,19,289	2,19,277	1,71,296	5,679	2,58,377	1,10,235	100	27,359	10,23,563	7,02,620	17,26,183	59·29
Salt	1891-92	8,37,130	8,80,059	12,19,837	14,10,397	1,59,300	17,36,247	9,60,122	36,880	3,43,290	75,83,262	8,41,626	84,24,888	90·01
	1892-93	9,06,729	9,59,064	12,01,685	15,33,408	1,89,395	16,18,236	10,39,092	34,085	3,72,467	78,54,161	8,78,098	87,32,259	89·94
Total	1891-92	10,27,255	10,44,055	15,32,797	17,16,424	1,59,592	21,61,094	11,40,765	36,961	3,81,772	92,00,715	17,60,405	1,09,61,120	83·93
	1892-93	10,62,700	11,19,428	14,43,761	17,59,348	1,98,346	18,80,450	11,54,511	34,231	4,00,644	90,53,419	16,42,682	1,06,96,101	84·64

The foregoing three articles above cover 35·79 per cent. of the entire export traffic of Calcutta during the past year, against 37·17 per cent. in 1891-92.

COTTON, RAW.

The cotton trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,51,745*	8,10,917
Exports	1,97,338	3,60,766

* Revised figures.

The different provinces which contributed to the import trade during those years were as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,01,025	3,03,973
„ Bombay	2,32,628	1,97,394
„ Bengal	1,12,416*	1,55,614
„ Burma	17,748	48,608
„ Panjab	8,514	27,914
„ Assam	13,370	27,004
„ Madras	30,704	16,379
„ Central Provinces	6,296	15,761
„ Rajputana	11,026	11,665
„ Berar	16,458	4,218
„ Other places	1,560	2,387
Total ...	6,51,745*	8,10,917

* Revised figures.

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports during the past two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	26,931	36,656	46,622	63,458
Other ports ...	100,153	1,36,319	198,116	2,69,658
Total ...	127,084	1,72,975	244,738	3,33,116
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports ...	5,767	7,850	3,688	5,020
GRAND TOTAL ...	132,851	1,80,825	248,426	3,38,136

A better crop and higher prices in Europe stimulated the cotton trade during the year, the percentage of exports having risen from ·7 to 1·5: Bengal cotton, however, owing to its short staple, is not much in request in the English market.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton goods, while continuing to occupy the foremost place in the import trade, declined in the total importations during the year by nearly 8 per cent., the falling off occurred both in piece-goods and twist and yarn.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the total of the previous year:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,64,996	3,19,377	4,84,373	1,24,832	2,82,886	4,07,718
Exports ...	2,67,760	3,03,707	5,71,467	2,58,581	3,76,950	6,35,531

The quantity imported by sea represents the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	12,831,767	1,55,941	9,628,727	1,17,016
Other Foreign ports ...	639,000	7,766	545,600	6,671
Total of Foreign trade ...	13,470,767	1,63,707	10,174,327	1,23,687
Total of Interportal trade ...	88,220	1,072	61,825	751
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,558,987	1,64,779	10,236,152	1,24,407

The imports by sea of Indian cotton twist and yarn represent for the most part the production of the mills in Bombay, while the supplies carried by the other routes were derived from the local mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

EUROPEAN TWIST AND YARN.

The destination of the total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,68,441	1,65,810
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	36,338	33,268
„ Assam	16,731	16,010
„ Bihar	10,411	9,021
„ Panjab	7,133	7,710
„ Central Provinces ...	3,099	3,904
„ Rajputana and Central India	1,357	1,066
„ Other Provinces ...	1,055	870
Total ...	2,44,565	2,37,659

Exports by sea.

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Burma ...	612,768	7,447	665,330	8,085
„ Chittagong ...	38,250	465	118,624	1,443
„ Madras ...	98,940	1,203	102,550	1,246
„ Orissa ...	1,143,300	13,894	790,100	9,601
„ Other Indian ports...	400	5	10,670	130
„ Foreign ports ...	14,920	181	34,294	417
Total ...	1,908,578	23,195	1,721,568	20,922

The different trade blocks to which Indian twist and yarn were exported from Calcutta during those years are detailed below:—

Trade blocks.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	84,897	75,812
Chota Nagpur	25,938	24,138
Bengal	25,566	29,096
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,170	11,346
Central Provinces ...	7,873	6,850
Assam	5,684	633
Panjab	372	74
Other places	190	133
Total ...	1,59,690	1,48,082

The sea-borne exports of Indian twist and yarn during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	2,362,509	28,711	2,080,912	25,289
Orissa	5,043,600	61,294	676,100	8,216
Chittagong	9,250	113	3,700	45
Madras	1,637,297	19,897	1,801,794	21,896
Other Indian ports ...	37,100	451	8,543,785	43,068
Total of Coasting trade ...	9,089.756	1,10,466	8,106,291	98,514
To Foreign ports—				
Other Foreign ports ...	2,760,830	33,551	10,726,270	1,30,354
Total of Foreign trade ...	2,760,830	33,551	10,726,270	1,30,354
Grand Total ...	11,850,586	1,44,017	18,832,561	2,28,868

Cotton piece-goods.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods by all routes during the past two years are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	12,53,88,545	11,75,81,652
Exports	13,25,32,842	12,58,02,578

European piece-goods.

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

From—	Imports by sea.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	12,42,42,242	11,60,57,222
Other Foreign ports ...	3,91,074	5,69,260
Total of Foreign trade ...	12,46,33,316	11,66,26,482
Indian ports—		
Bombay	4,24,591	4,60,727
Madras	21,030	24,529
Burma	1,79,245	3,13,402
Other Indian ports ...	1,969	970
Total of Interportal trade ...	6,26,835	8,00,628
Grand Total ...	12,52,60,151	11,74,27,110

The total export trade showed a decrease of 5·68 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1891-92, and of 20·7 per cent. in comparison with 1890-91.

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which this class of goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years :—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,56,92,653	4,45,84,054
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,18,33,246	3,05,54,649
„ Bihar	3,04,69,182	2,54,34,223
„ Panjab	90,69,132	91,49,814
„ Assam	72,21,388	65,84,785
„ Burma	23,89,419	31,46,012
„ Central Provinces ...	12,94,180	13,18,498
„ Madras	5,40,976	8,63,087
„ Rajputana	7,44,858	8,18,524
„ Foreign ports ...	3,75,325	5,44,551
„ Other Indian ports ...	43,359	40,917
„ Orissa	7,01,137	6,95,002
„ Bombay	1,42,543	1,55,052
„ Other places ...	23,992	25,622
Total ...	13,25,32,842	12,58,02,578

With an addition of 25 per cent., the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 14,79,38,380. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,58,02,578 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,21,35,802 against Rs. 2,41,70,741 in 1891-92 and against Rs. 96,58,765 worth in 1890-91.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of the Calcutta trade in Indian piece-goods during the past two years are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	39,85,305	39,73,587
Exports ...	5,62,681	5,22,209

INDIGO.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in indigo during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is given below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,44,033	87,562
Exports ...	1,36,826	85,261

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which indigo was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar ...	93,723	49,055
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,882	29,214
Bengal ...	19,176	8,615
Other places ...	252	678
Total ...	1,44,033	87,562

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination during the past two years was as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	31,748	43,213	17,084	23,253
United States	20,251	27,564	16,417	22,345
France	14,354	19,537	9,393	12,785
Austria	10,116	13,769	7,428	10,110
Turkey in Asia	3,491	4,752	2,594	3,531
Germany	11,775	16,027	3,998	5,442
Italy	1,201	1,635	1,433	1,950
Russia—Odessa	1,893	2,576	1,232	1,677
Egypt	1,501	2,043	1,128	1,535
Greece	159	216	182	248
Persia	492	670	36	49
Other Foreign ports	1,094	1,489	712	970
Total of Foreign trade ...	98,075	1,33,491	61,637	83,895
Total of Interportal trade ...	1,219	1,659	481	654
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,294	1,35,150	62,118	84,549

The exports of indigo were the lowest recorded for many years, the outturn, owing to unfavourable weather, amounting to barely half that of the previous year; prices, however, rose proportionately, so that the value of the crop exported was not below the average.

JUTE, RAW.

The imports and exports of raw jute into, and from, Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,49,68,774	1,86,89,881
Exports ...	1,05,05,398	1,32,30,343

The following abstract shows the districts from which raw jute was largely sent to Calcutta by internal routes during the past year, as compared with 1891-92. Figures are also added showing the percentage of total imports carried by rail in respect of all the principal jute-producing districts:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1892-93.	Fluctuations as compared with 1891-92.		Percentage of total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca ...	50,12,651	17,67,964	...	29·62
Pabna ...	31,66,837	...	3,46,939	40·69
Faridpur ...	30,94,620	5,85,827	...	76·69
Rangpur ...	13,59,875	3,07,376	...	75·41
Mymensingh ...	8,84,528	5,81,060	...	11·83
24-Parganas ...	8,66,221	...	2,07,018	70
Rajshahi ...	6,83,173	2,68,663	...	51·73
Nadia ...	6,56,261	1,46,930	...	81·29
Hooghly ...	6,16,316	1,03,249	...	·13
Jalpaiguri ...	4,11,770	10,429	...	100·00
Jessore ...	3,63,119	1,92,926	...	32·54
Khulna ...	2,96,025	67,089	...	72·11
Dinajpur ...	2,20,348	74,137	...	57·43
Purnea ...	2,19,416	74,944	...	83·40
Bogra ...	1,64,865	55,131	...	98·18
Murshidabad ...	1,18,356	...	38,684	22·04
Other places ...	5,55,500	78,023	...	14·05
	1,86,89,881	43,13,748	5,92,641	45·37
Net increase ...		37,21,107 maunds.		

The total quantity of raw jute exported by sea during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	7,593,799	1,03,36,004	9,583,339	1,30,43,989
„ Indian „ ...	19,466	26,495	1,625	2,212
Total ...	7,613,265	1,03,62,499	9,584,964	1,30,46,201

The decline in the exports of jute in the previous year has been followed by an increase in the year under review; for the crop was good and prices were low during the months of largest shipments.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The total number of gunny-bags carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.
Imports	27,861,109	22,173,439
Exports	200,194,838	199,743,787

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The subjoined table shows all the principal districts which contributed to the import trade during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabna ...	8,420,610	...	8,420,610	7,694,395	...	7,694,395
Hooghly ...	4,531,327	2,072,896	6,604,223	2,451,138	1,775,401	4,226,539
24-Parganas ...	6,236,344	772,610	7,007,954	4,403,400	116,063	4,519,463
Dinajpur ...	...	1,639,150	1,639,150	...	1,539,932	1,539,932
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1,866,725	1,866,725	...	1,513,820	1,513,820
Darjeeling ...	...	832,125	832,125	...	734,965	734,965
Rangpur ...	...	400,610	400,610	...	536,095	536,095
Burdwan ...	...	143,992	143,992	...	317,583	317,583
Purnea ...	...	40,776	40,776	...	41,530	41,530
Other districts ...	...	471,595	471,595	...	619,632	619,632
Total ...	19,187,281	8,240,479	27,427,760	14,548,933	7,195,021	21,743,954

The distribution of the export trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statement appended:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	58,953,160	3,033,604	61,986,764	46,388,545	1,793,850	48,182,395
To Foreign „ ...	102,875,125	933,100	103,808,225	120,974,645	644,750	121,619,395
Total ...	161,828,285	3,966,704	165,794,989	167,363,190	2,438,600	169,801,790

GUNNY CLOTHS.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny cloth carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	23,743	35,481
Exports	2,704	1,935

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	5,210	41,635
Exports	41,554,562	49,609,206

The total imports by internal routes were 8,254 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 27,231 hand-made pieces. The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years is noted below:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	4,327,552	54,450	4,382,002	9,664,363	...	9,664,363
„ Foreign „ ...	37,172,560	...	37,172,560	39,944,843	...	39,944,843
Total ...	41,500,112	54,450	41,554,562	49,609,206	...	49,609,206

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia rivers, were as follows:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Darbhanga	94,816	186,500
Monghyr	42,000	81,825
Bhagalpur	32,530	43,665
Rajshahi	2,200	29,150
Murshidabad	5,300	12,050
Malda	...	3,100
Purnea	4,950	850
Other districts	37,200	1,725
Total ...	218,996	358,865

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past two years was 24 against 23 in 1890-91. The quantity of jute worked up in 1892-93 was 56,94,057 maunds, against 62,65,093 maunds in 1891-92 and 47,15,495 maunds in 1890-91.

WHEAT.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in wheat during the past two years was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	81,47,580	65,45,932
Exports	66,44,259	47,29,329

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	48,65,807	48,61,891
Bihar	22,80,420	12,06,263
Bengal	7,59,340	2,32,539
Panjab	1,74,100	1,19,935
Central Provinces	67,913	1,05,229
Other places	...	19,535
Total ...	81,47,580	65,45,392

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	4,746,938	64,61,110	3,324,869	45,25,516
„ Indian „ ...	58,113	79,098	65,679	89,396
Total ...	4,805,051	65,40,208	3,390,548	46,14,912

The remarkably large increase in the exports of wheat in 1891-92 was arrested during the year under review, owing to a short crop in the Lower Provinces and the low prices ruling in the foreign markets; the bulk of the shipments was as usual consigned to the United Kingdom.

GRAM AND PULSE.

Under this heading are included *mater* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bût* (*cicer arietinum*). or *chhola* and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The aggregate quantity carried to, and from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	43,51,638	44,31,795
Exports	22,53,007	24,85,553

The sources of supply, province by province, during the past two years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5,40,584	18,19,070
„ Bengal	19,33,374	12,36,711
„ Bihar	13,84,203	7,91,100
„ Panjab	33,022	2,89,688
„ Central Provinces	2,70,644	1,30,111
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	3,344	1,08,092
„ Other places	1,86,467	57,023
Total ...	43,51,638	44,31,795

There was a great increase in the imports from the Panjab, due to extra demand, owing to short supplies from Bihar and Bengal.

The destination of the sea-borne trade during the past two years was as follows:—

Whither exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	732,958	9,97,637	491,812	6,69,411
„ Indian „ ...	408,943	5,56,617	746,328	10,15,835
Total ...	1,141,901	15,54,254	1,238,140	16,85,246

RICE AND PADDY.

The following statement gives the total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the total of the preceding year :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	1,19,73,010	85,00,787	2,49,820	2,78,184
	Paddy	8,81,980	5,67,630	3,25,041	2,87,417
„ Inland steamer	Rice	6,22,961	3,42,261	44,976	55,737
	Paddy	9,836	9,147	1,322	931
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	32,50,819	26,74,993	14,786	13,987
	Paddy	3,19,286	4,16,054	5,643	1,624
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	5,64,339	2,91,268	43,035	91,802
	Paddy	3,208	4,761	4,985	2,990
„ Road	Rice	7,46,786	5,93,408	1,73,329	3,34,470
	Paddy	41,259	35,941	2,16,444	2,93,069
„ Sea	Rice	6,59,953	4,17,059	1,40,72,662	1,03,04,327
	Paddy	1,00,499	1,63,456	73,695	30,550
Total ...	Rice	1,78,17,868	1,28,19,776	1,45,98,608	1,10,78,507
	Paddy	13,56,068	11,96,989	6,27,130	6,16,581
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,86,65,410	1,35,67,894	1,49,90,564	1,14,63,870

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

PROVINCES.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,31,51,552	93,43,260	43,18,777	25,85,468	1,74,70,329	1,19,28,728
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	2,96,905	4,39,228	2,96,905	4,39,228
„ Orissa	71,040	44,015	7,04,751	5,05,028	7,75,791	5,49,043
„ Assam	47,191	45,406	3,500	1,711	50,691	47,117
„ Bihar	24,582	37,869	10,456	4,62,088	35,038	4,99,957
„ Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	29,492	46,610	29,492	46,610
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,455	877	2,575	44,947	5,030	45,824
„ Burma	...	...	1,339	9,524	1,339	9,524
„ Madras	...	...	14	20	14	20
„ Other places	...	...	781	1,843	781	1,843
Total ...	1,32,96,820	94,71,427	53,68,590	40,96,467	1,86,65,410	1,35,67,894

The details of the supplies carried by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1891-92. Mds.	1891-92. Cwts.	1892-93. Mds.	1892-93. Cwts.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	11,36,511	834,988	1,00,200	73,616
Other ports in Madras ...	15,02,659	1,103,994	5,73,411	421,282
Bombay	12,66,793	930,705	7,76,613	570,573
Burma	2,11,900	155,682	1,29,873	95,417
Other ports	1,67,372	122,967	48,169	35,389
Total of Interportal trade	42,85,235	3,148,336	16,28,266	1,196,277
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	18,34,730	1,347,965	8,08,935	594,320
Other Foreign ports ...	79,52,697	5,842,798	78,67,126	5,779,929
Total of Foreign trade ...	97,87,427	7,190,763	86,76,061	6,374,249
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	1,40,72,662	10,339,099	1,03,04,327	7,570,526

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports ...	34,055	25,020	11,304	8,305
„ Foreign „ ...	39,640	29,123	19,246	14,140
TOTAL EXPORTS BY SEA	73,695	54,143	30,550	22,445

The falling off in exports under rice was owing to a decline in the trade, consequent on the United Kingdom having drawn large supplies from Saigon, and to the absence of scarcity in the Madras Presidency last year. The increase in the price of rice during the year under review also affected the trade injuriously.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The principal staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total quantity of these grains imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1891-92. Mds.	1892-93. Mds.
Imports	5,15,205	4,63,467
Exports	1,70,331	2,38,385

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years:—

	1891-92. Mds.	1892-93. Mds.
Bihar	4,02,031	3,18,214
Panjab	23,467	64,468
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	9,391	49,665
Bengal	59,386	22,702
Other places	20,930	8,418
Total ...	5,15,205	4,63,467

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	90,072	1,22,598	142,772	1,94,328
„ Indian „	32,305	43,971	26,236	35,710
Total ...	122,377	1,66,569	169,008	2,30,038

HIDES.

In the following statement the hide trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.
Imports	4,831,534	5,111,036
Exports	6,351,938	6,367,836

The following comparative statement shows the importation of hides from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,117,941	2,119,703
Bihar	1,027,180	1,155,849
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	943,352	829,920
Panjab	294,976	353,680
Orissa	251,468	293,789
Chota Nagpur	102,576	185,368
Madras	49,770	89,318
Central Provinces	27,856	68,096
Burma	6,472	3,323
Other places	9,943	11,990
Total ...	4,831,534	5,111,036

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,596,702	112,656	1,220,048	76,582
Other ports ...	4,707,519	341,776	5,067,378	346,417
Total ...	6,304,221	454,432	6,287,426	422,999
To Indian ports ...	5,992	312	18,392	713
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,310,213	454,744	6,305,818	423,712

SALT.

The following comparative statement shows the total quantity of salt imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92	81,69,677	6,33,219	88,02,896	34,98,220	13,63,046	6,33,283	28,24,026	56,313	84,24,888	2,31,552	86,56,440
1892-93	83,69,130	6,17,621	89,86,751	34,59,274	11,84,428	8,83,887	31,50,292	54,378	87,32,259	2,39,555	89,71,814

The sea-borne supply of salt into Calcutta during the past two years was derived from the following sources:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Liverpool ...	193,917	205,078	52,78,849	55,82,695
Aden ...	32,321	36,724	8,79,841	9,99,718
Hamburg ...	60,822	33,049	16,55,709	8,99,664
Jeddah, Muscat, and Saliff ...	...	26,723	...	7,27,481
Bombay ...	21,714	19,972	5,91,103	5,43,683
Ras Rawayah ...	...	5,862	...	1,59,572
Madras ...	1,547	2,718	42,116	73,938
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	10,991	...	2,99,208	...
Fougies ...	2,060	...	56,070	...
Total ...	323,372	330,126	88,02,896	89,86,751

The different provinces to which salt were consigned from Calcutta and Bhuddreswar during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	48,50,013	51,62,748
„ Bihar	26,96,369	26,57,328
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,23,457	3,54,279
„ Assam	5,17,008	5,21,025
„ Orissa	2,68,241	2,72,252
„ Other provinces	1,161	2,794
„ „ seaports	191	1,388
Total ...	86,56,440	89,71,814

The gross weight of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the supplies sent to the interior from Calcutta as shown above, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92 ...	95,78,618*	Nil	95,78,618	86,56,440
1892-93 ...	96,89,404	Nil	96,89,404	89,71,814

* Includes 5,40,979 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt, which was passed free of duty.

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Parganas district, and also available for export to the interior, was 7,17,590 maunds, against 9,22,178 in 1891-92.

SALTPETRE.

The following statement gives details as to the total quantity of saltpetre brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,46,191	6,57,597
Exports	5,42,204	6,13,666

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	4,03,844	4,38,932
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,84,934	1,62,177
Panjab	57,129	55,682
Other places	284	69
Rajputana and Central India	...	737
Total ...	6,46,191	6,57,597

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	128,578	1,75,009	148,828	2,02,571
Other Foreign ports ...	257,788	3,50,878	289,580	3,94,151
Total ...	386,366	5,25,887	438,408	5,96,722
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	2,799	3,810	2,193	2,985
Other Indian ports ...	4,280	5,825	1,676	2,281
Total ...	7,079	9,635	3,869	5,266
GRAND TOTAL ...	393,445	5,35,522	442,277	6,01,988

LINSEED.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in linseed during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	82,59,828	57,54,162
Exports	81,27,592	55,96,189

The following statement shows the imports of linseed classified according to the provinces from which it was imported during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	25,40,705	24,68,206
Bihar	42,23,056	21,34,243
Bengal	10,28,714	6,44,786
Central Provinces ...	1,66,789	2,77,840
Rajputana and Central India	2,05,410	1,69,871
Assam	77,056	34,382
Other places	18,098	24,834
Total ...	82,59,828	57,54,162

The supply of linseed exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	4,687,771	63,80,577	3,548,565	48,29,991
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,211,674	16,49,223	549,930	7,48,516
Total of Foreign ports ...	5,899,445	80,29,800	4,098,495	55,78,507
To Indian ports ...	70,995	96,632	35	48
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,970,440	81,26,432	4,098,530	55,78,555

The trade in oilseeds, particularly linseed, which had advanced in the preceding year, fell off again in the past year, having gravitated towards Bombay.

MUSTARD SEED.

The traffic of Calcutta in mustard seed during 1892-93, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	28,26,514	28,67,200
Exports	16,84,657	11,53,244

The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	8,39,957	8,35,164
Assam	7,76,134	7,88,198
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,74,165	7,52,645
Bengal	8,16,987	4,16,682
Other places	19,271	74,511
Total ...	28,26,514	28,67,200

The destination of this traffic by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	219,660	2,98,982	237,939	3,23,862
Other Foreign ports ...	471,857	6,42,251	213,531	2,90,639
Total ...	691,517	9,41,233	451,470	6,14,501
To Indian ports	143,603	1,95,460	8,560	11,651
GRAND TOTAL ...	835,120	11,36,693	460,030	6,26,152

SILK, RAW.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, registered during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	23,900	22,637
Exports	22,930	24,366

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different localities are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	7,128	6,960
Rajshahi	4,063	4,219
Birbhum	3,041	2,250
Midnapore	2,287	2,961
Nadia	2,235	1,492
Sonthal Parganas	1,786	1,523
Kamrup	1,088	750
Other districts	2,272	2,482
	23,900	22,637

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	401,893	4,884	282,461	3,433
Other Foreign ports ...	1,060,511	12,888	1,266,326	15,389
Total ...	1,462,404	17,772	1,548,787	18,822
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	281,589	3,422	203,289	2,471
Other ports in Madras	13,797	167	12,710	155
Bombay ...	572	7	12,440	151
Burma ...	14,707	179	17,541	213
Other Indian ports ...	1,514	18	6,116	74
Total ...	312,179	3,793	252,096	3,064
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,774,583	21,565	1,800,883	21,886

SUGAR.

The registered trade of Calcutta in sugar carried by all routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, was as follows:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	7,39,929	4,79,331
	Unrefined ...	11,52,041	11,12,519
Exports ...	Refined ...	3,99,140	3,53,284
	Unrefined ...	4,25,813	3,46,700

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, during the past two years, are specified below:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,04,539	1,18,505	8,54,393	7,98,578
Bihar	10,191	14,485	91,708	1,43,516
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,621	9,166	15,136	21,782
Madras	59,750	40,550	238	5
Bombay	5,878	177	...	...
Other places ...	5,54,950	2,96,448	1,90,566	1,48,638
Total ...	7,39,929	4,79,331	11,52,041	11,12,519

The falling off in the imports of refined sugar was due to smaller supplies received by sea from foreign countries, consequent on a decline in the production of beetroot sugar on the continent of Europe during 1892; the fall in exchange also discouraged importation.

The total quantity of refined and unrefined sugar exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	REFINED SUGAR.				UNREFINED SUGAR.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	4,049	2,975	6,648	4,884	15,127	11,114	24,915	18,305
„ Indian „ ...	52,028	38,225	71,304	52,387	15,707	11,540	23,804	17,489
Total ...	56,077	41,200	77,952	57,271	30,834	22,654	48,719	35,794

TEA, INDIAN.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, is given below:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	13,88,930	114,289,143	12,92,783	106,377,562
Exports	14,55,078	119,732,029	13,70,695	112,788,626

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different provinces during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	10,18,437	83,802,816	9,13,618	75,177,710
Bengal	3,48,958	28,714,258	3,65,066	30,039,715
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,684	714,570	5,469	450,010
Panjab	5,848	481,207	3,781	311,122
Chota Nagpur ...	5,789	476,352	3,234	266,114
Bihar	1,157	95,205	675	55,542
Other places ...	57	4,735	940	77,349
Total ...	13,88,930	114,289,143	12,92,783	106,377,562

The following comparative table shows the exportation of Indian tea to Foreign and Indian ports during the past two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	13,34,761	109,831,766	12,99,611	106,939,169
Other Foreign ports ...	69,913	5,752,849	54,455	4,480,930
Total of Foreign ports ...	14,04,674	115,584,615	13,54,066	111,420,099
To Indian ports—				
Bombay ...	45,340	3,730,884	1,604	131,961
Madras ...	1,143	93,886	12,047	991,489
Other Indian ports ...	1,227	100,967	1,596	131,361
Total of Indian ports ...	47,710	3,925,737	15,247	1,254,811
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,52,384	119,510,352	13,69,313	112,674,910

For the first time the trade in tea has shown a decline in the quantity exported, though the total value of the exports continues to show an increase, the average selling price having risen by 2 annas. Owing to unfavourable weather, the crop, both in Bengal and Assam, was smaller than in 1891-92. There has been a decline in the export of tea from Calcutta to Australia and the simultaneous increase in exports from Ceylon, the figures being respectively 3,879,303 lbs. from the former and 5,042,648 lbs. from the latter, and there is little doubt that Ceylon is making a determined bid to obtain command of the trade. China tea shows no signs of recovery in foreign markets, but Ceylon tea continues to advance in favour.

TOBACCO.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,38,864	6,53,349
Exports	3,91,953	4,77,834

The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,21,261	5,59,485
Bihar	78,164	63,460
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,912	11,415
Burma	6,816	4,566
Madras	4,995	6,356
Orissa	1,242	1,815
Other places	7,474	6,252
Total ...	6,38,864	6,53,349

The total quantity of tobacco exported by sea during the past year is compared below with the figures of the year 1891-92:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Madras	98,461	1,196	84,075	1,022
Bombay	10,135	123	16,815	205
Burma	14,170,492	1,72,211	16,934,033	2,05,795
Other Indian ports ...	2,096,809	25,483	2,237,777	27,195
Total ...	16,375,897	1,99,013	19,272,700	2,34,217
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	17,052	231	23,828	290
Other Foreign ports ...	710,714	8,637	3,140,593	38,166
Total ...	727,766	8,868	3,164,421	38,456
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,103,663	2,07,881	22,437,121	2,72,673

METAL.

The metal trade, which had materially recovered in 1891-92 from the decline in the preceding year, fell off again during the year under review. This unfavourable result is attributed to the heavy fall in the importations of Australian copper, Japanese copper from Hong-Kong, and unwrought copper from the United Kingdom.

MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK.

A special feature in the trade in machinery and mill-work is the large importation of machinery for the manufacture of paper.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The trade in woollen goods received a check during the year, owing to large stocks having been left at the close of the preceding year.

HARDWARE.

The steady progress in the imports of hardware received a check during the year under review.

COAL.

Among other items, it may be observed with satisfaction that in these provinces country coal is gradually displacing imported coal, the exports (211,218 tons) far exceeding the imports (12,565 tons) during the year, the latter figures being the smallest known for many years.

MATCHES.

Matches show an advance of 14¼ per cent. in importations, Japanese matches, which are said to be made by hand, having been received in much larger quantities than in 1891-92.

KEROSINE OIL.

The course of the trade in kerosine oil during the last few years has been very remarkable, as will be seen from the following statement:—

COUNTRY OF EXPORT.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom ...	1,423	2,029	4,904	3,399	110,043
United States ...	15,228,333	24,439,980	26,076,892	22,174,615	20,014,134
Russia—Batoum ...	3,371,406	1,603,899	2,157,592	10,561,006	20,103,818
Other countries ...	.....	225	287	175	173
Total ...	18,601,162	26,046,133	28,239,675	32,739,195	40,228,168

The whole trade has steadily increased during the last five years. The year under report is remarkable for the enormous increase in imports from Batoum, which place for the first time shows a larger total export than the United States. The increase in shipments from the United Kingdom is also noteworthy. For the first time oil has been imported in bulk. A tank steamer during the year brought from Batoum 1,326,852 gallons, by far the largest quantity ever imported in one vessel. This innovation, by which it is said the price of oil can be reduced 10 or 12 annas per case, bids fair to revolutionise the trade.

WINE AND LIQUEURS.

The imports of ale, beer, and porter partially recovered the heavy fall of the previous year, but are still much below those of 1888-89 and 1889-90. Of spirits, whisky alone showed an increase, the total imports amounting to 159,059 gallons, the highest total yet reached. Brandy, gin, and other sorts of spirits all showed a falling off. The total importations of spirit showed a decline of 10,241 gallons, but the actual consumption was probably not less than last year, for the stocks at the close of the year were reduced by 15,141 gallons. Of wines and liqueurs there was a falling off of 6,785 gallons, or 5½ per cent. in the importations. The decline was most noticeable in champagne. Claret and port alone showed a slight improvement. These results are ascribed to the general shrinkage in incomes caused by the decreased value of the rupee.

TREASURE.

The net imports of gold and silver declined by 65½ and 73⅔ lakhs, respectively.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total traffic carried to, and from, Chittagong by country boats, registered during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	14,71,801	9,66,176
Exports ...	6,03,866	4,14,050
Total ...	20,75,667	13,80,226

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years, as compared with that of the sea-borne trade in those years, was as follows:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1891-92 ...	54,65,317	42,24,236	96,89,553
	1892-93 ...	42,03,357	34,54,001	76,57,358
Sea-borne trade ...	1891-92 ...	1,05,80,379	1,37,25,817	2,43,06,196
	1892-93 ...	1,02,72,542	1,20,88,736	2,23,61,278

The following statement shows in a combined form the total traffic in the principal staples carried to, and from, Chittagong by country boats and by sea during the past two years :—

NAME OF STAPLE.		IMPORTS INTO CHITTAGONG.						EXPORTS FROM CHITTAGONG.					
		BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.		BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1891-92	46,700	8,40,600	27	185	46,727	8,40,785	45,700	8,22,600	38,913	4,57,544	84,613	12,80,144
	1892-93	19,540	3,56,605	921	5,639	20,461	3,63,244	40,570	7,40,402	41,847	5,80,839	82,417	13,21,241
Cotton twist and yarn	1891-92	...	...	499	33,493	499	33,493	2,432	2,40,448	71	2,717	2,503	2,43,165
	1892-93	...	...	1,017	77,494	1,017	77,494	2,378	1,34,952	80	3,229	2,458	1,38,181
Cotton piece-goods	1891-92	...	...	...	15,45,051	...	15,45,051	...	6,06,079	...	5,651	...	6,11,730
	1892-93	...	36,247	...	12,53,210	...	12,89,457	...	7,39,075	...	4,518	...	7,43,593
Jute, raw	1891-92	5,271	26,355	12,83,853	68,75,760	12,89,124	69,02,115	50	250	13,29,224	79,14,913	13,29,274	79,15,163
	1892-93	2,656	12,616	13,26,474	65,95,425	13,29,130	66,08,041	...	...	13,01,817	74,72,231	13,01,817	74,72,231
Gunny-bags	1891-92	...	...	...	1,28,970	...	1,28,970	...	...	...	3,252	...	3,252
	1892-93	...	...	...	1,01,314	...	1,01,314	...	...	...	15,344	...	15,344
Rice	1891-92	6,74,779	19,39,990	20,417	55,345	6,95,196	19,95,335	4,400	12,650	7,48,127	24,78,721	7,52,527	24,88,371
	1892-93	3,61,858	12,66,503	32,550	90,282	3,94,408	13,56,785	...	...	3,25,330	12,19,999	3,25,330	12,19,999
Paddy	1891-92	3,74,642	6,08,793	7,059	8,134	3,81,701	6,16,927	...	...	3,08,252	4,99,053	3,08,252	4,99,053
	1892-93	1,96,388	3,92,776	22,488	39,730	2,18,876	4,32,506	...	...	1,83,389	3,06,846	1,83,389	3,06,846
Hides and skins	1891-92	6,428	1,82,130	5	430	6,433	1,82,560	1,800	1,08,301	7,003	2,41,058	10,803	3,49,359
	1892-93	7,924	2,41,682	23	1,156	7,947	2,42,838	475	14,488	5,911	2,29,145	6,386	2,43,633
Oils	1891-92	7,943	82,657	1,27,339	4,50,738	1,35,282	5,33,395	20,302	2,08,729	8,766	32,086	29,068	2,40,815
	1892-93	6,053	62,610	48,324	2,30,670	54,377	2,93,280	18,714	1,93,573	16,212	65,105	34,926	2,58,678
Metals and manufactures of metals	1891-92	26,524	1,63,152	8,753	96,646	35,277	2,59,798	24,616	4,45,816	305	6,542	24,921	4,52,358
	1892-93	7,839	62,201	6,199	71,633	14,038	1,33,834	23,251	4,46,915	502	8,586	23,753	4,55,501
Salt	1891-92	...	...	1,99,679	1,45,282	1,99,679	1,45,282	2,47,646	7,11,982	1,93,496	2,32,138	4,41,142	9,44,120
	1892-93	...	...	3,86,692	2,83,131	3,86,692	3,83,131	2,12,186	6,63,081	1,43,597	1,60,424	3,55,783	8,23,505
Mustard and rape	1891-92	3,832	16,286	5,206	19,867	20,038	36,153	1,790	7,607	...	...	1,790	7,607
	1892-93	5,210	22,793	12,812	52,285	18,022	75,078	814	3,562	...	...	814	3,562
Spices	1891-92	23,068	3,63,305	1,028	21,706	24,096	3,85,011	16,213	4,02,719	12,754	62,478	28,967	5,55,197
	1892-93	33,416	10,65,135	10,496	96,435	43,912	11,61,620	4,797	1,52,905	413	2,866	5,210	1,55,771
Sugar	1891-92	45,722	2,64,324	17,330	1,66,160	63,052	4,30,484	22,878	1,21,178	422	1,646	23,300	1,22,824
	1892-93	38,989	2,82,670	19,939	1,86,935	58,928	4,69,605	12,134	87,971	947	5,053	13,081	93,024
Tea	1891-92	...	...	4	298	4	298	...	...	15,121	6,12,629	15,121	6,12,629
	1892-93	...	...	2	158	2	158	...	...	13,106	5,60,217	13,106	5,60,217
Tobacco	1891-92	13,422	1,19,120	9,110	93,418	22,532	2,12,538	13,159	1,18,431	285	3,612	13,444	1,22,043
	1892-93	9,341	81,734	8,850	81,340	18,191	1,63,074	8,738	76,458	402	8,712	9,140	85,170

Cotton, raw.

The cotton crop of 1891-92 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in Hill Tippera was the finest ever known, and much of it was exported last year.

Jute, raw.

The increase in the quantity, and decrease in the value, of the jute exports is explained by large shipments of jute cuttings, which are of comparatively low value. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows :—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Quantity	... Mds.	12,71,350	12,94,407
Value	... Rs.	76,10,354	74,37,597

Rice and paddy.

The deltaic districts in the Bay of Bengal got good prices for rice in nearer markets than Chittagong, and their consignments to this port were consequently less than in the previous year. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats :—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Rice	... Mds.	6,74,779	3,61,858
Paddy	... „	3,74,642	1,96,388

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past year is compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Rice ...	Cwts.	275,487	172,269
	Mds.	3,74,968	2,34,477

The falling off was owing chiefly to smaller shipments to Mauritius.

The quantities of rice and paddy sent to the different coast ports in India from Chittagong during the past two years are detailed below:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Rice ...	Cwts.	274,158	66,697
	Mds.	3,73,159	90,782
Paddy ...	Cwts.	226,471	134,735
	Mds.	3,08,252	1,83,389

Shipments were restricted, owing to the price of rice ruling very high in the local market.

Salt.

The total exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were despatched to the following districts:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	2,12,432	1,84,560
„ Noakhali ...	23,308	23,544
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	10,150	3,500
„ Other districts ...	1,756	582
Total ...	2,47,646	2,12,186

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 1,43,600 maunds, against 1,93,496 maunds in 1891-92 and 2,12,197 maunds in 1890-91.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement shows an abstract of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports during the last two years:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cuttack.		
Foreign	33,79,111	27,56,539
Coasting	8,22,161	6,58,897
Total ...	42,01,272	34,15,436
Balasore.		
Foreign	3,72,900	3,94,245
Coasting	1,21,46,539	1,03,51,964
Total ...	1,25,19,439	1,07,46,209
Puri.		
Foreign	3,41,728	1,68,141
Coasting	2,22,761	1,36,858
Total ...	5,64,489	3,04,999

In all these ports there has been a shrinkage of trade during the year under review, and the customs duty realized declined from Rs. 2,33,294 to Rs. 1,76,435.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic carried on the Nadia rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1891-92	63,38,107	2,49,03,205	28,38,701	1,00,54,780	91,76,808	3,49,57,985
1892-93	53,90,557	2,31,46,760	24,70,075	94,52,873	78,60,632	3,25,99,633

The falling off in the traffic was due to the Jalanghi alone having been open throughout the year, as the entrance of the Mathabhanga from the Ganges was in a bad state, as in the previous year, and the Bhagirathi became silted up after the close of the rains; further, the railway, by affording greater facilities for trade, drew away a portion of the traffic which would otherwise have been carried by the Bhagirathi.

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1892-93 was 22,668, against 28,009 in 1891-92.

The following comparative statement shows the principal commodities carried down-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo 1891-92	...	40	...	...	40	7,500	40	...	40
Indigo 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw 1891-92	73,335	6,60,760	11,430	2,10,299	9,55,833	47,79,165	7,51,724	2,04,109	9,55,833
Jute, raw 1892-93	61,337	5,05,730	18,824	2,57,812	4,83,763	40,07,374	6,25,375	2,18,388	8,43,763
Wheat 1891-92	3,54,911	3,68,164	945	42,455	7,66,475	22,03,616	7,54,209	12,266	7,66,475
Wheat 1892-93	1,77,959	2,26,251	50	3,895	4,08,155	12,24,465	4,06,168	1,987	4,08,155
Rice not in the husk ... 1891-92	17,079	5,58,849	...	22,210	5,98,138	17,19,647	5,44,077	54,061	5,98,138
Rice not in the husk ... 1892-93	37,611	2,99,252	748	16,131	3,53,742	12,38,097	3,07,849	45,893	3,53,742
Do. in the husk ... 1891-92	2,579	2,500	19,597	210	24,886	40,440	1,553	23,333	24,886
Do. in the husk ... 1892-93	724	4,615	5,034	1,064	11,437	22,874	4,000	7,437	11,437
Gram and pulse ... 1891-92	2,19,050	3,03,292	22,540	2,45,080	7,89,962	14,74,405	7,55,104	34,858	7,89,962
Gram and pulse ... 1892-93	1,39,199	3,05,934	16,431	1,55,086	6,16,710	16,95,952	6,06,942	9,768	6,16,710
Other spring and rain crops 1891-92	57,942	3,84,565	62	2,639	4,45,208	7,79,114	4,38,651	6,557	4,45,208
Other spring and rain crops 1892-93	19,598	5,85,615	...	732	6,05,945	10,60,404	6,02,882	3,063	6,05,945
Linseed 1891-92	4,91,060	2,08,117	6,143	22,216	7,27,536	30,01,086	7,24,699	2,837	7,27,536
Linseed 1892-93	2,53,409	1,43,398	732	23,329	4,20,778	19,46,098	4,18,726	2,052	4,20,778
Mustard and rape seed 1891-92	2,01,657	86,558	...	30,177	3,18,392	13,53,166	2,68,640	49,772	3,18,392
Mustard and rape seed 1892-93	2,09,857	2,14,183	...	51,116	4,75,156	20,78,807	4,03,300	71,856	4,75,156
Other oilseeds 1891-92	1,31,678	21,092	200	391	1,53,361	5,21,635	1,52,144	1,217	1,53,361
Other oilseeds 1892-93	1,78,653	8,225	1,594	2,380	1,90,762	6,36,586	1,90,762	...	1,90,762
Ghee 1891-92	13,363	10,278	...	6	23,647	8,39,468	22,055	1,592	23,647
Ghee 1892-93	12,667	14,245	...	23	26,935	9,35,991	25,290	1,645	26,935
Saltpetre 1891-92	5,367	323	...	...	5,672	38,286	5,672	...	5,672
Saltpetre 1892-93	1,475	...	...	...	1,475	9,587	1,475	...	1,475
Other saline substances 1891-92	1,22,990	15,269	600	100	1,38,919	7,64,274	1,33,099	5,860	1,38,959
Other saline substances 1892-93	1,46,864	4,315	686	125	1,51,990	8,35,945	1,45,950	6,040	1,51,990
Sugar, refined 1891-92	12,142	22	...	...	12,164	1,21,640	5,435	6,679	12,164
Sugar, refined 1892-93	11,369	1,645	...	...	13,014	1,36,647	8,194	4,820	13,014
Do., unrefined ... 1891-92	5,111	382	916	4,104	10,513	47,308	1,951	8,562	10,513
Do., unrefined ... 1892-93	20,061	750	921	5,574	27,306	1,09,224	17,074	10,232	27,306
Silk, raw (Indian) ... 1891-92	1,711	...	...	...	1,711	5,34,687	953	758	1,711
Silk, raw (Indian) ... 1892-93	2,231	...	...	10	2,241	8,01,157	1,144	1,097	2,241
Manufactures of silk (Indian)* 1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of silk (Indian)* 1892-93	41,067	...	...	...	...	41,067	...	41,067	41,067
Hides† 1891-92	...	5,733	...	...	5,733	15,407	5,733	...	5,733
Hides† 1892-93	300	3,251	...	...	3,551	10,656	3,251	300	3,551
Tobacco, unmanufactured 1891-92	39,957	1,00,517	8	400	1,40,882	12,50,328	82,353	1,08,524	1,40,882
Tobacco, unmanufactured 1892-93	36,612	1,02,158	40	35	1,38,845	12,14,894	24,850	1,13,995	1,38,845
Timber 1891-92	14,744	6,905	...	...	21,649	43,298	17,866	3,783	21,649
Timber 1892-93	16,276	2,715	...	68	19,059	42,883	3,507	15,552	19,059

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The chief articles of up-stream traffic registered during 1892-93, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1891-92	40,440	1,37,720	...	17,810	2,45,970	92,239	2,14,140	31,830	2,45,970
	1892-93	36,148	2,86,375	...	24,748	3,47,271	1,30,227	3,11,806	35,465	3,47,271
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1891-92	...	...	...	101	101	3,232	101	...	101
	1892-93	9	...	...	114	123	6,980	123	...	123
Rice not in the husk ...	1891-92	69,392	92,890	550	10,615	1,73,487	4,98,775	17,130	1,56,357	1,73,487
	1892-93	33,824	1,08,606	70	2,755	1,45,255	5,08,392	6,071	1,38,584	1,45,255
Do. in the husk ...	1891-92	977	67,427	1,77,914	33,798	2,80,116	4,55,188	74,032	2,06,084	2,80,116
	1892-93	2,373	8,360	73,332	6,857	90,922	1,81,844	9,455	81,467	90,922
Iron and its manufactures	1891-92	3,368	7,100	...	6,196	16,664	79,154	16,100	564	16,664
	1892-93	5,942	4,092	...	7,946	17,980	89,900	16,844	1,136	17,980
Salt	1891-92	1,38,242	3,47,342	...	1,89,447	6,75,031	21,09,472	6,33,684	41,347	6,75,031
	1892-93	75,020	5,67,104	...	1,84,202	8,26,326	25,82,269	7,73,686	52,640	8,26,326
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1891-92	...	6,800	...	5,400	...	12,200	6,800	5,400	12,200
	1892-93	16,400	1,000	...	200	...	17,600	5,000	12,600	17,600
Gunny-bags*	1891-92	806	33,352	...	...	34,152	10,601	33,152	1,000	34,152
	1892-93	1,030	52,776	...	4,150	57,956	16,560	56,956	1,000	57,956
Gunny cloth*	1891-92	133,975	106,546	...	...	240,521	12,92,800	219,921	20,600	240,521
	1892-93	107,135	284,375	...	100	391,610	21,04,904	358,865	32,745	391,610

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The following statement shows the aggregate weight and value of all kinds of goods carried to, and from, Calcutta by inland steamers along these routes during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	16,64,530	1,05,04,276	12,28,958	1,13,28,791
Exports ...	10,43,123	1,17,76,465	10,38,150	1,25,78,041
Total ...	27,07,653	2,22,80,741	22,67,108	2,39,06,832

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed during the past two years:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta. Quantity.	Value.	List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta. Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1891-92	595	10,710	Coal and coke ...	1891-92	13,072	4,902
	1892-93	1,711	31,226		1892-93	19,678	7,378
Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	1891-92	4,739	3,36,469	Twist and yarn, European.	1891-92	25,356	16,64,309
	1892-93	3,804	2,35,848		1892-93	23,245	13,19,154
Indigo	1891-92	4,074	7,63,875	Piece-goods, European.	1891-92	64,556	43,89,808
	1892-93	2,885	7,79,895		1892-93	59,117	40,79,073

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Myrabolams ...	1891-92	22,026	33,039	Turmeric	1891-92	9,647	74,764
	1892-93	2,200	3,850		1892-93	7,280	63,700
Jute, raw ...	1891-92	41,481	2,07,405	Gunny-bags ...	1891-92	16,308	1,71,234
	1892-93	25,817	1,22,631		1892-93	15,739	1,61,325
Wheat	1891-92	54,870	1,57,751	Gram and pulse ...	1891-92	11,002	27,505
	1892-93	1,23,240	3,69,720		1892-93	20,776	57,134
Rice	1891-92	6,11,332	17,57,680	Leather, manufactured.	1891-92	20	4,195
	1892-93	3,16,443	11,07,551		1892-93	197	47,107
Paddy	1891-92	9,836	15,983	Liquors	1891-92	763	34,849
	1892-93	13,151	26,302		1892-93	2,301	79,479
Gram and pulse	1891-92	44,011	1,10,028	Brass and copper...	1891-92	42,115	12,04,841
	1892-93	60,311	1,65,855		1892-93	51,104	14,74,880
Hides of cattle ...	1891-92	7,832	1,68,388	Iron	1891-92	39,767	1,88,893
	1892-93	12,317	2,96,608		1892-93	42,461	2,12,305
Brass and copper	1891-92	44,178	17,22,651	Other metals ...	1891-92	15,043	1,69,234
	1892-93	46,740	17,42,944		1892-93	21,387	2,40,604
Provisions, other kinds.	1891-92	34,282	3,25,784	Oil, kerosine ...	1891-92	1,61,010	6,84,293
	1892-93	49,320	4,68,540		1892-93	1,25,557	4,86,650
Saltpetre ...	1891-92	3,440	21,930	Other oils	1891-92	24,652	2,83,498
	1892-93	10	65		1892-93	23,044	2,65,006
Other saline substances.	1891-92	78	429	Provisions, other kinds.	1891-92	50,693	5,06,768
	1892-93	9,955	54,753		1892-93	33,835	3,21,433
Linseed ...	1891-92	5,81,407	23,98,304	Salt	1891-92	2,59,839	8,12,090
	1892-93	2,56,529	11,86,447		1892-93	3,32,637	10,39,490
Mustard seed ...	1891-92	25,179	1,07,011	Mustard seed ...	1891-92	5,237	22,257
	1892-93	30,865	1,35,035		1892-93	18,225	79,734
Castor seed ...	1891-92	19,099	64,459	Other oilseeds ...	1891-92	23,773	68,347
	1892-93	78,554	2,55,301		1892-93	4,492	12,915
Poppy	1891-92	4,832	20,536	Betel-nuts ...	1891-92	15,453	1,15,196
	1892-93	13,228	59,526		1892-93	17,036	1,12,034
Other oilseeds ...	1891-92	45,180	1,29,892	Sugar, refined ...	1891-92	24,595	2,45,950
	1892-93	2,227	6,403		1892-93	20,161	2,11,691
Silk, raw ...	1891-92	5,204	16,26,250	Do., unrefined ...	1891-92	18,032	81,144
	1892-93	4,762	17,02,415		1892-93	17,420	69,680
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	1891-92	87	65,500	Spices, other kinds	1891-92	7,250	90,625
	1892-93	1,840			1892-93	11,488	1,43,600
Betel-nuts ...	1891-92	45	326	Tobacco ...	1891-92	17,781	1,58,240
	1892-93	61	412		1892-93	23,069	2,01,854
Spices, other kinds	1891-92	678	8,475	Wool, manufactured, Indian.	1891-92	885	53,985
	1892-93	3,359	41,988		1892-93	1	64
Sugar, refined ...	1891-92	7,274	72,740				
	1892-93	4,177	43,859				

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1891-92	16,03,334	45,09,892	5,66,032	19,96,006	21,69,366	65,05,898
	1892-93	14,18,869	48,24,959	6,62,030	22,77,856	20,80,899	71,02,815
Hijili ...	1891-92	9,79,494	27,04,450	2,26,821	13,52,025	12,06,315	40,56,475
	1892-93	10,52,653	32,68,957	3,76,089	21,92,821	14,28,742	54,61,778
Total ...	1891-92	25,82,828	72,14,252	7,92,853	33,48,031	33,75,681	1,05,62,283
	1892-93	24,71,522	80,93,916	10,38,119	44,70,677	35,09,641	1,25,64,593

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1891-92	91,432	23,430	1,14,862	43,073	1,13,402	42,526
	1892-93	65,237	28,425	93,662	35,123	92,677	34,754
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1891-92	4,401	50	4,451	2,57,045	4,451	3,57,045
	1892-93	5,120	...	5,120	2,90,560	5,120	2,90,560
Jute, raw	1891-92	30,592	39,104	69,696	3,48,480	61,352	2,06,760
	1892-93	29,694	48,575	78,269	3,71,778	69,574	3,30,476
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1891-92	15,660	1,184	16,844	75,798	14,719	66,235
	1892-93	40,566	6,872	47,438	2,13,471	40,723	1,83,254
Rice in the husk	1891-92	6,17,810	2,79,294	8,97,104	14,57,794	3,21,031	5,21,675
	1892-93	5,72,722	4,81,002	10,53,724	21,07,448	5,81,340	11,62,680
Do. not in the husk ...	1891-92	6,55,470	6,50,266	13,05,736	37,53,991	12,02,856	34,58,211
	1892-93	4,82,726	5,03,016	9,85,742	34,50,097	9,33,075	32,65,763
Gram and pulse	1891-92	85,245	...	85,245	2,13,113	84,915	2,12,288
	1892-93	1,44,575	2,100	1,46,675	4,03,356	1,46,520	4,02,930
Copper, unwrought ...	1891-92	750	...	750	21,375	750	21,375
	1892-93	150	...	150	4,275	150	4,275
Brass, „	1891-92	890	...	890	20,025	...	19,800
	1892-93	1,245	...	1,245	28,791	1,245	28,791
Do., wrought	1891-92	2,485	84	2,569	1,00,833	2,512	98,596
	1892-93	3,220	...	3,220	1,23,970	3,220	1,23,970
Oil, kerosine	1891-92	48,441	24,036	72,477	3,08,027	34,075	1,44,819
	1892-93	39,325	48,663	87,988	3,40,953	3,970	15,383
Provisions other than ghee	1891-92	24,726	756	25,482	2,42,079	24,738	2,35,011
	1892-93	38,531	30	38,561	3,66,329	37,640	3,57,618
Salt	1891-92	1,95,148	69,164	2,64,312	8,25,975	2,64,114	8,25,356
	1892-93	2,22,950	1,33,650	3,56,600	11,14,375	3,56,550	11,14,219
Linseed	1891-92	6,035	...	6,035	24,894	5,935	24,648
	1892-93	6,130	...	6,130	28,351	6,055	28,004
Mustard seed	1891-92	28,830	...	28,830	1,22,527	28,625	1,21,655
	1892-93	40,560	1,565	42,125	1,84,297	42,075	1,84,078
Indigo seed	1891-92	4,250	...	4,250	26,031	4,250	26,031
	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, unrefined	1891-92	64,195	3,283	67,478	3,03,651	64,132	2,88,594
	1892-93	84,187	27,282	1,11,469	4,45,876	1,04,795	4,19,180
Tobacco	1891-92	8,206	75,880	84,086	7,46,263	81,738	7,25,424
	1892-93	4,384	1,00,689	1,05,076	9,19,389	1,00,205	8,76,794
Timber	1891-92	1,09,479	12,279	1,21,758	2,43,516	63,535	1,27,070
	1892-93	53,455	16,586	70,041	1,57,592	43,336	97,506
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1891-92	29,700	1,67,310	...	1,97,010	...	1,96,900
	1892-93	1,000	2,87,500	...	2,88,500	...	2,88,500
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1891-92	1,09,740	...	...	1,09,740	...	1,09,740
	1892-93	1,43,140	...	...	1,43,140	...	1,43,140
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1891-92	21,520	15,620	37,140	99,814	37,040	99,545
	1892-93	22,430	25,900	48,330	1,44,990	48,330	1,44,990

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the boat traffic passing along the Orissa canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	15,06,894	9,81,666	45,07,775	35,21,602
Up traffic ...	4,56,466	4,23,933	50,93,660	49,18,367
Total ...	19,63,360	14,05,599	96 01,435.	84,39,969

The principal articles of commerce registered along these routes during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	40,200	37,610	23,21,550	21,34,367
Turmeric	2,126	1,200	16,477	10,500
Jute, raw	670	300	3,350	1,425
Rice in the husk	1,07,602	82,180	1,74,853	1,64,360
Do. not in the husk	10,42,814	7,40,330	29,98,090	25,91,155
Gram and pulse	27,459	28,917	68,648	79,522
Oil, kerosine	47,698	53,460	2,02,716	2,07,157
Salt	29,344	38,320	91,700	1,19,750
Other oilseeds	1,90,210	32,400	5,46,854	93,150
Other spices	1,62,441	1,69,640	20,30,513	21,20,500
Sugar, unrefined	42,206	31,450	1,89,927	1,25,800
Timber	1,10,398	39,276	2,20,796	88,371

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the boat traffic which passed along the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years were as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	6,39,358	15,40,411	5,35,395	13,75,073
Up ...	2,49,291	12,40,933	2,34,584	11,89,016
Total ...	8,88,649	27,81,344	7,69,979	25,64,089

The chief articles of merchandise of which the traffic consisted during the past two years are detailed below:—

Names of Articles.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	15,965	79,825	14,045	70,225	12,690	60,277	9,840	46,740
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	2,015	9,068	1,840	8,280	3,045	13,703	555	2,498
Rice not in the husk	2,62,345	7,54,242	2,44,080	7,01,730	1,17,200	4,10,200	98,010	3,43,035
Do. in the husk	3,04,855	4,95,389	2,91,515	4,73,712	3,62,724	7,25,448	3,12,455	6,24,910
Til or jinjili	90	360	40	160	1,000	4,375	900	3,937

Names of Articles.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	20,390	7,646	20,240	7,590	17,940	6,727	17,300	6,488
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,140	1,23,585	2,140	1,23,585	2,320	1,31,660	2,320	1,31,660
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,95,750	...	1,95,750	...	1,39,350	...	1,39,100
Rice not in the husk	17,100	49,162	...	...	4,425	15,487	...	...
Do. in the husk	3,003	4,880	...	...	3,133	6,266	...	...
Gram and pulse	3,140	6,850	2,450	6,125	4,615	12,691	3,600	9,900
Oil, kerosine	59,370	2,52,322	55,930	2,37,702	85,030	3,29,491	81,210	3,14,689
Salt	67,490	2,10,906	60,850	1,90,156	58,850	1,83,906	52,775	1,64,922
Betel-nuts	540	3,915	530	3,842	500	3,375	500	3,375
Sugar, refined	1,450	14,500	1,450	14,500	510	5,355	510	5,355
Do., unrefined	6,868	30,906	4,840	21,780	7,985	31,940	5,875	23,500
Tobacco	18,390	1,63,211	18,320	1,62,590	15,840	1,38,600	15,145	1,32,519

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

Internal trade of Bengal.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta carried by river steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Viâ Brahmaputra	1891-92	32,09,138	...	...	32,09,138	5,18,681	...	...	5,18,681
	1892-93	29,25,960	...	...	29,25,960	5,45,327	...	...	5,45,327
Viâ Meghna	1891-92	...	1,70,549	33,07,443	34,77,992	...	22,261	7,50,976	7,73,237
	1892-93	...	70,182	47,14,595	47,84,777	...	39,525	8,47,927	8,87,452
Total	1891-92	32,09,138	1,70,549	33,07,443	66,87,130	5,18,681	22,261	7,50,976	12,91,918
	1892-93	29,25,960	70,182	47,14,595	77,10,737	5,45,327	39,525	8,47,927	14,32,779

The chief articles, with their fluctuations, registered during the past two years, will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1891-92	27,696	4,98,528	54	972	27,750	4,99,500
	1892-93	59,876	10,92,737	254	4,636	60,130	10,97,373
Cotton twist, European	1891-92	...	...	31,412	18,14,043	31,412	18,14,043
	1892-93	...	...	32,223	18,28,655	32,223	18,28,655
Cotton piece-goods, European	1891-92	...	...	2,25,065	1,53,04,420	2,25,065	1,53,04,420
	1892-93	...	...	2,40,446	1,65,90,774	2,40,446	1,65,90,774
Wheat	1891-92	7,476	21,593	22	66	7,498	21,659
	1892-93	12,046	36,138	21	63	12,067	36,201
Rice not in the husk	1891-92	9,316	26,783	512	1,472	9,828	28,255
	1892-93	28,929	1,01,252	22,226	77,791	51,155	1,79,043
Gram and pulse	1891-92	14,987	37,467	8,333	20,832	23,320	58,299
	1892-93	4,271	11,745	12,660	34,815	16,931	45,560
Hides of cattle, &c.	1891-92	1,17,193	25,19,649	152	3,268	1,17,345	25,22,917
	1892-93	1,27,927	30,72,757	22	528	1,27,949	30,37,285
Skins of sheep, &c.	1891-92	2,566	60,301	...	...	2,566	60,301
	1892-93	6,211	1,72,355	...	...	6,211	1,72,355
Jute, raw	1891-92	60,09,566	3,00,47,830	107	535	60,09,673	3,00,48,365
	1892-93	70,38,937	3,34,34,951	17,238	81,881	70,56,175	3,35,16,832
Gunny-bags and cloths	1891-92	2,41,896	25,29,908	7,204	75,642	2,49,100	26,15,550
	1892-93	2,21,028	22,65,537	6,041	61,920	2,27,069	23,27,457
Linseed	1891-92	4,349	17,939	...	...	4,349	17,939
	1892-93	6,750	31,219	...	...	6,750	31,219
Mustard seed	1891-92	1,17,534	4,99,519	...	...	1,17,534	4,99,519
	1892-93	91,417	3,39,949	...	...	91,417	3,39,949
Salt	1891-92	...	...	3,79,344	11,85,450	3,79,344	11,85,450
	1892-93	...	...	4,00,054	12,50,169	4,00,054	12,50,169
Sugar, refined	1891-92	...	...	6,898	68,980	6,898	68,980
	1892-93	2	21	7,902	82,971	7,904	82,992
Do., unrefined	1891-92	1	5	9,376	42,192	9,377	42,197
	1892-93	69	196	6,754	27,016	6,823	27,212
Tobacco	1891-92	9,658	85,715	1,566	17,342	11,224	1,03,057
	1892-93	13,862	1,21,293	806	8,568	14,668	1,29,861

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers during the past two years are given below, according to the different routes followed by the trade :—

		Viâ Meghna.		*Viâ* Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1891-92	4,95,142	1,53,58,039	40,53,414	2,45,38,664	45,48,556	3,98,96,703
	1892-93	4,03,802	1,77,06,213	34,13,323	3,05,34,284	38,17,125	4,82,40,497
Exports to Assam ...	1891-92	5,10,691	72,52,436	14,83,569	1,26,64,269	19,94,260	1,99,16,705
	1892-93	5,91,082	70,63,659	18,26,194	1,44,23,364	24,17,276	2,14,87,023
Grand Total ...	1891-92	10,05,833	2,26,10,475	55,36,953	3,72,02,933	65,42,816	5,98,13,408
	1892-93	9,94,884	2,47,69,872	52,39,517	4,49,57,648	62,34,401	6,97,27,520

The principal staples registered during the past two years are specified in the abstract below :—

Articles.	External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw 1891-92	13,783	75,807	308	5,544	14,091	81,351
1892-93	25,055	1,69,121	551	10,056	25,606	1,79,177
Cotton twist (European) ... 1891-92	...	...	16,355	9,44,501	16,355	9,44,501
1892-93	...	...	15,894	9,01,985	15,894	9,01,985
Ditto (Indian) ... 1891-92	12	320	6,146	1,96,672	6,158	1,96,992
1892-93	9	225	696	21,663	705	21,988
Cotton piece-goods (European) 1891-92	...	...	1,26,594	86,08,392	1,26,594	86,08,392
1892-93	...	...	1,18,995	82,10,655	1,18,995	82,10,655
Ditto (Indian) 1891-92	47	1,880	96	6,816	143	8,696
1892-93	206	8,240	559	34,658	765	42,898
Wheat 1891-92	108	324	3,737	10,744	3,845	11,068
1892-93	178	623	3,526	10,578	3,704	11,201
Rice not in the husk ... 1891-92	3,653	10,046	2,96,063	8,51,181	2,99,716	8,61,221
1892-93	2,558	9,273	3,76,665	13,18,328	3,79,223	13,21,601
Gram and pulse ... 1891-92	1,188	3,416	2,26,830	5,67,075	2,28,018	5,70,491
1892-93	...	...	2,77,114	7,62,064	2,77,114	7,62,064
Other food-grains ... 1891-92	...	...	17	45	17	45
1892-93	...	...	6,249	10,936	6,249	10,936
Hides of cattle ... 1891-92	422	8,440	9	207	431	8,647
1892-93	1,148	22,960	91	2,248	1,239	25,244
Jute, raw 1891-92	69,210	3,46,050	53	265	69,263	3,46,315
1892-93	95,349	5,12,501	153	727	95,502	5,13,228
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1891-92	147	1,544	12,061	1,26,641	12,208	1,28,185
1892-93	436	4,469	10,070	1,03,218	10,506	1,07,687
Linseed 1891-92	29,401	88,203	57	235	29,458	88,438
1892-93	13,643	59,688	82	379	13,725	60,067
Mustard seed ... 1891-92	6,95,708	22,61,052	...	...	6,95,708	22,61,052
1892-93	6,45,101	26,61,042	23	101	6,45,124	26,61,143
Salt 1891-92	...	...	2,95,524	9,23,514	2,95,524	9,23,514
1892-93	3	9	2,97,589	9,29,966	2,97,592	9,29,975
Silk, raw 1891-92	1,780	2,03,365	16	5,000	1,796	2,08,365
1892-93	1,557	3,21,520	26	9,295	1,583	3,30,815
Sugar, refined ... 1891-92	2	20	25,351	2,53,510	25,353	2,53,530
1892-93	13	138	25,491	2,67,656	25,504	2,67,794
Do., unrefined ... 1891-92	...	...	7,795	35,078	7,795	35,078
1892-93	2	10	14,121	56,484	14,123	56,494
Tea, Indian 1891-92	10,18,707	3,47,63,376	10	342	10,18,717	3,47,63,718
1892-93	9,13,625	4,27,11,969	184	8,096	9,13,809	4,27,20,065
Tobacco 1891-92	551	4,889	9,591	1,05,902	10,142	1,10,791
1892-93	18	112	18,244	1,59,635	18,262	1,59,747

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers by country boats during the past two years :—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	1891-92 ...	47,34,293	55,69,801	21,72,239	56,75,979	69,06,532	1,12,45,780
	1892-93 ...	42,03,128	76,78,198	18,26,515	70,45,946	60,29,643	1,47,24,144
Exports to Assam ...	1891-92 ...	12,54,017	69,70,272	6,34,131	35,77,326	18,88,148	1,05,47,598
	1892-93 ...	13,01,011	75,62,281	4,42,552	23,72,525	17,43,563	99,34,806
Grand Total ...	1891-92 ...	59,88,310	1,25,40,073	28,06,370	92,53,305	87,94,680	2,17,93,378
	1892-93 ...	55,04,139	1,52,40,479	22,69,067	94,18,471	77,73,206	2,46,58,950

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year :—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri	Total.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1891-92	18,30,265	...	18,30,265	5,44,504	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1891-92	104	270	374	21,599
	1892-93	15,30,047	5	15,30,052	7,65,024		1892-93	182	146	328	18,614
Canes and rattans ...	1891-92	3,990	7,079	11,069	23,522	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1891-92	3,991	82	4,073	2,77,644
	1892-93	5,940	11,902	17,842	37,914		1892-93	1,189	121	1,310	90,390
Cotton, raw	1891-92	4,298	12,382	16,680	91,740	Ditto (Indian)	1891-92	1,335	65	1,400	99,400
	1892-93	14,449	28,931	43,380	2,92,815		1892-93	1,898	70	1,968	1,22,016
Jute, raw	1891-92	7,640	1,47,745	1,55,385	7,76,925	Turmeric	1891-92	4,450	434	4,884	37,852
	1892-93	2,710	1,18,420	1,21,130	6,51,074		1892-93	4,983	184	5,167	45,211
Potatoes	1891-92	25,775	155	25,930	74,549	Potatoes	1891-92	15,550	11,930	27,480	96,180
	1892-93	6,296	...	6,296	22,036		1892-93	26,458	5,101	31,559	1,10,806
Rice in the husk	1891-92	23,66,188	4,28,017	27,94,205	38,42,032	Cocoanuts	1891-92	23,731	17,371	41,302	99,124
	1892-93	18,31,424	2,06,058	20,39,482	40,78,964		1892-93	25,770	10,113	33,883	1,27,061
Do. not in the husk ...	1891-92	61,940	7,528	69,468	1,91,037	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1891-92	5,318	...	5,318	1,01,042
	1892-93	48,113	2,979	51,092	2,21,459		1892-93	514	1,517	2,031	33,512
Hides of cattle	1891-92	12,200	4,567	16,767	3,35,340	Wheat	1891-92	2,339	453	2,792	8,028
	1892-93	16,622	6,895	23,517	4,70,340		1892-93	3,922	974	4,896	14,688
Mats	1891-92	70,262	6	70,268	3,51,340	Gram and pulse	1891-92	1,65,540	10,533	1,76,073	4,40,183
	1892-93	82,835	...	82,835	4,14,175		1892-93	1,14,337	12,327	1,26,664	3,48,326
Dried fish	1891-92	44,743	1,467	46,210	2,13,721	Rice not in the husk ...	1891-92	4,975	85,963	90,938	2,61,447
	1892-93	24,967	1,641	26,608	1,72,952		1892-93	18,337	45,708	64,045	2,24,158
Linseed	1891-92	56,630	...	56,630	1,69,890	Iron	1891-92	14,639	8,216	22,855	1,08,560
	1892-93	20,630	1,309	21,939	95,983		1892-93	2,558	9,776	12,334	61,670
Mustard seed	1891-92	19,020	5,87,447	6,06,467	19,71,018	Oil	1891-92	1,52,443	1,26,049	2,78,492	17,90,093
	1892-93	15,962	4,86,683	5,02,645	20,73,410		1892-93	1,11,149	80,053	1,91,202	12,18,165
Til or jinjili	1891-92	2,430	14,515	16,945	63,544	Provisions, all other kinds	1891-92	28,105	2,363	30,468	2,89,446
	1892-93	1,950	27,351	29,301	1,28,192		1892-93	17,338	1,771	19,109	1,81,535
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1891-92	23,648	4	23,652	47,304	Salt	1891-92	3,20,762	1,13,419	4,34,181	13,56,815
	1892-93	24,916	76	24,992	49,984		1892-93	2,51,235	98,602	3,30,540	10,32,937
Stone and marble ...	1891-92	13,600	...	13,600	5,100	Betel-nuts	1891-92	13,644	2,597	16,241	1,17,747
	1892-93	4,025	...	4,025	2,013		1892-93	30,433	2,880	33,313	2,24,563
Timber	1891-92	1,146	7,54,354	7,55,500	12,27,687	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1891-92	1,04,227	11,280	1,15,507	9,24,488
	1892-93	2,570	7,78,664	7,81,234	23,43,702		1892-93	1,12,620	7,515	1,20,135	15,01,688
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1891-92	49,410	10,506	59,916	5,99,160
							1892-93	33,109	6,504	39,613	4,15,936
						Do., unrefined	1891-92	1,68,039	97,616	2,65,655	11,95,448
							1892-93	1,80,816	65,141	2,45,957	9,83,828
Oranges	1891-92	48,678,100	...	48,678,100	3,05,488	Tobacco	1891-92	80,166	45,152	1,25,318	11,17,352
	1892-93	1,076,290	...	1,076,290	12,108		1892-93	81,350	31,709	1,13,059	9,89,266

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The following abstract shows for the past two years the total weight and value of the external rail-borne trade of Bengal with other provinces:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,47,93,149	10,12,99,906	1,86,51,950	11,03,27,357
Exports from Bengal ...	1,59,50,013	9,50,45,910	1,69,82,917	9,60,20,197
Total ...	3,07,43,162	19,63,45,816	3,56,34,867	20,63,47,554

The total import and export trade, province by province, in respect of the above traffic, during the past two years, is given in the abstract below, which also shows the percentage borne by the trade of each province to the total trade:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1891-92	1,24,07,432	83·87
	1892-93	1,55,32,936	83·28
Panjab ...	1891-92	6,29,693	4·26
	1892-93	8,88,912	4·77
Central Provinces...	1891-92	13,72,353	9·28
	1892-93	16,08,550	8·62
Rajputana and Central India ...	1891-92	3,02,662	2·05
	1892-93	5,83,752	3·13
Other external blocks ...	1891-92	31,009	0·54
	1892-93	37,800	·20
Total ...	1891-92	1,47,93,149	100
	1892-93	1,86,51,950	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1891-92	1,25,44,508	78·65
	1892-93	1,30,27,165	76·71
Panjab ...	1891-92	10,45,896	6·56
	1892-93	9,83,471	5·79
Central Provinces ...	1891-92	15,96,987	10·01
	1892-93	19,12,770	11·26
Rajputana and Central India ...	1891-92	6,44,825	4·04
	1892-93	6,87,006	4·05
Other external blocks ...	1891-92	1,17,797	0·74
	1892-93	3,82,515	2·19
Total ...	1891-92	1,59,50,013	100
	1892-93	1,69,82,971	100

The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of the chief commodities carried both ways during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1891-92	16,386	6,720	90,47,783	33,92,918	2	1	456	172
	1892-93	5,808	4,198	96,89,652	36,33,620	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	1891-92	3,50,703	48,75,612	868	15,624	2,48,323	33,76,496	421	7,578
	1892-93	4,50,501	70,12,264	1,375	25,094	3,63,531	56,20,180	514	9,380
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1891-92	1,715	1,07,208	47,957	27,69,515	177	11,153	47,934	27,68,187
	1892-93	643	38,352	45,990	26,09,932	293	19,267	45,954	26,07,889
Ditto (Indian) ...	1891-92	1,728	53,357	32,151	10,28,832	101	3,160	17,605	5,63,360
	1892-93	5,035	1,54,512	28,117	8,75,142	3,132	95,010	18,448	5,74,194
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1891-92	3,263	1,36,883	7,31,251	4,30,39,856	970	42,588	7,30,086	4,29,81,096
	1892-93	3,598	1,42,846	7,13,311	4,19,39,994	2,287	91,478	7,12,300	4,18,93,074
Ditto (Indian) ...	1891-92	31,980	8,75,836	8,224	4,35,482	12,005	3,54,631	5,430	3,12,450
	1892-93	30,176	8,83,103	7,161	3,50,369	13,449	4,07,738	4,457	2,27,637
Indigo	1891-92	39,377	67,17,903	1,117	2,09,437	30,920	52,08,337	774	1,45,125
	1892-93	32,659	72,17,305	644	2,10,588	29,562	65,28,855	203	66,381
Wheat	1891-92	51,54,759	1,50,52,519	15,823	45,492	50,97,493	1,48,86,946	23	67
	1892-93	52,73,612	1,54,76,600	2,021	6,063	50,99,051	1,70,63,691	47	141
Rice not in the husk ...	1891-92	5,37,734	19,27,268	5,50,467	15,82,593	2,99,604	10,13,057	4,606	13,244
	1892-93	8,75,730	31,90,123	1,26,294	4,42,029	4,84,319	17,19,694	2,403	8,410
Gram and pulse	1891-92	10,37,838	25,63,730	75,942	1,89,855	8,69,797	21,54,800	26	64
	1892-93	28,97,603	62,33,094	8,540	23,485	23,34,752	50,90,153	47	129
Jowar and bajra	1891-92	8,054	18,643	1,636	4,294	2,269	5,259	...	...
	1892-93	56,302	1,10,102	2,545	5,726	4,199	8,186	...	...
Other food-grains	1891-92	4,39,553	9,79,721	94,577	1,65,507	50,626	1,04,698	273	477
	1892-93	10,98,359	20,81,362	67,109	1,17,441	1,18,049	2,43,309	363	635

Chief Staples of Traffic.	Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle 1891-92	1,89,252	59,90,183	1,688	45,069	1,59,112	53,00,755	1,170	32,308
1892-93	1,84,537	54,27,174	3,707	99,030	1,57,264	48,36,120	3,486	93,596
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1891-92	11,071	1,10,512	8,11,461	85,20,339	392	3,982	5,90,838	62,03,799
1892-93	8,800	87,712	7,48,934	76,76,575	462	4,678	5,05,413	51,80,495
Shell-lac 1891-92	1,00,216	36,20,617	1,173	44,867	1,00,146	36,18,088	797	30,485
1892-93	87,058	31,23,205	597	23,582	86,853	31,15,851	202	7,980
Copper, unwrought ... 1891-92	113	3,369	47,518	13,54,202	16	477	45,254	12,89,738
1892-93	238	7,245	41,223	11,74,855	...	...	40,495	11,54,107
Brass, ditto ... 1891-92	88	2,452	5,830	1,31,175	...	...	5,189	1,16,752
1892-93	72	1,960	5,758	1,33,153	3	81	3,529	81,608
Copper, wrought ... 1891-92	591	24,159	6,040	2,02,338	271	11,133	5,091	1,70,547
1892-93	626	25,421	5,036	1,66,188	241	9,847	4,571	1,50,843
Brass, ditto 1891-92	24,673	7,84,462	16,461	6,46,095	5,574	1,80,310	6,030	2,36,677
1892-93	22,683	7,23,778	16,038	6,17,463	6,215	2,00,519	8,446	3,25,170
Iron 1891-92	1,03,628	6,08,454	8,84,862	42,03,096	13,849	83,030	7,76,486	36,88,310
1892-93	98,019	5,94,191	13,63,859	68,19,295	44,684	2,95,004	11,88,041	59,40,205
Linseed 1891-92	31,13,121	1,24,36,429	1,154	4,760	28,81,539	1,15,10,136	20	83
1892-93	30,57,125	1,41,36,113	701	3,241	29,10,657	1,34,58,698	114	527
Rape and mustard seed ... 1891-92	4,59,245	20,07,776	4,706	20,001	3,74,959	16,39,171	43	183
1892-93	9,67,216	38,70,216	3,659	16,008	7,69,107	30,77,700	11	48
Opium 1891-92	71,113	2,06,22,770	51	13,081	68,038	1,97,31,020	1	256
1892-93	65,759	1,90,70,110	9	2,324	53,647	1,55,57,630	...	...
Ghee 1891-92	1,31,246	35,80,611	1,254	44,517	1,20,006	32,74,127	108	3,834
1892-93	85,211	25,96,153	8,739	3,03,678	80,670	24,57,166	543	18,869
Salt 1891-92	1,10,022	3,34,555	3,25,414	10,16,919	375	1,142	3,20,768	10,02,399
1892-93	85,284	2,58,688	3,62,295	11,32,483	1,414	4,477	3,54,648	11,08,275
Saltpetre 1891-92	2,42,112	14,79,193	195	1,243	2,42,063	14,76,881	162	1,033
1892-93	2,19,051	13,30,143	480	3,120	2,18,596	13,27,214	64	416
Silk, raw 1891-92	136	47,085	2,616	8,06,122	98	32,785	577	1,68,934
1892-93	47	16,853	2,598	9,24,170	12	3,802	814	2,86,390
Do., manufactured ... 1891-92	201	1,26,458	1,707	12,69,858	84	42,814	566	4,10,913
1892-93	322	2,03,339	1,426	10,71,270	246	1,53,194	290	2,10,284
Sugar, refined 1891-92	23,394	2,41,395	85,816	8,58,160	2,361	24,347	74,983	7,49,830
1892-93	12,618	1,40,436	73,910	7,76,055	1,949	21,680	47,864	5,02,572
Do., unrefined ... 1891-92	1,01,062	5,05,481	4,58,303	20,62,362	15,142	75,716	19,013	85,558
1892-93	1,07,872	4,10,935	7,60,291	30,41,164	22,646	86,219	6,543	26,172
Tea (Indian) 1891-92	14,891	6,00,298	1,131	38,741	14,540	5,87,977	1,087	37,233
1892-93	9,423	3,72,858	824	36,256	9,253	3,67,476	733	32,252
Tobacco 1891-92	24,073	1,51,177	1,94,143	17,72,231	18,128	1,09,680	1,474	46,616
1892-93	17,776	1,19,869	3,89,070	25,97,770	10,605	69,795	1,929	45,394

Internal trade of Bengal.

The following statement shows the total weight of the internal rail-borne trade of Bengal carried between the different registration blocks within the province, during the past two years:—

Export from the—	Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block 1891-92	...	40,26,431	5,51,113	3,36,053	8,059	1,15,81,174	50,877	1,65,53,707
1892-93	...	48,97,435	2,14,593	2,66,269	10,446	86,71,250	98,299	1,41,58,292
Western Bengal block... 1891-92	14,25,244	...	48,37,249	2,81,221	2,139	2,46,74,834	85,735	3,13,06,422
1892-93	13,14,893	...	41,16,385	3,64,132	5,086	2,82,63,765	51,434	3,41,15,695
Eastern Bengal block... 1891-92	80,004	2,19,219	...	2,75,771	44,569	65,93,680	1,808	72,15,051
1892-93	2,44,341	1,95,116	...	4,06,089	47,129	61,17,612	9,569	70,20,396
Northern Bengal block 1891-92	2,37,544	2,28,995	6,50,218	...	12,170	47,98,016	348	59,27,291
1892-93	1,58,272	3,20,822	6,39,776	...	7,448	50,87,179	317	62,13,814
Dacca block 1891-92	1,628	1,105	46,807	9,897	...	8,86,717	4	9,46,158
1892-93	399	1,276	1,50,207	8,572	...	17,79,363	.....	19,39,817
Calcutta block 1891-92	41,55,650	18,78,118	18,22,553	25,05,722	4,49,212	...	3,65,469	1,11,76,724
1892-93	39,27,251	18,52,512	17,10,749	21,07,926	4,66,648	...	3,91,351	1,04,56,437
Chota Nagpur block ... 1891-92	3,30,878	4,95,155	25,382	22,356	2	5,50,825	...	14,24,598
1892-93	2,48,298	3,66,265	41,529	2,073	35	6,68,740	...	13,26,940
Total ... 1891-92	62,30,948	68,49,023	78,33,322	34,31,020	5,16,151	4,90,85,246	5,04,241	7,45,49,951
1892-93	58,93,454	76,32,426	68,73,239	31,55,661	5,36,792	5,05,87,909	5,50,910	7,52,31,391

The total downward and upward trade, and the proportion borne by the Calcutta trade to the total trade during the past two years, are given below:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	6,03,56,244	6,17,22,821	4,90,85,246	5,05,87,909	81·32	81·95
Upward „ ...	1,41,93,707	1,35,08,570	1,11,76,724	1,04,56,437	78·74	77·40
Total ...	7,45,49,951	7,52,31,391	6,02,61,970	6,10,44,346	80·83	81·14

The quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1891-92	2,81,43,089	1,05,53,658	4,32,257	1,62,096	2,14,82,478	80,55,929	35,202	13,201
	1892-93	3,17,34,659	1,19,00,497	6,30,524	2,36,446	2,60,17,433	97,56,537	60,593	22,722
Cotton, raw	1891-92	37,651	6,77,718	5,872	1,05,696	36,389	6,55,002	5,640	1,01,520
	1892-93	39,807	7,26,477	8,696	1,58,702	38,229	6,97,679	7,960	1,45,270
Cotton twist (European)	1891-92	21	1,213	1,29,019	74,50,847	21	1,213	1,28,959	74,47,382
	1892-93	81	4,597	1,24,645	70,73,604	77	4,370	1,24,464	70,63,332
Ditto (Indian) ...	1891-92	50,883	16,28,256	1,53,074	48,98,368	50,417	16,13,344	1,34,305	42,97,760
	1892-93	35,139	10,93,701	1,40,262	43,65,655	34,923	10,86,978	1,23,649	38,48,575
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1891-92	835	43,802	14,05,263	7,12,01,886	536	28,672	14,04,463	7,11,62,136
	1892-93	700	34,086	13,33,280	6,22,18,266	393	19,550	13,32,783	6,21,95,404
Ditto (Indian)	1891-92	7,626	2,96,484	4,035	1,75,560	3,291	1,39,034	2,633	1,16,444
	1892-93	8,103	3,49,721	3,504	1,55,612	4,526	1,95,492	2,078	94,028
Indigo	1891-92	1,07,003	2,00,63,063	817	1,53,187	1,06,947	2,00,52,562	778	1,45,875
	1892-93	54,924	1,79,60,148	455	1,48,785	54,911	1,79,55,897	443	1,44,861
Wheat	1891-92	22,18,655	63,78,633	9,962	28,641	21,60,174	62,10,500	3,375	9,698
	1892-93	10,24,136	30,72,408	3,949	11,847	9,78,183	29,34,549	1,814	5,442
Rice not in the husk ...	1891-92	37,40,328	1,07,53,443	13,78,260	39,62,498	35,15,554	1,01,07,218	53,215	1,52,992
	1892-93	27,98,907	97,96,175	10,00,116	35,00,406	24,81,942	86,86,797	1,03,396	3,61,851
Do. in the husk	1891-92	5,48,334	8,91,043	99,258	1,61,294	3,22,494	5,24,053	6,282	10,208
	1892-93	6,10,837	12,21,674	98,765	1,97,530	4,20,042	8,40,084	3,314	6,628
Jowar and bajra	1891-92	6,167	16,188	347	911	3,918	10,285	343	900
	1892-93	15,554	34,997	197	443	13,136	29,556	6	14
Gram and pulse	1891-92	22,23,505	55,58,762	1,57,255	3,93,138	18,60,052	46,50,130	69,729	1,74,322
	1892-93	13,62,538	37,46,980	1,27,978	3,51,939	10,11,480	27,81,570	68,166	1,87,457
Other food-grains	1891-92	4,08,782	7,15,368	5,432	9,506	3,42,633	5,99,608	2,373	4,153
	1892-93	3,53,651	6,19,889	4,810	8,418	2,84,882	4,98,544	1,292	2,261
Hides of cattle	1891-92	3,55,936	97,12,626	4,474	1,10,065	3,54,263	96,66,086	956	21,969
	1892-93	3,80,407	1,13,08,126	2,909	75,081	3,78,655	1,12,54,963	1,728	41,680
Jute, raw	1891-92	70,54,492	3,52,72,460	11,785	58,925	65,77,075	3,28,85,375	5,890	26,950
	1892-93	90,42,690	4,29,52,777	21,944	1,04,234	84,79,419	4,02,77,240	10,130	1,41,427
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1891-92	4,12,123	43,27,291	3,93,311	41,29,766	3,87,858	40,72,509	3,33,348	35,00,154
	1892-93	3,92,176	40,19,804	2,93,585	30,09,246	3,68,489	37,77,013	2,52,234	25,85,399
Stick-lac	1891-92	63,997	10,95,948	7,174	1,22,854	41,781	7,15,500	788	13,494
	1892-93	42,126	7,47,736	8,744	1,55,206	35,057	4,44,762	3,340	59,285
Shell-lac	1891-92	65,124	24,90,993	237	9,065	64,863	24,81,010	88	3,365
	1892-93	38,808	15,32,916	367	14,496	38,719	15,29,401	293	11,573
Copper, unwrought ...	1891-92	4,441	1,26,568	6,370	1,81,545	4,431	1,26,284	6,245	1,77,983
	1892-93	728	20,748	5,540	1,57,890	726	20,691	5,258	1,39,853
Brass, ditto	1891-92	1,024	23,040	9,821	2,20,973	452	10,170	9,737	2,19,083
	1892-93	1,002	23,171	5,471	1,26,577	775	17,922	5,384	1,24,505
Copper, wrought ...	1891-92	480	16,080	5,287	1,77,114	206	6,901	5,267	1,76,445
	1892-93	591	19,503	5,709	1,88,397	466	15,378	5,231	1,79,223
Brass, ditto	1891-92	22,897	8,98,707	51,253	20,11,680	20,248	7,94,734	48,096	18,87,768
	1892-93	26,571	10,22,983	58,210	22,41,085	24,553	9,45,293	55,264	21,27,664
Iron	1891-92	2,02,297	9,60,911	11,66,239	55,39,635	1,10,047	5,22,723	11,06,629	52,56,488
	1892-93	3,07,082	15,35,410	13,05,533	65,27,665	1,45,971	7,29,855	11,17,060	55,85,300
Other metals	1891-92	16,946	1,90,643	70,457	7,92,641	11,714	1,31,782	65,733	7,39,496
	1892-93	22,964	2,58,345	61,702	6,94,147	20,197	2,27,216	57,881	6,51,161

		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oil, kerosine	1891-92	11,630	49,427	5,18,229	22,02,473	1,082	4,603	3,89,730	16,56,353
	1892-93	2,48,179	9,61,693	4,93,755	19,13,301	2,36,347	9,15,845	96,186	3,72,721
Linseed	1891-92	38,91,252	1,60,51,414	17,032	70,340	38,53,993	1,58,97,721	365	1,505
	1892-93	20,84,957	96,42,926	19,909	92,079	20,70,195	95,74,652	13,682	63,279
Rape and mustard seed...	1891-92	15,08,000	64,09,000	1,34,151	5,70,142	11,34,510	48,21,668	61,267	2,60,385
	1892-93	11,77,495	51,57,541	1,51,510	6,62,856	8,45,899	37,00,808	65,199	2,85,246
Opium	1891-92	58,846	1,50,93,999	1,786	4,58,109	58,783	1,50,77,839	1,786	4,58,109
	1892-93	73,745	1,90,44,646	460	1,18,795	73,694	1,90,28,893	460	1,18,795
Ghee	1891-92	58,706	20,84,063	8,160	2,89,680	40,288	14,30,224	7,706	2,73,563
	1892-93	97,801	34,01,365	4,314	1,49,911	75,835	26,35,266	3,767	1,30,903
Salt	1891-92	6,601	20,628	45,74,336	1,42,94,800	225	703	45,69,052	1,42,78,288
	1892-93	16,004	50,012	43,19,901	1,34,99,691	1,988	6,213	43,14,201	1,34,81,878
Saltpetre	1891-92	3,99,966	25,49,783	5,786	36,886	3,99,203	25,44,919	5,781	36,854
	1892-93	4,37,390	28,43,035	8,509	55,308	4,37,052	28,40,838	8,464	55,016
Silk, raw	1891-92	20,465	63,95,312	751	2,34,534	16,145	50,45,313	577	1,80,159
	1892-93	23,740	84,87,050	2,051	7,31,874	14,143	50,56,122	400	1,41,642
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	1891-92	2,299	17,24,085	228	1,71,656	2,184	16,44,279	113	85,075
	1892-93	1,698	12,91,329	71	53,995	1,628	12,38,094	61	46,390
Sugar, refined	1891-92	37,414	3,74,140	1,15,331	11,53,310	21,923	2,19,230	1,14,317	11,43,170
	1892-93	52,754	5,53,917	90,997	9,55,468	33,986	3,56,853	90,361	9,48,790
Do., unrefined	1891-92	4,13,786	18,62,037	2,34,457	10,55,057	3,02,048	13,59,216	1,48,040	6,66,180
	1892-93	5,56,803	22,27,212	1,62,928	6,51,712	4,04,521	16,18,084	75,148	3,00,592
Stone and lime	1891-92	20,82,774	15,62,080	57,660	43,245	12,20,674	9,15,055	31,437	23,578
	1892-93	25,04,504	18,78,378	97,939	73,454	12,03,269	9,02,452	39,402	29,552
Tea, Indian	1891-92	5,13,996	1,76,04,363	1,653	56,615	5,13,953	1,76,02,890	1,604	45,937
	1892-93	3,57,518	1,57,30,792	580	25,520	3,57,487	1,57,29,428	560	24,640
Tobacco	1891-92	5,57,947	49,51,780	19,237	1,70,728	3,70,030	32,84,016	14,623	1,29,779
	1892-93	6,22,147	56,91,428	19,352	2,92,823	4,16,616	38,00,306	18,832	1,95,512

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

As in previous years, the collection of the statistics of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan was limited to recording the traffic passing along the important trade routes at 38 registering stations situated at various points on the northern frontier of Bengal between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri.

The following statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years at all the stations :—

	Total Imports.			Total Exports.		Grand total of traffic registered.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	1,00,16,603	90,02,896	To Nepal ...	98,38,024	84,98,074	1,98,54,627	1,75,00,970
,, Tibet and Sikkim.	8,38,303	5,95,110	,, Tibet and Sikkim.	3,30,120	4,10,036	11,68,423	10,05,146
,, Bhutan ...	1,84,892	1,66,194	,, Bhutan ...	1,34,848	1,26,471	3,19,740	2,92,665
Total ...	1,10,39,798	97,64,200	Total ...	1,03,02,992	90,34,581	2,13,42,790	1,87,98,781

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through, and was registered at, the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of such through traffic during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, was as follows :—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	3,04,102	4,57,838
1892-93	1,08,084	3,62,793

In the case of the other frontier States, no traffic is carried on through Bengal with other provinces of British India.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

The total value of the imports from, and exports to, Nepal during the past two years, exclusive of the trade between that State and other British Indian provinces which passed through Bengal, is shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	97,12,501	93,80,186	1,90,92,687
1892-93 ...	88,94,812	81,35,281	1,70,30,003

As compared with 1891-92 and 1890-91, the total value of the past year's trade showed a decrease of 10·80 per cent. and 20·97 per cent. respectively. In the import trade the figures for 1892-93 were 8·42 per cent. below those of the preceding year and 26·64 per cent. less than those of 1890-91; under exports the falling off was 13·27 per cent. and 13·68 per cent., as compared with the two previous years, respectively.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures shown therein are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal.

The articles of import which showed the largest falling off during the past year were tobacco (64,592 maunds), wheat (36,935 maunds), miscellaneous spring crops (33,508 maunds), mustard seed (29,156 maunds), timber (28,539 maunds), linseed (26,785 maunds), and silver (Rs. 52,206 worth); while miscellaneous rain crops showed an increase of 1,66,558 maunds, paddy of 1,56,692 maunds, rice of 19,019 maunds, skins of sheep and goats of 50,755 pieces, and hides of 16,181 pieces. Among the articles exported from Bengal, there was a decrease under European cotton piece-goods (Rs. 1,41,534), Indian cotton piece-goods (Rs. 1,25,959), tobacco (14,628 maunds), provisions (11,140 maunds), and unrefined sugar (10,364 maunds); while the chief items of increase were woollen piece-goods (Rs. 88,175 in value) and salt (8,594 maunds).

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	... No. 1891-92	40,919	6,094	47,013	10,16,528	1,50,939	11,67,467
	... No. 1892-93	32,301	8,654	40,955	7,71,128	2,06,499	9,77,627
Sheep and goats	... „ 1891-92	27,056	61,761	88,817	81,168	1,85,283	2,66,451
	... „ 1892-93	26,854	50,611	77,465	83,169	1,57,537	2,40,706
Cotton, raw	...Mds. 1891-92	907	5,724	6,631	17,007	1,07,808	1,24,815
	...Mds. 1892-93	1,380	1,910	3,290	24,840	34,871	59,711
Cotton piece-goods (European)	... Rs. 1891-92	...	...	...	46,670	22,80,863	23,27,533
	... Rs. 1892-93	...	...	...	29,587	21,39,329	21,68,916
Ditto (Indian)	... „ 1891-92	...	...	...	5,747	3,56,563	3,62,310
	... „ 1892-93	...	...	...	2,440	2,30,604	2,33,044
Other fibres than jute, raw ...	...Mds. 1891-92	36,101	39	36,140	1,53,431	166	1,53,597
	...Mds. 1892-93	20,998	4	21,002	94,086	19	94,105
Fresh fruits and vegetables	... „ 1891-92	28,620	28,731	57,351	4,14,995	4,16,602	8,31,597
	... „ 1892-93	27,335	30,514	57,849	2,69,197	2,95,047	5,64,244
Wheat ...	... „ 1891-92	43,813	2,996	46,809	1,09,900	7,496	1,17,396
	... „ 1892-93	6,878	3,062	9,940	18,366	8,283	26,649

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gram and pulse	...Mds. 1891-92	81,247	16,691	97,938	2,03,120	41,753	2,44,873
	1892-93	70,705	18,541	89,246	1,76,766	46,355	2,23,121
Other spring crops	... „ 1891-92	45,113	2,131	47,244	1,01,506	4,796	1,06,302
	1892-93	11,605	1,835	13,440	26,582	4,311	30,893
Rice, husked	... „ 1891-92	4,41,520	17,459	4,58,979	11,82,849	45,901	12,28,750
	1892-93	4,60,539	17,537	4,78,076	13,11,491	49,394	13,60,885
Do., unhusked	... „ 1891-92	7,00,887	2,534	7,03,421	10,68,243	3,808	10,72,051
	1892-93	8,57,579	5,420	8,62,999	13,79,837	8,615	13,88,452
Other rain crops	... „ 1891-92	1,42,508	2,155	1,44,663	2,67,202	4,040	2,71,242
	1892-93	3,09,066	4,380	3,13,446	6,14,659	8,575	6,23,234
Hides of cattle	... No. 1891-92	30,594	...	30,594	1,09,281	...	1,09,281
	1892-93	46,775	...	46,775	1,66,637	...	1,66,637
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals	... „ 1891-92	30,333	...	30,333	53,415	...	53,415
	1892-93	81,088	...	81,088	1,47,483	...	1,47,483
Brass and copper	...Mds. 1891-92	192	15,643	15,835	6,863	5,59,239	5,66,102
	1892-93	155	10,718	10,873	5,604	3,87,846	3,93,450
Iron ...	... „ 1891-92	179	26,733	26,912	1,345	2,00,501	2,01,846
	1892-93	136	19,440	19,576	1,034	1,47,711	1,48,745
Opium ...	... „ 1891-92	215	...	215	1,97,450	...	1,97,450
	1892-93	41	...	41	37,654	...	37,654
Ghee ...	... „ 1891-92	6,166	...	6,166	2,02,660	...	2,02,660
	1892-93	6,678	...	6,678	2,34,691	...	2,34,691
All other kinds of provisions	... „ 1891-92	37,575	76,864	1,14,439	4,50,900	9,22,368	13,73,268
	1892-93	33,454	65,724	99,178	4,15,154	8,15,995	12,31,149
Salt ...	... „ 1891-92	583	1,57,777	1,58,360	2,188	5,91,664	5,93,852
	1892-93	285	1,66,371	1,66,656	1,069	6,23,893	6,24,962
Saltpetre	... „ 1891-92	15,016	20	15,036	86,947	120	87,067
	1892-93	11,675	15	11,690	69,744	86	69,830
Linseed	... „ 1891-92	1,83,299	...	1,83,299	7,42,322	...	7,42,322
	1892-93	1,56,514	13	1,56,527	6,31,568	54	6,31,622
Mustard seed	... „ 1891-92	2,23,100	230	2,23,330	9,27,158	949	9,28,107
	1892-93	1,93,944	726	1,94,670	8,17,762	3,077	8,20,339
Silk, manufactured	Rs. 1891-92	...	...	...	7,698	51,976	59,674
	1892-93	...	...	...	8,747	79,363	88,110
Betel-nuts	...Mds. 1891-92	68	18,033	18,101	612	1,62,297	1,62,909
	1892-93	23	16,378	16,401	202	1,36,757	1,36,959
Spices ...	... „ 1891-92	10,499	24,452	34,951	3,93,716	9,16,953	13,10,669
	1892-93	7,527	20,933	28,460	1,74,043	5,03,081	6,77,124
Sugar (drained)	... „ 1891-92	...	14,760	14,760	...	1,75,536	1,75,536
	1892-93	...	14,065	14,065	...	1,61,816	1,61,816
Do. (undrained)	... „ 1891-92	501	52,591	53,092	2,427	2,54,347	2,56,774
	1892-93	153	42,227	42,380	701	1,93,735	1,94,436
Tobacco	... „ 1891-92	79,254	42,125	1,21,379	5,92,279	2,22,389	9,14,668
	1892-93	14,662	27,497	42,159	1,20,202	2,37,896	3,58,098
Timber	... „ 1891-92	1,07,565	...	1,07,565	2,16,495	...	2,16,495
	1892-93	79,026	...	79,026	1,58,052	...	1,58,052
Wool, manufactured	Rs. 1891-92	...	...	...	17,161	81,208	98,369
	1892-93	...	...	...	17,270	1,69,383	1,86,653
Silver ...	... „ 1891-92	...	...	...	6,38,298	2,11,972	8,50,270
	1892-93	...	...	...	5,86,092	2,05,089	7,91,181

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim continued, as in former years, to be registered at the three stations of Pedang, Ranjit, and Laba in the Darjeeling district. The following statement compares the total value of the traffic during the past year with that of the previous year:—

	Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	6,18,146	3,51,519	2,20,157	2,43,591
Exports from ditto ...	2,03,131	2,29,117	1,26,989	1,80,919
Total ...	8,21,277	5,80,636	3,47,146	4,24,510

There was a large falling off in the imports from Tibet, due to there having been no import of gold as in the preceding year. The trade in raw wool is steadily developing. The increase in the exports is the result of a comparatively large business done in cotton and woollen goods, tobacco, and brass and copper. The trade with Sikkim shows a satisfactory increase, both under imports and exports. The rise under the former head is attributable to the increased traffic under timber, hides, oils, cattle, sheep and goats, and Indian woollen manufactures, while under the latter the figures show an advance in almost all the important articles, notably cotton goods, cattle, tobacco, rice, provisions, and Indian twist and yarn. The subjoined abstracts show the chief articles of merchandise imported from Tibet and Sikkim during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	1,77,305	2,48,930	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	16,621	7,495
Yak-tails	68,317	48,180	Tea, foreign ...	4,277	2,849
Horses, ponies, and mules	17,550	19,170	Provisions other than ghee	1,596	1,645
Musk	37,839	18,492	Gold	2,88,000	...

Imports from Sikkim.

	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops ...	84,866	68,472	Oils (vegetable) ...	26	7,657
Fresh fruits and vegetables	66,006	62,342	Cattle	1,700	6,285
Timber	...	18,012	Silver	7,229	5,740
Gram and pulse ...	19,308	16,631	Sheep and goats ...	177	5,326
Brass and copper ...	17,519	10,712	Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	947	5,104
Hides of cattle ...	6,457	9,470	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,426	2,912

The chief articles of traffic exported to Tibet and Sikkim during those years are given below:—

Exports to Tibet.

	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	72,077	90,487	Provisions other than ghee	1,500	3,710
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	31,925	40,803	Earthenware and porcelain	4,818	3,366
Tobacco	9,986	20,467	Iron	4,121	3,036
Brass and copper ...	8,402	12,704	Paints and colours ...	2,870	2,843
Indigo	16,066	10,446	Fresh fruits and vegetables	2,467	2,476
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	5,880	5,859	Shell-lac	2,961	1,870
			Other metals ...	4,371	1,635

Exports to Sikkim.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	38,215	51,713	Mineral oil ...	4,398	6,162
Rice, husked ...	21,420	26,848	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) ...	456	3,975
Tobacco	8,222	15,519	Spices other than betel-nuts	5,252	3,429
Cattle	2,575	12,715	Sugar (undrained) ...	1,748	3,319
Salt	11,071	12,088	Other kinds of living animals	3,730	3,205
Provisions other than ghee	7,128	11,350	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	3,276	3,142
Fresh fruits and vegetables	6,644	8,195	Brass and copper ...	1,218	2,776
Woollen piece-goods (European) ...	6,355	6,930			

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The registration of traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Bhutan was carried on during the past year at five stations, namely, Ambari, Baxa, and Hantupara in the Jalpaiguri district, and Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. The results of the past year's transactions are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	1,84,892	1,34,848	3,19,740
1892-93 ...	1,66,194	1,26,471	2,92,665

The decrease in the volume of trade which has occurred is greater under imports than under exports. There is an appreciable falling off in the imports of fresh fruits and vegetables and yak-tails, while in the case of raw wool, wax, horses, ponies and mules, and ghee, the figures indicate a satisfactory advance. The export trade is characterized by a fall under piece-goods and betel-nuts, while woollen and silk goods and tobacco showed an increase. The following were the principal articles of the import trade:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Wool, raw ...	49,925	59,664	Musk	13,118	12,679
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	28,214	27,278	Ghee	4,932	5,736
Wax	14,794	16,941	Yak-tails	7,920	3,585
Fresh fruits and vegetables	44,603	15,906	Cattle	3,126	2,740
Horses, ponies and mules	11,520	14,850	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,067	2,783

The following are the most important items of export registered during the past two years:—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	37,428	33,994	Brass and copper ...	8,474	6,148
Betel-nuts	29,304	22,539	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	3,173	4,587
Tobacco	16,131	20,892	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	3,612	3,568
Rice, husked ...	17,242	13,807	Iron	3,566	3,475
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	8,431	9,040	Sugar (undrained) ...	2,520	3,198

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE outlay of the year 1892-93 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 76,73,190. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works—						
Works	20,800	23,994	17,300	15,301	38,100	39,295
Establishment	...	...	...	...	8,700	8,229
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	600	536
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	47,400	48,060
Civil Works—						
Works { Civil Buildings ...	1,52,000	1,24,450	1,20,800	1,15,000	2,72,800	2,39,450
Works { Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,600	2,615	...	...	2,600	2,615
Establishment	...	...	...	...	57,900	45,182
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	3,500	2,639
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	—11,291
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—2,800	—2,929
Loss by exchange ...	...	...	...	...	—1,700	—1,762
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	3,32,300	2,73,894
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	3,79,700	3,21,954
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings	8,90,800	8,80,985	2,88,900	2,78,856	11,79,700	11,59,841
Communications	3,21,500	3,29,487	5,25,900	5,11,603	8,47,400	8,41,090
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	20,600	—8,740	62,000	58,978	82,600	50,238
Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,97,600	7,19,896
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	29,100	26,967
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	—71,400	—74,104
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	27,65,000	27,23,928
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	2,438	2,941	...	...	2,438	(a) 2,955
District Road Funds	...	15,32,090	...	23,05,070	...	* (a) 45,45,612
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	...	...	7,505	6,436	7,505	6,436
Civil Works { Provincial ...	96,149	70,611	5,259	1,162	1,01,408	(a) 72,305
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	1,08,913	78,741
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	46,27,308
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	76,73,190

(a) Inclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant.

* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 2,52,293
Ditto ditto in districts subject to ditto ditto ditto ... 42,93,319
Total ... 45,45,612

IMPERIAL WORKS.

There were no Imperial works of importance carried out in Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Katmandu Residency.

The work of executing special repairs and alterations in the several buildings comprised in the Residency at Katmandu in Nepal, which had been begun and partly carried out during the previous year, were gone on with, and further expenditure to the extent of Rs. 71,679 was incurred in the improvements considered necessary.

Postal.

At the General Post-office, Calcutta, a shed was constructed to afford shelter for the mail vans, for which insufficient cover was available. The west verandah in the ground-floor of the red brick building in Koila Ghat Street used by the Postmaster-General was enclosed so as to give increased space for records: new partition walls were also built and some other minor work done to adapt this building to its present requirements. At Sirajganj the construction of a new combined Post and Telegraph office was begun in November 1892, the estimated cost being Rs. 11,468: the work was under execution by the District Board of Pabna at the close of the year. At Chittagong the lower floor of the building, which had become vacant, owing to the removal of the offices of the Commissioner and District Judge to the new building on Fairy Hill, was converted into a post-office, and the old record-room used by the Judge was made suitable as a residence for the Postmaster. The post-office at Siwan was enlarged by the addition of a room, that at Dacca was provided with a corrugated iron verandah, and minor improvements were made in the post-offices at Bettiah and Arrah.

Telegraphs.

Besides the new combined Post and Telegraph office, referred to above as being under construction at Sirajganj, a new Telegraph office with quarters for signallers was sanctioned for Narayanganj and work on it begun. At the Telegraph Store-yard at Dhullundah, Calcutta, two new latrines for the use of the clerical staff and workpeople were erected: a new cable testing shed was also put up, and the stationery godown was added to and altered. At Bankipore some improvements were made in the signallers' quarters.

Opium.

The bungalow at Pupri, which was purchased from the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company at the end of 1891-92, was thoroughly repaired during the year under review and made suitable as a residence.

Military.

The new hospital and subsidiary buildings for the native regiment stationed at Cuttack, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed during 1892-93 at a cost of Rs. 24,819. The military buildings at Gnatong and Guntok were maintained and made suitable to the requirements of the garrison quartered there.

Other departments.

At the Legislative Council building, Calcutta, a latrine on modern sanitary principles was constructed on the roof for the convenience of clerks and others employed in this building. In the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, some new iron record racks were provided; and at the Survey of India Department buildings a new lithographic machine was erected in the Photo.-Litho. office, and the porch of the head office was paved with wooden blocks. At Khulna a bungalow was built for the Forest Officer in charge of the Sundarbans Division. Several improvements were effected in the out-offices pertaining to Government House, Calcutta, and at the Body-guard stables in Wellesley Place the work of remodelling and adding to the existing accommodation in connection with the Standard Life Assurance Company's scheme for new offices in Dalhousie Square was begun.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration:—

Civil Buildings.		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial Services (Imperial).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration.	Land Revenue. Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms ...	3,92,079	28,875	4,20,954
	Land Revenue. Circuit-houses ...			
	Excise buildings	34,263	...	34,263
	Residence for Local Government ...	18,953	32,457	51,410
	Secretariat offices	7,787	28,597	36,384
	Board of Revenue buildings... ...	120	5,236	5,356
	Stamp and Stationery	876	12,817	13,693
Minor Departments.	Museum buildings	100	2,861	2,961
	Monuments and antiquities	1,378	4,550	5,928
Law and Justice.	High Court buildings	20,382	4,210	24,592
	Small Cause Court buildings ...	2,419	163	2,582
	District (Subdivisional) Court buildings	34,815	52,028	86,843
Ecclesiastical.	Churches	21,206	4,426	25,632
	Burial-grounds	4,656	3,143	7,799
	Lord Bishop's Palace	1,648	3,379	5,027
Provincial Service (Provincial).				
Jails ...	Central jails	4,321	16,394	20,715
	District „	65,918	30,171	96,089
	Lock-ups	54,694	6,247	60,941
Police		32,797	17,810	50,607
Educational.	Government colleges	99,122	18,349	1,17,471
	Ditto schools	1,91,447	10,584	2,02,031
Medical	Hospitals and dispensaries	83,947	19,957	1,03,904
	Medical colleges and schools ...	23,775	3,772	27,547
	Lock-hospitals	1,054	3,462	4,516
	Lunatic asylums	11,490	6,421	17,911
Customs buildings		475	6,476	6,951
Miscellaneous.	Registration	1,834	1,014	2,848
	Public Works buildings	3,742	27,917	31,659
	Miscellaneous or general	54,040	19,001	73,641
Total Civil Buildings ...		11,69,938	3,70,317	15,40,255

New public offices, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

The principal work of importance in hand during the year under review was the new public offices in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; the structure, which was expressly designed and built to accommodate the offices of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Collector of Income-tax, and the Collector of Calcutta, was begun in August 1891, and completed and occupied in November 1892. The building is, as described in last year's report, of red brick and pale red terra cotta, and forms an attractive feature in the group of buildings round Dalhousie Square. It has proved to be suitably planned and conveniently arranged from the point of view of the public who transact business with the offices located in it.

New School of Art, Calcutta.

The new building to accommodate the School of Art, which had hitherto occupied unsuitable quarters in Bow Bazaar Street, was begun in January 1892, and was pushed on with and completed by January 1893. The structure is three-storied and contains class-rooms, a lecture-room, photographic studio and glass-house, besides quarters and an office for the Superintendent of the School, who is also Curator of the Government collection of pictures. The students will now be able to follow their studies under much better conditions as to light, supervision and general surroundings. The four houses in Bow Bazaar Street, which were leased for the purposes of the school, will, as may be found convenient, be restored to their owners. As regards the remodelling of the Annexe to adapt it as a picture gallery, an experiment was about to be made to determine the best method of *lighting the proposed gallery.*

New Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta.

The extension northwards of the east wing of the Presidency College, *which is a three-storied* building, was taken in hand early in the official year with a view to the establishment of a fully-equipped chemical laboratory: the

structural portion was completed and the work of finishing up was in progress on the 31st March 1893. Arrangements were being made to provide the necessary furniture and fittings. The extension is designed so as to be in keeping with the main building, and contains lecture, class and preparation rooms and professors' private rooms, as well as rooms for purposes of special instruction.

New wing to old opium godowns, Calcutta.

Owing to the ground area and opium godown space which had to be taken up to afford a suitable site for the new public offices in Dalhousie Square, it became necessary to provide equivalent godown room elsewhere, and it was decided to build a new wing to the opium godown at the back of the Custom House. An upper story over portion of the wing formed part of the project, with a view to providing space for the old records belonging to the three offices accommodated in the new building in Dalhousie Square. Construction was begun early in the year, and the main portion of the work completed before its close.

High Court, Calcutta.

The inequality of the settlement that has taken place in the High Court building at Calcutta has attracted notice for some years. But during the year under review, owing to large pieces of stone having flaked off from the groined arches in the ground floor of the south verandah, a close examination was made of the structure, with the result that it was decided to remove these arches and to substitute for them a light floor constructed in the ordinary way of rolled iron beams, T irons, and terracing, upon which the stone paving was laid, thus reducing both weight and outward thrust. In addition to carrying out this precaution it was deemed expedient to adopt some measures to arrest the settlement in the south wall and tower: a method of under-pinning by driving in two tiers of wooden sleepers horizontally under the lowest foundation course of the south wall was devised, and was in progress during the cold weather, and is expected to be completed before the ensuing rains.

Medical College Hospital.

Several much needed improvements were effected in the Medical College Hospital. A new room was constructed over the lofty carriage porch forming the main entrance to the Hospital and answers now as a Council Room, a portion being divided off to serve as a Consulting Room. The former Consulting Room at the head of the main stairs has thus been made available as a poison-cases ward—the want of a separate room for such cases having been much felt. The large room on the 1st floor, which was formerly occupied as an ophthalmic ward, has been adapted as a dispensary, and portion of the basement of the building was remodelled and made suitable for the requirements of the out-patient department. The structure known as Choonee Lall Seal's Dispensary was also altered and improved, so as to render it fit for the reception of patients suffering from contagious diseases.

Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

Certain improvements which had been put in hand in 1891-92 with a view to obtaining more steady illumination in the electric lighting at the Eden Gardens were completed. A new Willan's engine and an eight-light gramme machine were placed in position with results which have proved to be exceedingly satisfactory.

Black Pagoda at Kanarak.

During the cold weather of 1892-93 the famous Kanarak temple was visited, and drawings of portions of it were made by Babu Purna Chundra Mukerjee temporarily employed on archæological work; Mr. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, was also specially deputed to take photographs of the sculptures and details. The above was done under the direction of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. One of the results of the attention thus given to this old and interesting structure is that it has been brought on to the books of the Public Works Department to be kept up and repaired in the same way as other historical buildings maintained at the public expense.

Unit system of accommodation for public offices.

The long-experienced want that had been felt of a recognized standard of accommodation in accordance with which all projects for new offices or the extension or alteration of existing ones could be regulated led to the laying down of a scale of space for clerks upon a system which is now designated the 'unit system.' It provides that four ordinary clerks who are comprised in a

unit should sit at a table measuring 10′ + 5′ and occupy a floor area measuring $13\frac{1}{2}' + 13\frac{1}{2}' = 182{\cdot}25$, so that each clerk is allowed 45·56 square feet, head-clerks being given double the area of an ordinary clerk. In future all proposals in connection with new offices or the remodelling of existing ones will be dealt with under this system, and furniture suitable for the purpose will be gradually introduced into existing offices to replace old articles and such as are not of the standard pattern or take up unnecessary space.

Land revenue and magisterial.

The work of providing additional accommodation in the Collectorate at Midnapore, which was begun in 1890-91 and continued in the following year, was finally completed and the building re-occupied on the 1st November 1892. Eight additional iron racks were also erected for the accommodation of settlement and other records in this Collectorate. Iron racks for records were provided in the Collectorates at Balasore and Purnea. At Darbhanga an alteration was made for the special accommodation of *tauzi* clerks. By means of certain minor additions and alterations the accommodation in the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Purulia was improved: the work was completed in March 1893. The new subdivisional Court-house, which was under construction at Tangail, was nearly completed, and at Feni the construction of a new sub-treasury, record-room, and malkhana was sanctioned and the work was being arranged for. The two-storied building and portion of the grounds, known as "Burrakoti," at Sirajganj, were purchased from the Sirajganj Jute Company with a view to providing accommodation for the subdivisional office and a residence in the upper floor for the subdivisional officer: the necessary repairs and alterations were taken in hand in January 1893, and were in progress at the end of the official year. A new building was sanctioned for the accommodation of the subdivisional Court at Rampur Hát, and the execution of the work was being arranged for. Improvements were made in the subdivisional Court-houses at Munshiganj, Patuakhali, Manickganj, and Netrakona by raising their plinths so as to render the floors more dry and less liable to be flooded. The nazir's building at Munshiganj was also improved in the same manner. At Natore quarters for the treasury guard were built.

The new subdivisional residence at Thakurgaon, which was begun in February 1892, was completed in December of the same year. At Gaibanda a new residence for the subdivisional officer was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,221, and its construction begun in November 1892: very little remained to be done when the official year closed. At Netrakona the new subdivisional residence, which was being built at the close of 1891-92, was nearly completed, and that at Tangail was thoroughly repaired.

Excise.

A proposal to amalgamate the Rassa and Manicktolla distilleries came up for the consideration of the Local Government early in the year. The former is near the southern outskirts of the town towards Kalighat, and the latter lies to the north-east, and it was suggested that if one of them were enlarged, the requirements of the Excise Department could be met from a single source, and the supervising establishment greatly reduced. It was subsequently decided that Rassa was the more suitable place for the amalgamated distilleries, and a project was drawn up which provided quarters for the Deputy Superintendent, double quarters for clerks, besides some minor alterations at Rassa. The most important feature of the scheme, however, was the arrangement for a supply of water in connection with the new pattern stills to be substituted for the native pattern. Under this portion of the scheme water is to be taken from Tolly's nala, a clear-water well being built in a suitable position for the mouth of the suction pipe. Close by is the engine-house with a vertical boiler and powerful pump, by means of which the water is forced from the canal side along a length of supply pipe into an overhead reservoir in the distillery; the reservoir consists of an iron tank, 34 feet in diameter and 11 feet deep, supported on a masonry superstructure. From it service pipes distribute the water to the several stills. Work was begun in January 1893, and expenditure to the extent of nearly Rs. 25,000 was incurred by the 31st March.

Secretariat offices.

Some additions and alterations were made to the racks in the record-room of the General Department in Block No. 2, Writers' Buildings.

Police.

The construction of police buildings at Ampta, consisting of a two-storied house to serve as a police office, lock-up, malkhana and constables' quarters combined, and quarters for the Sub-Inspector and head-constable, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,344; nearly two-thirds of the work was done before the end of the year. A new police-station building was also under construction at Nator at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,137 and was half finished. At Rangpur a new kotwali police building was sanctioned for Rs. 3,337, and the work, which was commenced in February 1893, was completed in March. A new police thana building was also under construction at Jamui in the Monghyr district, and half the work contemplated under the estimate amounting to Rs. 3,418 was done. Some additions, consisting of two rows of sleeping wards for constables and a room for the head-constable, were made to the town police-station at Midnapore. New police lines were sanctioned for Hulursingha, the head-quarters of the new Angul district, and were under construction. At Calcutta new latrines for the Lall Bazaar Police Court were erected in Chattawalla Lane, and also for the Sealdah Police Court, and some additions and alterations were made in the Jorabagan Police thana. An upper story to the Kotwali police building and Sub-Inspector's quarters were built at Dinajpur during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,555, and an estimate was sanctioned for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police stationed at Noakhali, the want of a house for this official having been felt for some time. At Gaya a police hospital was built in the police lines with quarters for the hospital assistant, and the police hospital at Alipore in the 24-Parganas was provided with a supply of filtered water from the newly laid mains. New dead-houses were built at Arrah and Bettiah, and alterations and additions were made to the *post-mortem* house at Monghyr.

Judicial.

The Judge's new Court-house at Noakhali, a two-storied building which was begun in March 1890, and was reported last year to be approaching completion, was got ready and made over to the officers concerned on the 2nd February 1893. It provides accommodation for the Courts, offices and records of the District Judge, one Sub-Judge and two Munsifs. Extensive alterations were made to the Judge's Court at Krishnagar, and at Bankipore the Judge's Court was altered so as to give additional accommodation for records, racks for which were also provided. At the District Judge's Court-house at Alipore, two iron racks were erected for records.

Munsifs.

The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the year in providing improved accommodation for Munsifs' Courts:—

Name of place.	Number of Courts, &c.	Progress and remarks.
Patuakhali	Quadruple	In progress.
Bhanga	Treble	Ditto.
Feni	Single	Ditto.
Satkhira	Do.	Completed.
Khasba	Conversion of single into double...	Ditto.
Kalna	Extension	Ditto.
Rampur Hát...	Ditto	Ditto.
Katwa	Ditto	In progress.
Bagerhat	Reconstruction of two Courts ...	Completed.
Netrakona	Improvements to plinths	Ditto.
Munshiganj	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Gaya	Enlargement	Ditto.

The construction of a *pucka* building at Bhanga to accommodate three Munsifs was taken up in June 1892, and nearly completed during the year. At Patuakhali the building of a new quadruple munsifi was begun; it is designed on the new type plan and provides for a structure with *pucka* foundations and plinth, *kutcha-pucka* walls and terraced roof on iron beams and burgahs, the estimated cost being Rs. 33,324. Sanction was given to the plan and estimate for constructing a single munsifi at Feni, and work was about to be begun. Two additional rooms were added at the west end of the Munsif's Court at Kalna, and an office room divided off in order to provide accommodation for the Additional Munsif.

At Rampur Hát similarly the munsifi had to be enlarged in order to provide room for an extra Munsif. The accommodation afforded by the Munsif's Court at Katwa being inadequate, an addition on the east side was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,183, half of the work having been carried out by the 31st March 1893. At Kasba in the Tippera district the conversion of the single munsifi into a double one, which had been taken in hand in 1891, was completed in July 1892. Owing to the appointment of a third Munsif at Satkhira the construction of a Court-house for this officer on the new type plan was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6,185 and work was begun, but afterwards held in abeyance pending a reference to the High Court. At Munshiganj the fourth Munsif's Court-house and at Netrakona the Court-houses of all three Munsifs had their plinths raised. At Gaya the Sadar Amin's Court was enlarged, so as to give an additional Court-room for a Munsif, and an iron record rack and iron gratings were provided in the old Court-room of the Sadar Munsifi at Dinajpur.

Churches and cemeteries.

The need of a cemetery for Europeans at Chakradharpur having been represented to Government, steps were taken to establish one. A site was provided by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities, and the necessary works in connection with it, which were sanctioned and begun in 1891-92, were completed.

Jails.

The new intermediate jail at Daltonganj, which was commenced in March 1890, was completed during the year. At the Dumka Intermediate Jail, which was built in 1890-91, several improvements were made. At Alipore a cowshed was erected inside and another one outside the jail enclosure, jail labour having been chiefly employed upon the work: the extension of the workshops in this jail was also put in hand, and materials to the value of Rs. 10,000 were collected before the close of the year. Owing to the heat that was experienced in the Press sheds at the Presidency Jail, corrugated-iron screens were erected at a cost of Rs. 11,863 to reduce the temperature: the smithy in the separation enclosure of this jail was altered and added to. The construction of quarters for three assistant jailors in the Bhagalpur Central Jail was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7,678, the whole of the work excepting a few minor items being completed before the close of the year: the construction of two corrugated-iron verandahs to the double-storied barracks in this jail was also brought near to completion, Rs. 3,731 out of a total of Rs. 3,891 having been expended. At the Rajshahi Central Jail the work of constructing quarters for four jail subordinates at a cost of Rs. 7,088 was in progress, and more than half the work was done. The construction of a building for the under-trial prisoners, who were formerly accommodated in the hajat building attached to the Magistrate's Court at Dacca, was commenced in June 1891 and completed in June 1892: it is a single-storied block erected in the south-east corner of the jail premises. At the Motihari District Jail an upper story was built for the jailor's quarters: several other improvements were made, including the fixing of a Donaldson's night-soil ejector. At Arrah a scheme for supplying water from the Arrah canal to the jail reservoirs by means of a pipe was in hand, and about three-fourths of the work finished: a Donaldson's ejector was also provided for this jail. The old plunge bath in the Murshidabad Jail was converted into a water-settling tank, and Donaldson's night-soil ejectors were provided both in this and the Krishnagar Jail. A large well of 20-feet diameter was sunk at Midnapore in connection with a supply of water to the jail: the work was undertaken in February 1891 and proved successful as regards the quantity of water, and if its potability is established on analysis, it will be adopted for the jail.

Lock-ups.

A new 1st class lock-up, estimated to cost Rs. 12,786, was sanctioned for Netrakona, and work begun on it in November 1892; three-fourths of it was finished by the 31st March 1893; it is on the standard plan, but with a corrugated-iron roof, and will replace the present thatched sheds with bamboo palisading, which are considered unsafe. The construction of a new 1st class lock-up at Feni was found necessary, and though begun in March 1889 the building was not completed and made over till January 1893: it has a *pucka* enclosure wall, but the buildings are of *kutcha-pucka* masonry with corrugated-iron roofing. New lock-ups of the 1st class were also constructed at Alipur in the Duars and at Thakurgaon: both were begun in February 1892, the former being completed

in January 1893 at a cost of Rs. 14,689, and the latter in December 1892 at a cost of Rs. 15,436. At Gopalganj in the Saran district some land was acquired to extend the compound of the lock-up. The enclosure wall of the lock-up at Aurangabad in the Gaya district was dismantled and rebuilt, owing to its having cracked badly from the peculiar nature of the soil. The construction of the enclosure wall round the lock-up at Rajbari, which was commenced in February 1892, was completed during the year.

Colleges and schools.

A two-storied building was under construction in the compound of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack to provide accommodation for the science classes. Of the estimated cost, viz., Rs. 15,000, the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj has contributed Rs. 10,000, Government providing the balance, and during the year the new structure was carried up to the springing of arches in the lower story. The construction of a new combined zilla and Bhutia school at Darjeeling, which was begun before the close of 1891-92, was completed in January 1893 at a cost of Rs. 21,377. At the Rajshahi Collegiate school sanitary conveniences on modern principles were constructed at a cost of Rs. 517 for the use of the students, and the zilla school at Purulia had its accommodation increased by the addition of a room to the building. At the Government Workshops, Sibpur (near Howrah), a lean-to shed was put up to contain 14 new forges as an extension to the blacksmith's shop in connection with the technical training of engineering students; a latrine for workpeople had also to be built in order to comply with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. At the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, a new hospital with accommodation for both native and European students was erected at a cost of Rs. 10,821; it is a *pucka* single-storied building on a high plinth and stands in a fairly well-secluded position. A portico was added to the chemical laboratory belonging to this institution, and a wire fencing was put up in front of the College compound. At the Calcutta Madrassa the gymnasium was renewed, and the west block, which had been damaged by the addition of an upper story, was thoroughly strengthened and restored to its original condition, the project for an upper story to it being abandoned. Some improvements were carried out in connection with the new boarding-house at the Bethune School, Calcutta; fittings and fixtures to the building were provided, and portion of the compound was turfed and fenced to form a play-ground. Owing to the completion of the new School of Art building in Chowringhee Road, it became necessary to relinquish the four houses in Bow Bazaar Street belonging to private parties and hitherto occupied for the school, and steps were being taken to restore the houses to their owners as soon as they are vacated. The important work of constructing a spacious and fully-equipped chemical laboratory, in connection with the science department at the Presidency College, has already been referred to on a previous page.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Several important works were carried out during the year in connection with the medical institutions in Calcutta. Besides the improvements at the Medical College Hospital, already described on a previous page, the old latrine arrangements at the west end of the hospital were dismantled since the necessary accommodation is provided in the new latrine block completed during the previous year. The drinking water-supply was also completely separated from the general supply, and the cisterns containing the former were covered with tiled roofing, as the water in them became too hot to be palatable. Additional benches were provided in the chemical theatre at the Medical College, and alterations made to the existing tables in the examination room. At the Eden Hospital the sanitary arrangements were altered and improved, and a sky light erected over the operation room. At the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, a new macerating room was built at a cost of Rs. 3,780: work was begun on it in July 1892 and completed in January 1893. Additions and alterations were made in connection with the flushing arrangements in the privies attached to the general ward of this hospital. Filtered water was laid down to the residence of the Superintendent, and a kitchen and pantry were erected for the apothecaries attached to the Campbell Hospital. Thorough repairs were executed to the newly-purchased quarters of the Deputy Superintendent of the Alipore Lock Hospital. A new charitable dispensary at Siliguri, the construction of which was begun in July 1892, was completed just before the close of the year, the estimated cost

being Rs. 12,591. Special repairs were executed to the old dispensary building at Khurda preliminary to its being brought on to the books of the Public Works Department. The construction of a European ward in the compound of the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, which was reported as being in hand last year, was completed in December 1892; it is a two-storied *pucka* building, and supplies a want which has long been felt in the town of Dacca. The need of a proper ophthalmic hospital at Dacca had also been acknowledged, and thanks to the liberality of Raja Srinath Roy of Bhagyakul, a new building is now being erected in the north-west corner of the Mitford Hospital, which, when completed, will prove a boon to the people of those parts. The construction of a zanana ward in the compound of this hospital from funds furnished by the Dufferin Memorial Committee was about to be put in hand as soon as a suitable site was agreed upon. A zanana hospital, to be called 'Nawab Shaheba Faizunnessa Chowdhuranie's Zanana Hospital,' was under construction at Comilla from a donation of Rs. 9,000 liberally given by Nawab Shaheba Faizunnessa Chowdhuranie of Homnabad in aid of the Lady Dufferin Memorial Fund.

Lunatic asylums.

The extension of the Lunatic Asylum at Berhampore, which was begun last year, was completed by the 31st March 1893: the whole of barrack No. 5 has been surrounded by an enclosure wall, and half of it remodelled to provide 12 solitary cells and 8 sleeping wards for insanes; one of the out-offices was converted into a latrine for male lunatics and a separate latrine built in the female ward, the cost of the whole extension being Rs. 8,610.

Registration.

A new registration office at Dacca, the construction of which was begun in September 1892, was completed in March 1893 on a plot of land between the Collector's and Judge's Court-houses; it is a one-storied structure in *pucka* brick-work, and is intended to obviate the necessity which previously existed of hiring a building not at all suited for a public office. The Sub-Registrar's office at Krishnagar was altered with the object of obtaining increased accommodation, and at Bankipore additional racks were fixed in the Registration office. Some minor improvements were made in the offices at Chapra and Arrah.

Customs.

The construction of a corrugated-iron shed at Chittagong for storing Kilby's patent salt-weighing machines was sanctioned, and the work was only begun towards the close of the year.

Public Works buildings.

A residence at Darbhanga for the Collector of the district was sanctioned during the year and the work of construction put in hand; the main building was carried up to plinth level and the out-houses were well advanced. A house for the Civil Surgeon of this district was also sanctioned which was practically completed by the end of the year. At Muzaffarpur a house belonging to the Jaintpur Mohunt was taken by Government on a permanent lease to be used as a residence by the Collector of the district, and was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,392. At Chapra a house, which had been occupied for some time as the residence of the Civil Surgeon, was purchased from the Maharaja of Bettiah, and thoroughly repaired at the expense of Government with a view to securing it as a residence for the Civil Surgeon or other Government officer. Thorough repairs to the three houses at Bogra recently acquired by Government for use as official residences were commenced in June 1892 and completed in March 1893 at a cost of Rs. 3,844. At Howrah a new parsonage was built on a plot of ground near St. Thomas's Church for the Chaplain: it is a two-storied building with the usual out-houses, and a sum of Rs. 15,223 was spent upon it. The Chinsura barracks, which afford residential accommodation for the majority of the officials stationed there, as well as room for some of the public offices, were transferred from the charge of the Military Works Department to the local Public Works Department to be maintained in future as Provincial buildings, on the understanding that they are to be at once given up if required by the Government of India for military purposes. A portion of the vacant jail building at Bhagalpur was repaired and adapted at a cost of Rs. 1,009 for the office of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, whose head-quarters were transferred to Bhagalpur. At Motihari the old Court-house was remodelled and is now used as a residence for the Public Works subordinate in charge of the Motihari subdivision.

Miscellaneous.

The Government brick factory at Akra remained in the hands of the executor of the late Rai Gunga Bisto Roy Bahadur, to whom it was leased and was worked satisfactorily. The lease will expire in August 1894.

Monuments and antiquities.

At the instance of the Trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, it was proposed to remove the famous *navagraha* stone or fallen architrave from the Black Pagoda at Kanarak to Calcutta. The stone was under removal; but owing to the objections raised by the people on religious grounds, the work was abandoned. At Budha Gaya a structure was completed in which old carvings and fragments of sculptures can be stored and easily seen. Special repairs were carried out to the tomb of Makdum Shah at Maner in the Patna district.

Water-works.

The work of improving and regulating the supply of drinking-water at Kurseong, which remained half done at the end of 1891-92, was carried to completion during the year, the cost being Rs. 5,159. The Purulia water-supply scheme was being carried out by the local civil officers under the supervision of the Public Works Department, but the progress was not satisfactory. At Mymensingh a large scheme for a filtered water-supply was in progress; it is to be recognised as the Rajeswari water-works.

Communication.

The new bridge over the Panchanai river on the 4th mile of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, the construction of which was begun during the previous year, but which remained unfinished for want of the ironwork indented for from England, was completed in February 1893 at a total cost of Rs. 51,780: it consists of two spans of 60 feet each, crossed by iron girders of the metre-gauge type, these being supported by brick abutments and a pier built over wells; the bridge is intended to carry both the railway and cart traffic. The work of replacing the old timber bridges on the Terai section of the Hill Cart Road by substantial masonry ones, which was half finished in 1891-92, was completed in March 1893 at a total cost of Rs. 54,369; it involved the rebuilding of 16 culverts of spans varying from 5 to 20 feet. The reconstruction of the bridge over the Galijhora on the Tista Valley Road, to take the place of the bridge which was carried away during the heavy rains of 1892, was commenced in February 1893; the work is in progress, and Rs. 1,868 were expended upon it out of the estimate of Rs. 9,088. The construction of a new suspension bridge over the Balasun river at Panighatta was begun in December 1892: the abutments and anchorages were nearly ready, and the ironwork supplied by Messrs. Jessop and Company, of Calcutta, was brought to site. Out of an estimated cost of Rs. 18,565, work to the value of Rs. 13,520 was done. The widening of the metalled surface of the road from Lepchajagat to Sukiapokri was taken in hand in August 1892, and, with the exception of the work of consolidation, which could not be done for want of water, was completed. The collection of metal on the road from Siliguri to Sivoke, estimated to cost Rs. 3,981, was sanctioned as an original work. Part of it was carried out in 1891-92, and at the close of the year less than a quarter remained to be done. On the Garidhura-Naxalbari road the building of a 5-feet culvert and a 30-feet bridge was begun under an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,445; about half of the work was done by the 31st March 1893. The work of constructing a *pucka* road 12 miles long from Mattigura to Naxalbari as an improvement on the former *kutcha* road, which was taken in hand in November 1890, but remained unfinished in 1891-92, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,09,635. The construction of the road from Darjeeling to the Lebong spur, where the proposed military cantonment is to be located, was still in progress; the road is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and Rs. 61,563 out of an allotment of Rs. 61,850 were spent upon the work; the section at the Lebong end still remains unfinished. The Tulin bridge, the last remaining link on the line of communication between Ranchi and the Purulia Railway Station, was successfully completed and opened for traffic on the 4th September 1892; the bridge was noted in last year's report as approaching completion after being retarded by the floods in 1891. It consists of three centre spans of 100 feet each and two 30-feet land spans, and has its piers founded on rock. In connection with this bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road diversion, including the construction

of a skew culvert of 20 feet and of three small slab culverts, were carried out. The Ranchi-Chaibassa road, which forms an important feeder to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Chakradharpur, had already been completed up to the 40th mile where the 2nd section ends. Work on the 3rd section, which extends from Bandgaon to Chakradharpur, was continued during the year on a new alignment after the necessary survey had been completed. The 4th section of this road runs from the Railway Station of Chakradharpur to Chaibassa. Work on this portion was carried out on an economical scale, and consisted of the construction of the Sanjai bridge of two central openings of 100 feet spanned by iron girders and two end arches of 30 feet span, the re-flooring of the old bridge over the Roro river near Chaibassa, the construction of a bridge over the Lohardaga nala, repairs of all existing culverts, and the metalling of the road, and only the flooring of the Sanjai bridge and some petty works remained to be finished off on the 31st March 1893. It having been decided that the next important road to be taken up for opening out the lower districts of Chota Nagpur, after the completion of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road, is the road from the Kalunga station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Ranchi *viâ* Bassia and Lodma with a branch to Palkot, the necessary survey was made, which extended over a length of 61 miles including the branch. The subject of planting trees along roadsides was given special attention to in Chota Nagpur, with results that promise to be very satisfactory. The Cuttack-Puri road, 52 miles long, which extends from the right bank of the Katjoori opposite Cuttack to the Atterah nala bridge, where it joins on to the Puri Municipal road, was repaired, and a new coat of metal 3 inches thick put on miles 40 to 45 at a total cost of Rs. 19,726. A renewal coat of 3 inches of metal was put on 11 out of the 72 miles of the Cuttack-Ganjam road, and other repairs done at a total cost of Rs. 24,588. Two breaches occurred in the 1st mile during the heavy floods in the Mahanadi river in July 1892, one of which was filled up, and the other is being provided with a causeway. The metalled road, 61 miles long, from Cuttack to Bhadrak had its metalled coat renewed in parts; owing to the Mahanadi floods already referred to, a breach occurred in the 3rd mile, which was promptly repaired. The cost of all the work done on the road was Rs. 14,009. Serious damage was also done to the fair-weather road from Cuttack to Sonpur, necessitating repairs and renewals costing Rs. 6,689. A sum of Rs. 25,673 was utilized in the repairs and maintenance of (*a*) the Orissa Trunk Road, from Ulubaria to Midnapore, (*b*) its continuation to Chandina Bazar, and (*c*) the Raniganj road from Midnapore to Kurkasol. Both the pilgrim and cart traffic on the road (*b*) are very heavy, and are a great tax on the laterite metalling. The portion of the Orissa Trunk Road which runs beyond the section (*b*), viz., from Chandina Bazar to the Salindi river, was maintained in efficient order at a cost of Rs. 13,699. At Dacca the construction of the Satmusjid road, which had been begun by the Kheddah Department, was handed over to the Public Works Department, and was almost completed during the year. The substitution of rolled-iron joists for stone beams in the Durgawati viaduct on the Grand Trunk Road in the Shahabad district was continued, only those beams which were cracked being changed. Some improvements which were begun in 1891-92 in the realignment of the portion of the Calcutta Strand Road between the Fort Water Gate and the Eden Gardens were completed, and a raised footpath added on the riverside of the road. The work of constructing the foreshore road on the Howrah side of the river to connect the end of the Port Commissioners' new road at Shalimar point with the Royal Botanical Gardens, which had been in abeyance for want of funds, was resumed towards the close of the year. The difficulties connected with the project, viz., as regards compensation payable to Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. for severance of their property from the river and the construction of a bridge over the Bhurpara khal, were disposed of—the former by an understanding come to with the firm concerned, and the latter by the liberal offer made by Babu Gopal Lall Seal to contribute Rs. 35,000 for the erection of the bridge, which offer was readily accepted. The renewal of buckle plates and of the wheel guards on the Barakar bridge was completed during the year. The opening out of the Duars district, which has developed into a large tea-growing area, engaged the attention of Government, and the prospect of the early completion of the Duars Railway has led to proposals and the preparation of projects

for new roads; these are being dealt with in two groups, one consisting of such roads as may be classed as feeders to the railway, and the other of roads required generally for opening up the district. A special grant of Rs. 40,000 was made to meet the requirements of this district in the matter of road communication and further developments were under consideration.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1892-93:—

Statement showing the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1892-93.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	...	257 5/8	238 1/4	261 5/8	238 1/4
	Birbhum	...	...	128 1/2	379	128 1/2	379
	Bankura	...	...	252 7/8	278 5/8	252 7/8	278 5/8
	Midnapore	113	1 1/2	274 1/4	404 3/4	387 1/4	406 1/4
	Hooghly	...	...	105 3/8	503 1/2	105 3/8	503 1/2
	Howrah	18	...	13 1/8	56 1/8	31 1/2	56 1/8
Presidency	24-Parganas	...	...	226 3/4	1,364 3/4	226 3/4	1,304 3/4
	Calcutta	14 5/12	...	...	...	14 5/12	...
	Nadia	...	...	129 3/8	581 5/8	129 3/8	581 5/8
	Murshidabad	...	...	24 1/8	519	24 1/8	519
	Jessore	...	...	128 1/2	813 5/8	128 1/2	813 5/8
	Khulna	...	...	8 3/8	960 1/8	8 3/8	960 1/8
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	...	...	39 5/8	447 5/8	39 5/8	447 5/8
	Dinajpur	...	...	20 3/8	1,094 3/8	20 3/8	1,094 3/8
	Jalpaiguri	8 1/2	...	27 1/4	531 3/4	35 3/4	531 3/4
	Darjeeling	127 1/3	231 1/2	...	337	127 1/3	568 1/2
	Rangpur	...	...	11	1,353 1/8	11	1,353 1/8
	Bogra	...	...	...	368 1/4	...	368 1/4
	Pabna	...	...	7 5/8	556 7/8	7 5/8	556 7/8
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	8 13/24	211 5/8	8 13/24	211 5/8
	Mymensingh	...	...	146	397	146	397
	Faridpur	...	...	8	147 1/2	8	147 1/2
	Backergunge	...	...	10 1/4	256 3/8	10 1/4	256 3/8
Chittagong	Tippera	...	...	5 3/4	345 1/2	5 3/4	345 1/2
	Noakhali	...	...	5 1/2	296 1/4	5 1/2	296 1/4
	Chittagong	...	...	...	568	...	568
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	5/8	153	5/8	153
Patna	Patna	7 1/3	...	118 5/8	923 3/4	125 23/24	923 3/4
	Gaya	...	...	198 1/8	1,228	198 1/8	1,228
	Shahabad	56	...	144 3/4	1,673 1/2	200 3/4	1,673 1/2
	Saran	...	...	107 3/8	973 3/4	107 3/8	973 3/4
	Champaran	1 1/8	...	12 3/8	1,341 1/8	13 1/2	1,341 1/8
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	23 5/8	1,074 1/8	23 5/8	1,074 1/8
	Darbhanga	...	...	51 3/8	1,053 1/4	51 3/8	1,053 1/4
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...	...	73 1/8	1,390 3/4	73 1/8	1,390 3/4
	Bhagalpur	...	...	54 3/8	1,653 5/8	54 3/8	1,653 5/8
	Purnea	...	...	107 7/8	1,955 7/8	107 7/8	1,955 7/8
	Malda	...	...	3 3/8	538 1/8	3 3/8	538 1/8
	Sonthal Parganas	...	...	182 3/8	566 5/8	182 3/8	566 5/8
Orissa	Cuttack	66 3/4	20	28 5/8	410 3/8	95 3/8	430 3/8
	Balasore	95 1/2	...	35	268	130 1/2	268
	Puri	113	...	66	73 1/2	179	73 1/2
	Tributary Mahals	..	204	...	...	...	204
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	204 3/4	6	60 1/8	532 3/4	264 7/8	538 3/4
	Lohardaga	97 3/4	...	1 1/4	745 1/2	99	745 1/2
	Palamau	...	...	...	303 1/8	...	303 1/8
	Manbhum	126 3/4	16 1/2	1	515 7/8	127 3/4	532 3/8
	Singhbhum	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Total	1,095 5/24	479 1/2	3,169 1/8	30,695 1/4	4,264 3/8	31,174 3/4

The following table shows the outlay on original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1892-93.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1892-93.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1892-93.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	...	Rs.
Original works	3,29,487	...	...	12,41,780	...	...	15,71,267	...	...
Repairs	5,11,603	1,574$\frac{7}{4}$	335	21,50,924	33,864$\frac{5}{4}$	63	26,62,527	35,439$\frac{3}{4}$	75
Total ...	8,41,090	...	...	33,92,704	...	...	42,33,794	...	...

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The protective works in the river Bur Gandak at Muzaffarpur, which are necessary to save the bank of the river from erosion, were maintained and extended with satisfactory results. At Shortt's Island the mound on which the light-house stands was extended, and several improvements made and repairs done at a cost of Rs. 1,397. The buildings, roads, and revetment at Hookeytolla were kept up, and damages due to the cyclone and the action of the sea repaired at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,716. The manufacture of bricks for the protection of the Murshidabad slope was resumed, but the progress was unsatisfactory; it was also found that the brick pitching previously done was to some extent washed away, and negotiations were on foot with the East Indian Railway authorities for the supply of laterite blocks. The pitching during the year has been carried out in front of the Nawab Bahadur's palace. The spur works in the Bhoyrub river at Khulna for the protection of the civil station were maintained efficiently. The conversion of the Godagari road at Rampur Boalia, leading from the cutcherry to Sonaikandi, into a public embankment, which work was begun before the year under review, was completed in August 1892 at a total cost of Rs. 24,963, and was transferred to the Irrigation Department. At Khulna the Elliott Memorial clock, the gift of Mr. James Rudd Rainey, was erected at the west end of the new Law Court building in commemoration of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the town during the previous year.

Accidents, storms and floods.

Mishaps on account of floods appear to have been confined to the Darjeeling district during the rainy season of 1892. On the Tista Valley Road traffic was stopped for 22 days, owing to the scouring away of the timber bridge over the Galijhora. A temporary structure of 80 feet span was, however, constructed during that interval to replace the bridge thus destroyed; heavy slips also occurred in several of the miles. On the road from the Tista bridge to Rishi the heavy rains of the 12th July 1892 caused serious damage, a 60-feet timber bridge and three of 30-feet being carried away and traffic interrupted for some time. The damage from floods on the road from Rikisum junction to Jungiguard was slight, but on that from Darjeeling to Tista *viâ* the Runjeet there were heavy slips and the road sunk badly in the 14th mile. The approach road to the Runjeet bridge was cut away entirely, but has been renewed. Serious slips occurred on the road from Jore bungalow to Tista *viâ* Peshoke, and cart traffic was stopped for a while. Considerable damage was done to the Terai roads by the extraordinarily heavy rainfall between the 2nd and 7th July 1893: one span of the Champta bridge on the road from Mattigurah to the Hill Cart Road was destroyed by floods, the wingwalls of bridge No. 15 on the road from Mattigurah to Kurseong were scoured away, while the road from Mattigurah to Naxalbari suffered most severely, several sections of the bank being breached, but the damage to culverts and bridges was slight. A 20-feet masonry culvert on the Ganges and Darjeeling road was badly damaged. Compared with previous years, however, the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road suffered very slightly. A small settlement occurred at the Lower Paglajhora, and the railway line was blocked for a short time on the 24th May, owing to the wall of bridge No. 61 having yielded: the bridge at Rungtong also gave way on the 20th June, and on the 17th July a heavy rock came down at the 41st mile, causing a temporary block on the line. Some slips took place on the Lebong road: in

the first section one occurred at the back of the Convent, which blocked the road and caused some damage, but the slips were cleared and a revetment wall was subsequently built: in the second section a slip occurred at 'Bachelor's Cot,' belonging to the Kuch Bihar Raj estate, and necessitated the building of a revetment wall to avert any possible danger to the house; a portion of the Birch Hill Park Road also slipped down. Along the third section several slips occurred, which required the hillside to be cut back in order to obtain the full width of road again: the damage done represents a total value of about Rs. 8,000. There were several violent storms accompanied by hail in Bihar during the spring of 1893, and a certain amount of damage was done to various buildings with tiled roofs; but no serious injury resulted either from these storms or from floods. In Chota Nagpur nothing of importance occurred. A storm which passed over Chakradharpur on the 20th March and damaged the roof of the new dák bungalow is all that is reported. The only case of damage by lightning occurred at Nabinagar in the Tippera district, where the double munsifi was struck, but it was very slight. During July 1892 heavy floods occurred in the Mahanadi river in Orissa, causing a good deal of damage to the roads and some buildings, but nothing really serious occurred.

Administrative changes.

The change introduced during the previous year in regard to the procedure for obtaining administrative sanction for works involving a larger expenditure than the heads of departments are authorized to sanction themselves has been found to answer satisfactorily and to save much unnecessary labour.

The rearrangements which were made in connection with the execution and superintendence of works, with a view to avoiding a duplication of professional agency as much as possible, were also given full effect to. The Burdwan Division, which was not quite closed in 1891-92, ceased to exist on the 1st April 1892, and the Sikkim Division was abolished in July 1892, such work as is required to be carried out by the Public Works Department being done with the aid and under the supervision of the Political Officer. The reports received up to the close of the year from Superintending Engineers show that the public buildings and roads, both Imperial and Provincial, placed in charge of District Boards, have been fairly well maintained throughout the year. The constitution of the several circles of superintendence as regards buildings and roads stood as follows on the 31st March 1893:—

Under Chief Engineer, Bengal.

First Calcutta	Divisions (Provincial).
Second Calcutta	
Calcutta Workshops ...	

Under Superintending Engineer, Western Circle.

Chota Nagpur	Division (Provincial).
24-Parganas	District Boards.
Burdwan	
Hooghly	
Howrah	
Birbhum	
Bankura	
Hazaribagh	
Manbhum	
Singhbhum	
Lohardaga	
Palamau	

Under Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

Darjeeling	Division (Provincial).
Bhagalpur	District Boards.
Monghyr	
Malda	
Purnea	
Sonthal Parganas ...	
Jalpaiguri	
Darjeeling	
Rajshahi	
Dinajpur	
Rangpur	
Bogra	
Pabna	

Under Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle.

Arrah	Irrigation Divisions (with charge of the Provincial buildings).
Buxar	
Eastern Sone ...	
Gandak	
Dehri Workshop ...	

Under Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.

Mahanadi	Irrigation Divisions (with charge of the Provincial buildings and main roads).
Puri	
Brahmini-Byturni ...	
Aquapadda-Jajpur ...	
Cuttack	District Boards.
Puri	

Under Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

Circular and Eastern Canals ...	Irrigation Divisions (with charge of Provincial buildings and main roads).
Northern Drainage and Embankment.	
Cossye	
Nadia Rivers	
Balasore	
Khulna	District Boards.
Nadia	
Jessore	
Murshidabad	
Midnapore	
Balasore	

Under Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle.

Dacca	District Boards, including Imperial and Provincial works entrusted to their agency.
Mymensingh	
Faridpur	
Backergunge	
Chittagong	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	
Noakhali	
Tippera	

Under Inspector of Works, Bihar Circle.

Patna	District Boards.
Gaya	
Shahabad	
Saran	
Champaran	
Muzaffarpur	
Darbhanga	

The proportion of time spent by Superintending Engineers and Inspectors of Works on the important duties of inspection during the year was not in every case sufficiently high, as the subjoined note of the number of days spent on tour shows:—

Superintending Engineer, Western Circle	216
„ „ Northern „	230
Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle	169
„ „ Bihar „	167

The record of the two Inspectors of Works is not satisfactory, and it is hoped that they will show a better figure next year. The other three Superintending Engineers, viz., of the Sone, Orissa, and South-Western Circles, who also have charge of provincial buildings and roads, are Irrigation officers.

The work of inspection performed by the Accounts Department under Lieutenant-Colonel Carey was satisfactory, and Executive and Assistant Engineers appear to have given attention to their inspection duties and spent such time in touring as the nature of their charges warranted.

Military Works, 1892-93.

The new hospital and subsidiary buildings for the native regiment stationed at Cuttack, which were in progress during the previous year, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 24,819.

The fort at Gnatong was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,550 and to Rs. 3,487 for the supply of drinking-water to the sepoy lines, and for the construction of the officers' mess-house at Guntok were sanctioned, and the works have been completed at Rs. 1,586 and Rs. 3,552, respectively.

The barrack at Purnea for the accommodation of recruits for the Burma and Assam Military Police and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Police, as well as for the Army, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,464.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1892-93 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year and the actuals of 1891-92:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget estimate, 1892-93.	Revised estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX—Major Works—Direct receipts—				
Provincial	15,98,608	14,68,000	16,50,000	18,83,347
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—				
Irrigation and Navigation Works—				
Provincial	8,06,055	8,36,300	7,74,000	7,43,300
Agricultural Works—				
Provincial	11,406	6,700	11,000	10,759
Total ...	24,16,069	23,11,000	24,35,000	26,37,406
CHARGES.				
42—Major Works—Working expenses—				
Provincial	13,50,069	13,73,000	14,00,000	13,91,020
43—Minor Works and Navigation—				
Irrigation and Navigation Works—				
Provincial	8,01,061	8,18,000	7,53,237	6,12,146
Agricultural Works—				
Provincial	7,58,262	8,27,000	7,92,763	7,81,747
Contributions	6,927	...	74,187	42,531
49—Irrigation Works—				
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue	5,92,838	6,00,000	5,32,000	4,19,467
Total ...	35,09,157	36,18,000	35,52,187	32,46,911

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, a sum of Rs. 32,852 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi," but owing to writesback amounting to Rs. 74,209, the net debit to this head during 1892-93 has been a minus sum of Rs. 41,357. The expenditure under this head in the previous year was Rs. 74,953. The outlay on the Rajapore, Howrah and Midnapore drainage projects chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans" was Rs. 1,07,626, against Rs. 20,788 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 6,12,87,962, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,01,99,857. The original estimates have, however, been closed, and the expenditure on the Orissa Project, counting from the 1st of April 1890, has been limited to Rs. 19,58,356, of which Rs. 10,83,551

had been spent up to the 1st of April 1893, leaving Rs. 8,74,805 for future expenditure. The estimates for the Sone project were closed on the 1st of April 1891, the sum then sanctioned for future expenditure being Rs. 7,22,013, of which Rs. 4,39,485 had been spent on the 1st of April 1893.

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of original sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Expenditure to end of 1892-93.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1893 on estimates now currrent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	3,13,96,220	3,63,215	2,49,69,881	8,74,805
Midnapore Canal	83,73,091	...	82,58,711	20,126
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,41,849	38,319	22,71,024	2,93,615
Sone Canals	2,78,88,697	56,252	2,57,88,346	2,73,993
Total ...	7,01,99,857	4,57,786	6,12,87,962	14,62,539

The capital outlay on the Midnapore Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under major works.

The indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of the year 1892-93 are compared with the sanctioned estimates in the table following:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of original sanctioned estimate.	Charges during 1892-93.	Charges to end of 1892-93.	Balance available on 1st April 1893 on estimates now current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	9,19,625	8,604	5,62,834	(—) 23,318
Midnapore Canal	1,84,215	...	1,84,133	(—) 422
Hijili Tidal Canal	67,620	357	56,865	10,755
Sone Canals	13,99,607	2,580	9,13,131	8,535
Total ...	25,71,067	11,541	17,16,963	(—) 4,450

The amount of simple interest during the year 1892-93 on the debt incurred on the abovenamed works was Rs. 24,42,363, against Rs. 24,16,363 of the previous year. The charges on this account to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,36,74,802.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1892-93, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1892-93.			1891-92.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,97,375	4,75,224	22,151	3,70,922	3,96,016	(—) 25,094
Midnapore Canal ...	2,80,001	1,86,401	93,600	2,84,697	2,57,324	27,373
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	53,390	31,704	21,686	36,915	48,669	(—) 11,754
Sone Canals ...	10,52,581	6,97,691	3,54,890	9,06,074	6,48,060	2,58,014
Total ...	18,83,347	13,91,020	4,92,327	15,98,608	13,50,069	2,48,539

It will thus be seen that, compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the receipts of Rs. 2,84,739, while the increase in the working expenses is Rs. 40,951 only, the net result being a profit of Rs. 4,92,327, against

a profit of Rs. 2,48,539 in the preceding year. This increase is mainly due to the realization to a great extent of the water-rates outstanding on the 31st March 1892, and to a certain extent to the large recovery of the assessments falling due during the year.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works..

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1)—*Capital Outlay.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) to end of the year 1892-93 is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1892-93.	Expenditure to end of the year 1892-93.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1893.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	3,51,079	...	5,31,425	(—) 1,80,346
Damodar project	1,43,974	(—) 1,200	1,46,341	(—) 2,367
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	72,923	52,95,466	...
Orissa Coast Canal	43,46,873	2,460	42,41,459	1,05,414
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,63,521	...	6,69,570	(—) 6,049
Total ...	...	74,183	1,08,84,261	...

The Orissa Coast Canal is practically completed, and the expenditure, which was Rs. 17,212 in 1890-91 and Rs. 3,940 in 1891-92, has now fallen to Rs. 2,460, the total expenditure shown in the above table being Rs. 74,183, against Rs. (—) 7,589 in 1891-92 and Rs. 21,625 in 1890-91.

(2)—*Revenue Account.*

Details of the receipts and charges under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1892-93.			1891-92.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,80,114	2,39,621	2,40,493	5,25,219	3,28,403	1,96,816
Orissa Coast Canal ...	64,934	76,275	(—) 11,341	62,957	75,296	(—) 13,239
Saran Canals	1,526	13,502	(—) 11,976	15,831	12,538	3,293
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	1,65,520	1,23,054	42,466	1,92,737	1,06,857	85,880
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	31,043	37,160	(—) 6,117	10,119	25,663	(—) 15,544
Madhuban Canal ...	163	10,032	(—) 9,869	92	10,506	(—) 10,414
Total Revenue Account ...	7,43,300	4,99,644	2,43,656	8,06,055	5,59,263	2,46,792

The net revenue from minor works was Rs. 2,43,656, against Rs. 2,46,792 in the previous year, the profit being derived almost entirely from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Nadia rivers.

Agricultural Works.

Particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	6,721	7,684
Takavi embankments under contract	4,038	3,722
Total ...	10,759	11,406
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	6,32,517	6,28,265
Takavi embankments under contract	1,49,230	1,29,997
Other works from contributions ...	42,531	6,927
Total ...	8,24,278	7,65,189

Of the total expenditure on Government embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,37,977 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 4,84,558 expended during the year 1891-92. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account. The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,67,782, against Rs. 1,27,352 charged in the previous year. For takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 54,883, against Rs. 42,225, and the expenditure on works and maintenance and repairs was Rs. 94,523, against Rs. 92,707 of the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 42,531 received from contributions, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was expended on the bridge at Kalighat, the balance being spent on village channels for the Sone Canals, on sluices in the Murshidabad and 24-Parganas districts, and on the weir and road on the Turki embankment.

The state of account of takavi works proper, by which is meant works not provided for in the irrigation budget, is shown in the table below.

The works are mainly either works undertaken under the Drainage Act or embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1892-93.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1892-93.	Net debit balance at the end of the year 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	1,32,723	20,905	1,53,628	5,745	1,47,883
Cossye	71,898	(—)71,402	496	495	1
Gandak	9,927	8,519	18,446	10,477	7,969
Balasore	243	363	606	363	243
Burdwan	2,347	...	2,347	2,347	...
Eastern Sone	616	258	874	631	243
Total ...	2,17,754	(—)41,357	1,76,397	20,058	1,56,339

The actual outlay of the year aggregated Rs. 32,852, but owing to writes-back amounting to Rs. 74,209 of expenditure on certain works, the net debit to "Takavi" during 1892-93 has been a minus sum of Rs. 41,357. The debit balance of Rs. 1,56,339 at the close of the year is made up principally of expenditure on the following works which have not yet been completed:—

	Rs.
Remodelling Churrial khal, including establishment and tools and plant	1,30,643
Constructing Kandradoho sluice, including establishment and tools and plant	4,289
Constructing Kumrul sluice, including establishment and teels and plant	3,612

The remainder of the balance outstanding represents the outlay incurred on current repairs, which will be adjusted in the accounts for 1893-94 on receipt of certificates from Collectors. There has been some delay in adjusting the expenditure on the Churrial khal owing to the land acquisition proceedings not having been completed.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The administrative change during the year was that the offices of the Revenue Superintendent and Deputy Revenue Superintendent of Canals were abolished, and a Revenue Division was formed with a Special Deputy Collector in charge. The number of executive divisions and subdivisions remained the same as last year.

The following statement compares the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1892-93 with that of the year 1891-92:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	3,63,215	3,88,740
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,75,224	3,96,016
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Agricultural works—Provincial.		
Orissa embankments	1,75,333	1,18,342
Total ...	10,13,772	9,03,098

The details of each of the above works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1892-93 compared with the year 1891-92 is shown below:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	129	1,222
(2) Main canal and branches ...	40,123	55,235
(3) Distributaries	2,29,157	1,63,241
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	47,157	1,04,743
Total works ...	3,16,566	3,24,441
II.—Establishment	61,011	57,375
III.—Tools and plant...	3,184	2,855
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—) 17,477	4,138
Grand Total ...	3,63,284	3,88,809
Less receipts on Capital account	69	69
Net total ...	3,63,215	3,88,740

The budget grant for works under capital, which originally stood at Rs. 3,17,000, was raised to Rs. 3,19,100.

The following table shows the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure—		Balance on current sanction.
		During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ...	1,75,73,075	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	3,16,566	1,80,92,197	6,34,096
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	61,011	45,25,554	1,91,435
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	3,184	20,23,915	33,499
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 17,477	1,46,314	15,478
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,68,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	3,63,284	2,50,56,050	8,74,508
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	69	86,169	(—) 297
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	3,63,215	2,49,69,881	8,74,805

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the capital account of the project, were carried out:—

Mahanadi Series.

The principal works done on the Taldunda Extension Canal were—

1*st*—The construction of the canal from 28 to 52 miles, and

2*nd*—Remodelling the existing canal from Biribatty to Tarpore, the cost of which is chargeable against the sanctioned estimate for the extension canal.

As regards distributaries taking off from the Taldunda Canal, Nos. 11 and 12 with their branches A were completed, and further progress was made with branches C, D and E of distributary No. 12. Nearly four miles out of six miles of distributary No. 13 and branches A and B were finished. Some expenditure was incurred in raising the banks of the Machgong Canal from Barera to Nawada, but, in consequence of the difficulty of getting earth, the progress of the work was necessarily slow. Considerable progress was made with the distributaries from the Machgong Canal, and the head sluices of distributaries Nos. 14 and 15 were completed. The Daib embankment was completed in all its sections, and most of the refuse mounds on Sunkaresahi Island have also been finished.

A small expenditure was incurred on the Tumpooa and Tarpore-Hurrishpore drainage cuts in order to complete them fully. Surveys were completed of the drainage lines required in the tracts about to be brought under irrigation from the new distributaries. The distributaries Nos. 15 and 17 from the Kendrapara Canal were practically completed. On Nos. 16 and 18 earthwork and masonry works have been finished, but dressing and turfing remain to be done. On the drainage cut on No. 15 distributary, Kendrapara Canal, land has been demarcated and datum blocks fixed and the required masonry works constructed. Earthwork will be commenced when the land has been acquired. Of the Gobri Canal distributaries, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were completed except dressing and turfing, and Nos. 4 and 5 were finished. The iron drawbridge at Alba on the Gobri Extension Canal was completed, and fair progress made with distributaries 1, 2 and 3 from that canal.

On the Pattamundi Canal the raising of the flood bund in section 2 and the rest-houses were completed; distributaries 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 15 were completed, and distributaries Nos. 12, 13 and 14 nearly finished.

Brahmini-Byturni Series.

The works on the Sukendapat drainage scheme on High Level Canal, Range II, were continued during the year. There are some 4,000 acres under

the Pattia river spill which can be drained by bunding off the spill and passing the drainage through a sluice and cut to a syphon under the canal, Range II, and from thence to the Pattia river down stream from weir. The sluice in the Ginda embankment was completed during the year; the cut which is only half done might have been completed, but to permit of raiyats cultivating dalwa, it was used, and work was consequently stopped during the working season. Good progress was made on distributaries Nos. 1 and 2 with branches from the Jajpur Canal, the earthwork on them and the head regulators on the branches having been almost completed.

On the Byturni right embankment the whole of the work between the 7th and 10th miles, and very nearly all the earthwork between the 10th and 20th miles, was completed during the year, as was the greater portion of the earthwork on the Burra Khursooa left embankment. The large syphon under No. 4 distributary, High Level Canal, Range III, was completed, and the self-acting sluice and other works in connection with the Bhimai Had drainage nearly finished.

The Jonadi drainage cut from No. 8 bridge on the Orissa Trunk Road was nearly completed, $\frac{39}{40}$th of the earthwork having been done. Turfing along drainage cut from No. 11 bridge was nearly completed.

Working expenses.—The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1892-93 compared with that for the previous year is shown below :—

Sub-head.		1892-93.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs	...	2,39,483	1,75,638
II.—Establishment	...	2,16,304	1,93,355
III.—Tools and plant	...	19,437	27,023
IV.—Profit and loss	...	...	...
Total	...	4,75,224	3,96,016

The revised estimate for the year under the head of revenue repairs having been Rs. 4,69,500, the total excess outlay under working expenses was Rs. 5,724 only.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1892-93, and the areas which are protected from flood, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Canal.	1892-93.						1891-92.					
	Length of canal open—		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open—		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	365¾	129,421	101,110	95,620	39	...	363½	129,421	101,110	95,120
Gobri with extension ...	24	...	19¼	27,251	53,290	8,676	24	...	15¼	27,251	53,290	6,118
Pattamundi ...	...	47	106	65,600	51,250	43,159	...	47	98½	65,600	51,250	37,829
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	...	..	8,960	7,000	...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...
Taldunda	51¾	...	93¼	75,278	75,278	23,510	51¾	...	76¼	19,520	75,278	21,850
Machgong	4	28	165¼	97,057	97,057	56,057	4	28	149¾	97,057	97,057	54,480
High Level Canal, Range I	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto, „ II	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...
Jajpur Canal ...	6½	...	10¾	4,800	70,000	1,200	6½	...	6½	...	70,000	600
High Level Canal, Range III.	19	...	49½	...	55,700	44,047	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047
Total ...	204¾	75	941	488,495	571,300	321,084	204¾	75	890½	427,937	571,300	308,859

Fifty and-a-half miles of distributaries have been completed during the year, and the area protected from flood and that provided with distributaries have been increased by 60,558 and 12,225 acres respectively.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1892-93, although more evenly distributed, was 15·47 inches below that of the previous year, but 2·71 inches more than the average rainfall of 30 years at Cuttack, which is 57·12 inches.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in the year 1892-93 as compared with those of the previous year :—

Name of Canal.	1892-93.				1891-92.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	51,396	1,746	38	53,180	51,990	3,330	50	55,370
Gobri	3,307	50	...	3,357	3,312	74	...	3,386
Do. Extension	3,216	13	...	3,229	3,418	20	...	3,438
Pattamundi	11,802	199	...	12,001	12,785	44	...	12,829
Taldunda	8,780	139	29	8,948	10,590	273	21	10,884
Machgong	27,685	125	23	27,833	33,338	63	4	33,405
High Level, Range I ...	22,069	276	...	22,345	22,074	17	11	22,102
Ditto, „ II ...	2,443	45	...	2,488	2,529	62	...	2,591
Ditto, „ III ...	34,350	7	244	34,601	40,785	1	207	40,993
Jajpur	1,381	...	...	1,381	667	...	...	667
Total ...	166,429	2,600	334	169,363	181,488	3,884	293	185,665

The particulars of water-rates during the year 1892-93 compared with those of the previous four years are given below :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	92,109	1,96,765	2,88,874	1,51,365	22,912	1,14,597
1889-90	1,14,597	2,87,277	4,01,874	1,99,844	25,268	1,76,762
1890-91	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,09,806	38,242	1,98,364
1891-92	1,98,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	30,283	2,33,705
1892-93	2,33,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816

The decrease in the balance as it stood at the end of the year is specially observable. At the commencement of the year it was Rs. 2,33,705, whilst at its close it was Rs. 89,816 only. Not only were the old outstandings greatly reduced, but the realisation of current assessments was also effected expeditiously.

The following statement shows the particulars of traffic upon the canals for the last five years :—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	189,595	47,40,957	67,767
1889-90	301,740	48,68,255	77,650
1890-91	314,249	85,21,551	1,11,709
1891-92	332,520	96,03,417	1,18,427
1892-93	297,109	84,69,728	1,00,377

The canals in this Circle were closed for annual repairs from and to the dates noted below :—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed to traffic.	Date when re-opened to traffic.
1. Kendrapara Canal	10th April 1892	4th May 1892.
2. Ditto Extension Canal ...	10th „ „	4th „ „
3. Gobri Canal	10th „ „	6th „ „
4. Do. Extension Canal	10th „ „	6th „ „
5. Pattamundi Canal	10th „ „	6th „ „
6. High Level Canal, Range I ...	10th „ „	11th June „
7. Ditto, „ II ...	10th „ „	9th „ „
8. Ditto, „ III ...	10th „ „	5th „ „
9. Branch Canal to Bhadrak ...	10th „ „	5th „ „
10. Jajepur Canal	10th „ „	1st „ „
11. Taldunda „	7th May „	21st „ „
12. Machgong „	7th „ „	1st July „

For the first time since the canals were opened, communication with Calcutta was maintained throughout the year by the opening of the Taldunda Canal up to Paradeep, and by closing the Kendrapara and Taldunda Canals alternately for repairs.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are shown below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,51,365	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	3,52,369
Navigation ...	77,908	89,236	1,21,498	1,35,902	1,18,757
Miscellaneous ...	14,242	15,143	13,708	17,843	26,532
Total ...	2,43,515	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,658
Less refunds of revenue	221	99	76	79	283
Total receipts ...	2,43,294	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,97,375
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	3,86,946	4,31,597	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224
Indirect charges ...	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283
Total working expenses	4,05,019	4,56,910	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 1,61,725	(—) 1,52,786	(—) 1,22,667	(—) 52,164	(—) 8,132

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below :—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,872	13,893
Maintenance and repairs	1,17,893	77,675
Establishment	37,168	22,487
Tools and plant	11,683	4,455
Suspense accounts	5,717	(—) 78
Total ...	1,75,333	1,18,342

The original works undertaken and completed during the year were the following—in the Brahmini-Byturni Division, the six groynes in the Brahmini river at Pattamundi, and in the Puri Division, the Katjuri revetment at the Bellevue ghat. The works under repairs consisted generally of the ordinary repairs to the embankments, bungalows, and other works in connection with the embankments and to filling the breaches caused by the high flood of July 1892.

The total length of the embankments under the care of the Orissa Circle is 928 miles 3,481 feet, as reported in Superintending Engineer's No. 3097, of 22nd May 1893. Of this length, 180 miles 2,071 feet are capital embankments and 748 miles 1,410 feet ordinary embankments.

The highest flood of the year in the Mahanadi river and its branches was that of 25th July 1892, which was of an extraordinary character and equal to

the highest on record. The floods in the other principal rivers unconnected with the river Mahanadi were of an ordinary character.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Under the scheme sanctioned by Government for the reconstitution of Public Works Circles and Divisions and for the transfer to the agency of District Boards of certain Imperial and Provincial works, the local works in the following districts—viz., Khulna, Jessore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Balasore, and Midnapore—were transferred to this Circle with effect from 1st April 1892, and the functions of Inspector of Local Works in those districts were merged into the duties of the Superintending Engineer of this Circle with effect from the above date.

Agreeably to Bengal Government No. 1833E., of the 24th June 1892, the Imperial and Provincial works at Khulna, which were for a short time under the District Boards, were taken charge of by the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, on the 9th July 1892. The future upkeep of the buildings in that district will be maintained by this Department.

No. 4 subdivision of the Nadia Rivers Division had an extension of its charge by the transfer of the Rampur Boalia protective embankments from the District Board of Nadia, and the head-quarters of the subdivision from 16th July to 15th October of each year will in future be at Rampur Boalia instead of Akrigunge, as during the flood season the embankment will require attention, and not the Bhyrub-Jellinghee. In addition to the Rampur Boalia embankments received in transfer from the Rajshahi District Board, the Godagiri road embankment was taken over by the Nadia Rivers Division from the Darjeeling Division under orders conveyed in Bengal Government letter No. 54T.I., dated 12th September 1892.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the year 1891-92, is shown in the following statement:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal	...	14,469
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	38,319	2,34,918
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	1,86,401	2,57,324
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	31,704	48,669
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—)1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	72,923	(—) 10,529
Orissa Coast Canal	2,460	3,940
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,39,621	3,28,403
Orissa Coast Canal	76,275	75,296
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,23,054	1,06,857
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	37,160	25,663
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,25,628	1,28,171
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,31,285	2,31,596
Takavi embankments under contract	55,087	26,291
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	1,993	713
Rajapore drainage project (ditto)	5,327	20,075
Dancuni ditto (ditto)	...	1,200
Midnapore ditto (ditto)	1,00,306	...
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contribution)	30,714	2,214
Embankments (takavi)	(—)50,135	64,109
Balliaghye drainage channel	29,589	72,255
Total ...	13,36,511	16,30,634

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The following statement shows under the different heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore Canal for and to the end of 1892-93, compared with the sanctioned estimates as sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn) and by the Governments of India and Bengal:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	EXPENDITURE ON FRESH SANCTIONS.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	53,42,663	15,887	...	10,644	5,243
II.—Establishment ...	19,09,096	19,22,355	3,653	...	2,825	828
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,55,904	8,93,489	36,783	...	23,493	13,290
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	67,768	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,41,769	82,53,307	56,323	...	36,962	19,361
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	30,793	...	...	765	(—)765
Net total ...	83,16,768	82,22,514	56,323	...	36,197	20,126

The estimate for the construction of the Midnapore Canal was closed on the 1st April 1889. To meet capital expenditure subsequent to that date estimates aggregating Rs. 56,323 were sanctioned, and by order of the Government of India the expenditure against this fresh sanction was from the 1st April 1890 met from Provincial funds, the expenditure during the year 1889-90 being allowed to remain a charge against Imperial funds. The effect of this order is that of Rs. 36,197, the total expenditure to the end of the year under review, the outlay from Provincial funds is Rs. 18,881. The share of the total expenditure of Rs. 82,58,711 (82,22,514 + 36,197) chargeable to 49—Irrigation is therefore Rs. 82,39,830.

The sub-heads of expenditure chargeable to working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	88,205	1,38,218
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	2,961	3,044
II.—	Establishment	65,350	64,301
III.—	Tools and plant	29,885	51,761
	Total ...	1,86,401	2,57,324

The expenditure of the year was incurred on the maintenance of the head works at Mohunpore and Panskura, silt clearance by manual labour and dredgers, and repairs to locks and gates.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 44·44, against 55·08 inches of the previous year.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 91,217 acres, as compared with 83,973 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 7,244 acres. The increase is entirely due to a sudden demand for irrigation owing to a failure in the rains during August, September, and October.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water rates on the Midnapore Canal for the year 1892-93, as compared with those of the four previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	56,493	1,23,337	1,79,830	91,016	4,041	84,773
1889-90	84,773	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,16,424	34,907	50,644
1890-91	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,15,438	834	64,967
1891-92	64,967	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	470,806	1,31,70,269	1,47,689
1889-90	462,418	1,45,12,442	1,44,094
1890-91	417,803	1,48,33,391	1,23,059
1891-92	411,892	1,26,65,724	1,25,098
1892-93	410,003	1,27,50,164	1,14,916

The cause of this falling off in navigation receipts can only be attributed to the partial failure of the crops. A large export trade in rice and paddy is yearly carried on from the Midnapore district, but owing to the failure of crops in parganas Danton, Sabong, and the jungle mahals, hardly any rice was exported from September 1892 to January 1893. The first four reaches of the Midnapore Canal from Mohunpore to Panskura, a distance of about 26 miles, were closed for silt clearance and repairs to locks from 5th April to 10th May 1892.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	91,016	1,16,424	1,15,438	1,32,981	1,49,057
Navigation	1,46,760	1,45,356	1,10,830	1,32,572	1,14,141
Miscellaneous ...	14,019	15,824	10,928	19,147	16,979
Total ...	2,51,795	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177
Less refunds of revenue	285	181	205	3	176
Total receipts ...	2,51,510	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,06,062	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401
Indirect charges ...	9,742	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,149
Total ...	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550
Balance net revenue ...	41,706	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451

The increase in revenue is due chiefly to the working expenses being less than those of 1891-92.

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The remodelling arrangements of this canal have been practically completed, with the exception of the permanent supply arrangements to Range II and the new lock at Kalinagar, which works are still under consideration.

The outlay of the year is shown below :—

	Rs.
Works	33,820
Establishment	2,547
Tools and plant	1,952
Total ...	38,319
Less receipts on Capital account ...	...
Net total ...	38,319

The total expenditure to the end of 1892-93 was Rs. 4,75,535.

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings)
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	165,635	33,01,123	55,420
1889-90	124,605	27,29,720	39,459
1890-91	91,114	20,78,972	26,810
1891-92	133,575	34,97,725	37,287
1892-93	168,239	50,54,814	52,576

The traffic during the year compares favourably with that of the previous year, there being an increase in all items.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	53,910	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180
Miscellaneous	1,260	1,614	899	567	1,282
Total ...	55,170	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462
Less refunds of revenue	73	...	...	...	72
Total receipts ...	55,097	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	75,273	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704
Indirect charges ...	2,767	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385
Total ...	78,040	26,722	53,574	50,683	33,089
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 22,943	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301

Orissa Coast Canal.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on this canal for and to end of 1892-93, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement :—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1892-93.	Total to end of 1892-93.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,86,609	694	32,73,303
II.—Establishment	7,36,203	159	7,30,536
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	580	2,03,054
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	1,027	37,859
Total ...	43,46,873	2,460	42,44,752
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	...	3,293
Total ...	43,46,873	2,460	42,41,459

The canal was open throughout its entire length of 97½ miles. No original works remained to be completed during the year except the Panchpally dock on Range IVA. This work, which was sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 215*I.*, dated 21st February 1893, was commenced and fair progress made with it before the year expired. The project for a new lock at Jamcoonda, necessitated by changes in the Subarnarekha river, is still under consideration.

The traffic on the canal during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal	100,807	110,687	22,97,250	22,27,281	55,992	59,105

There was no closure of the canal during the year. The falling off in tollage was due to the traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal having been slack during the year until February and March, when a sudden increase took place owing to a demand for rice in Midnapore.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	65,010	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832
Miscellaneous	1,418	1,624	1,410	2,072	9,149
Total ...	66,428	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981
Less refunds of revenue	254	15	44	66	47
Total receipts ...	66,174	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	74,568	68,011	73,766	75,296	76,275
Indirect charges ...	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377
Total ...	77,018	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 10,844	(—) 3,653	(—) 11,212	(—)16,492	(—) 14,718

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1892-93 is shown in the following statement :—

	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	42,089	20,78,897
II.—Establishment	9,681	3,94,669
III.—Tools and plant	16,800	3,68,463
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	4,353	16,045
Total ...	72,923	53,49,933
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	72,923	52,95,466

The original works which were under construction or completed during the year are the following: (*a*) improving two bad bends in a portion of the Jangulia river in the Sunderbuns steamer route at Balajore and Sagorchur, which, having silted up, steamers found great difficulty in passing ; (*b*) the construction of tow-paths with rustic bridges in No. 5 subdivision of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division. Six mud barges at a cost of Rs. 16,800 were constructed by the Calcutta Workshops Division at Sibpur for use in this Division.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,69,592	4,87,853	5,19,065	5,15,125	4,64,716
Miscellaneous	5,552	7,768	6,081	10,218	15,528
Total ...	5,75,144	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244
Less refunds of revenue	19	78	61	124	130
Total receipts ...	5,75,125	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,09,623	3,28,403	2,39,621
Indirect charges ...	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556
Total ...	2,93,801	2,79,133	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177
Balance net revenue ...	2,81,324	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937

The construction of the iron girder bridge over Tolly's Nala at Kalighat was completed during the year 1891-92, but the charges for land which remained unadjusted were adjusted during the year under review.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	2,260,756	2,565,252	6,84,48,391	7,15,62,276	4,56,946	5,09,181

The falling off in traffic is attributable to the general depression of trade and falling off of exports from Calcutta.

The Bhangore khal was closed from 8th February to 27th March 1893, and the Assasuni khal from the 10th February 1892 to the 13th April 1893, for silt clearance.

Nadia Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,91,749	1,85,982	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380
Miscellaneous	139	61	136	247	158
Total ...	1,91,888	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	220	162	228	18
Total receipts ...	1,91,888	1,85,823	2,00,482	1,92,737	1,65,520
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,34,694	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054
Indirect charges ...	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221
Total ...	1,40,769	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275
Balance net revenue ...	51,119	92,834	90,588	79,463	35,245

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1892-93 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	760,127	801,561	3,66,58,316	3,78,15,901	1,65,381	1,92,718

The decrease in tollage is due partly to the continued unsatisfactory condition of the entrance of the Matabhanga from the Ganges, and partly to the price of food-grains and oil-seeds being low in Calcutta and there consequently being little inducement to sell.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 37,160, against Rs. 25,663 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	(—) 48	4
Maintenance and repairs ...	26,478	18,623
Establishment	10,078	6,541
Tools and plant	652	495
Total ...	37,160	25,663

The supply of water to the Burdwan water-works was efficiently maintained throughout the year. The irrigation operations of the canal during the year were very satisfactory, as compared with those of the two preceding years. The receipts from water-rates, which are levied at the rate of 4 annas a local bigha, amounted to Rs. 30,310, against Rs. 9,430 of the year before.

The area irrigated by the canal during the year 1892-93 was 71,628 acres, consisting of 38,286 acres in the Burdwan and 33,342 acres in the Hooghly districts, while in 1891-92 the area irrigated was 14,169 acres, comprising 12,145 acres in the Burdwan and 2,024 acres in the Hooghly districts.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

The Srirampur sluice and the *Dainan drainage scheme* (a scheme for draining the tract of country between the Midnapore Canal and the Dainan khal which was commenced in 1891-92) were both completed during the year. The sluice in connection with the Dainan scheme has been in working order since October 1892, and has proved very successful, both as a drainage outlet and as an irrigation sluice. The Srirampur sluice has also been successful in draining the land round about Burgoda.

The Baliaghye drain remained open, and, though it was not tested by any severe floods, worked well. It was largely used by the exporters of Baliaghye for free traffic. The smaller branch drain up to Baliaghye bazar was cleared and cut to full section before the end of the year. *The Surpai sluice and outer dam* were not called upon for any severe effort owing to absence of floods. So long as the Baliaghye drain is kept in efficient order, damage from floods such as occurred in Contai in August 1888 is unlikely to recur.

The Laltakuri diversion drainage channel gave no trouble, having fulfilled its purpose of strengthening the embankments by reducing percolation without injury to the crops above it.

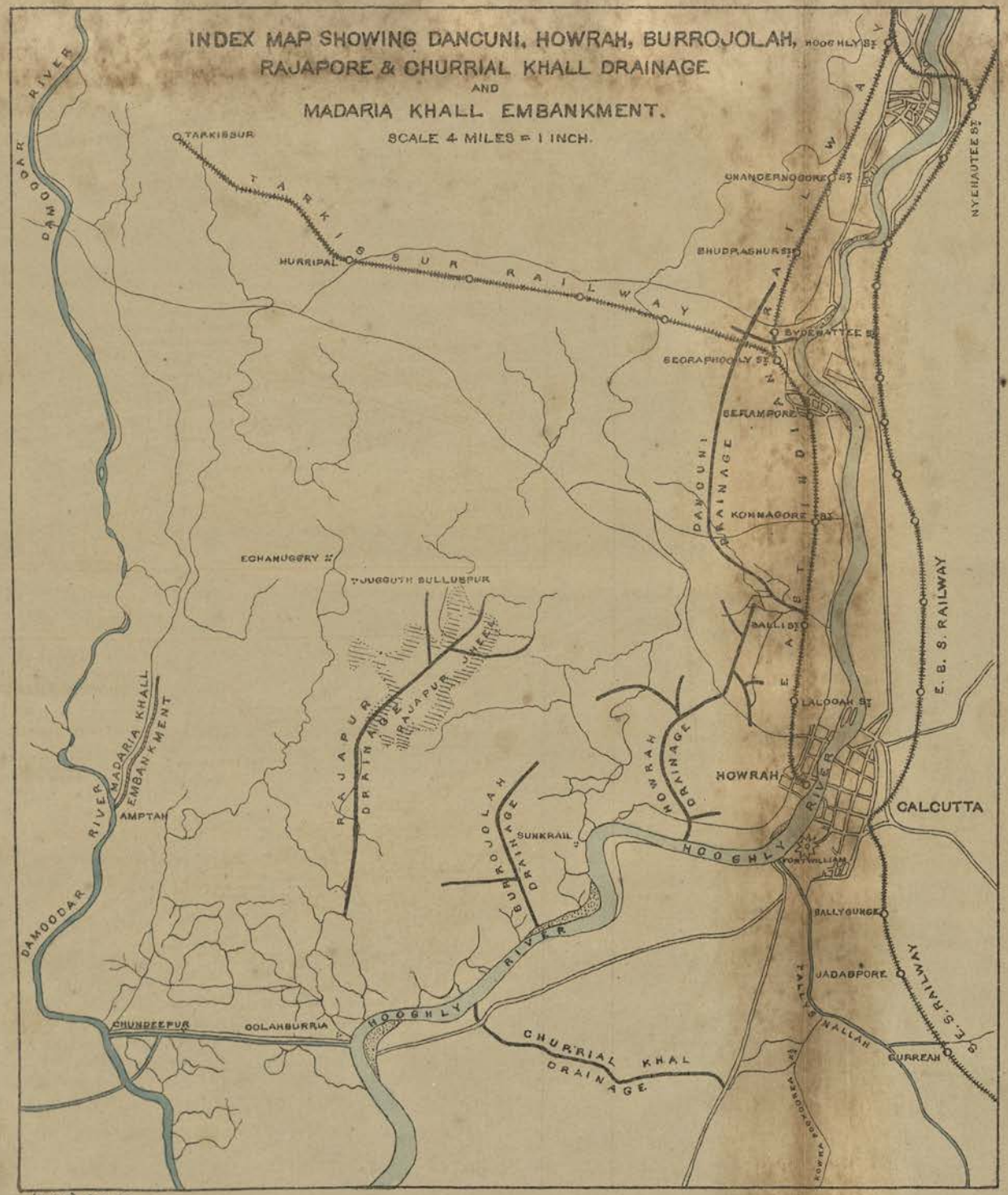
Embankments.

The whole of the embankments in this circle were maintained in an efficient condition. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankments in the Murshidabad district, which were carried out during the year, were chiefly confined to the length of embankments not included in the portion between the 53rd to 85th miles, the removal of which is under consideration of Government. The only exception, in this length, was the Laltakuri retired line, which is parallel to the drainage channel of that name. The rear or country slope of this part of the embankment was cut into berms 10 feet broad and 5 feet high from 7 feet below level of crest, and the toe further secured by two rows of bamboo piling. The surplus earth was deposited in the bed of the drainage channel which was deeper than necessary. These measures will, it is anticipated, reduce still further the drainage from percolation under the embankment during the floods. Should the embankments between 53rd and 85th miles be abandoned and levelled, it is not intended to remove the Laltakuri retired line. The land between the drainage cut and embankments was permanently acquired and paid for during the year.

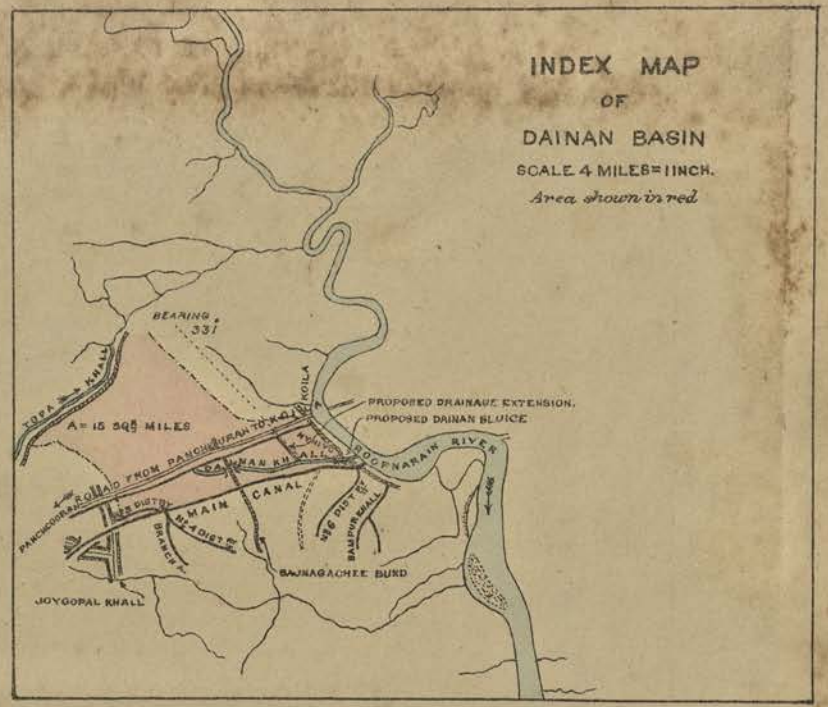
The river Bhagirathi was higher than last year, the Berhampore gauge having read 29′ 1½″ against 26′ 7″ in 1891, but no damage to the embankment was caused. The only point threatened was at Frasdanga, where there is only a dwarf bund on the river margin to protect the town of Berhampore. Above this at the end of the Government embankment erosion set in, but was stopped by bamboo and tree spurs. Since then a more substantial bund further retired from the river bank has been thrown up by the District Board with the permission of the Collector.

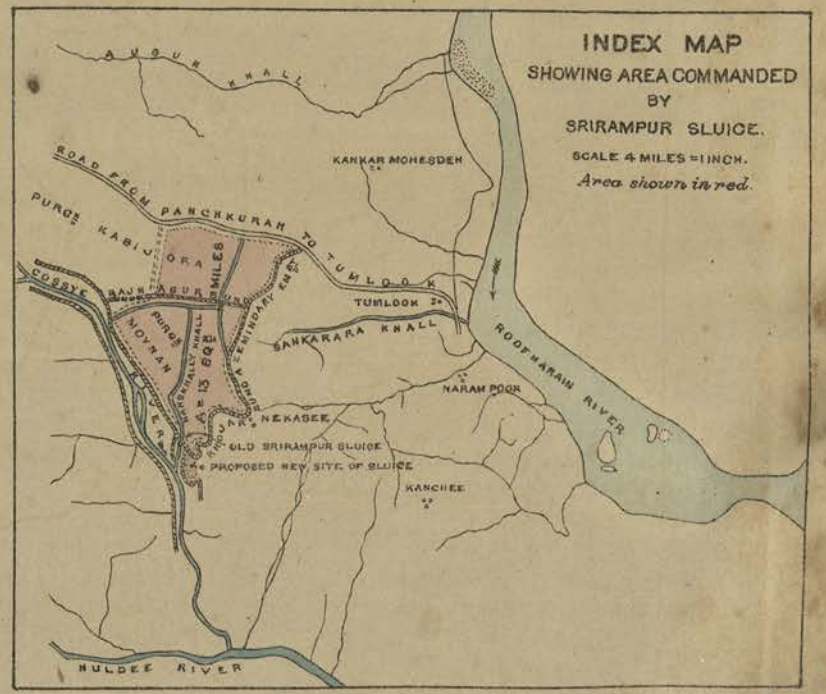
The Sujapur and Mahmudpur No. 2 retired lines begun last year were completed as to earthwork. All the sluices in the embankment below Berhampore were fully used for irrigation during the floods.

The centre portion of the spurs in the zamindari embankment at Lacra, the removal of which was ordered last year, some 150 feet in length, was carried away by a flood in the river Damodar, and the remaining portion, 550 feet, was subsequently damaged by a flood on the 5th August 1892. The breaches, which were promptly repaired, instead of doing any harm did much good to the cultivation of the adjacent tracts by reason of the ingress of an adequate volume of water.


INDEX MAP SHOWING DANCUNI, HOWRAH, BURROJOLAH, RAJAPORE & CHURRIAL KHALL DRAINAGE
AND
MADARIA KHALL EMBANKMENT.
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.
TARKISSUR
TARKISSUR RAILWAY
HURRIPAL
DAMOODAR RIVER
CHANDERNOGORE ST.
BHUDRASHUR ST.
BYDEHATTEE ST.
SEORAPHOOLY ST.
SERAMPORE
KONNAGORE ST.
DANCUNI DRAINAGE
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
HOOGHLY ST.
NYEHAUTEE ST.
ECHANUGGRY
JUGGUTH BULLUBPUR
BALLI ST.
LALOOAH ST.
E. B. S. RAILWAY
RAJAPUR DRAINAGE
RAJAPUR JHEEL
MADARIA KHALL EMBANKMENT
AMPTAH
HOWRAH DRAINAGE
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
BURROJOLAH DRAINAGE
SUNKRAIL
HOOGHLY RIVER
FORTWILLIAM
BALLYGUNGE
JADABPORE
TALLYS NALLAH
GURREAH
S. E. S. RAILWAY
CHUNDEEPUR
COLAHBURRIA
CHURRIAL KHAL DRAINAGE
KOWRA SOOYOOREA

(N.C.D) 6-10-53.


INDEX MAP
OF
DAINAN BASIN
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.
Area shown in red
BEARING 331
TOPA KHALL
A = 15 SQ. MILES
KOILA
PROPOSED DRAINAGE EXTENSION.
PROPOSED DAINAN SLUICE
ROAD FROM PANCHKURAH TO KOILA
DAINAN KHALL
ROOFNARAIN RIVER
MAIN CANAL
BRANCH
BAJNAGACHEE BUND
JOYGOPAL KHALL


INDEX MAP
SHOWING AREA COMMANDED
BY
SRIRAMPUR SLUICE.
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.
Area shown in red.
AUGUN KHALL
KANKAR MOHESDEH
ROAD FROM PANCHKURAH TO TUMLOOK
PURGE KABIJORA
COSSYE
BAJNAGUR BUND
MOYNAN
A = 13 SQ. MILES
TUMLOOK
SANKARARA KHALL
ROOFNARAIN RIVER
NARAM POOR
NEKASEE
OLD SRIRAMPUR SLUICE
PROPOSED NEW SITE OF SLUICE
KANCHEE
NULDEE RIVER

TAKAVI EMBANKMENTS.

The takavi embankments under contract are entirely in the Midnapore district. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 55,087, against Rs. 26,291 of the previous year.

The following are the agricultural works constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act:—

Howrah Drainage Works.—These works were maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year. The crops in the Jullah yielded a fair return, and there was no complaint of any damage to crops or imperfect drainage. An assessment survey of the areas reclaimed and improved was made in 1891, and the capitalisation of the scheme as in the case of Dancuni drainage works is under consideration. The cost of maintaining the works during the year, including establishment charges, was Rs. 8,365.

Dancuni Drainage Works were also maintained in good order. The sluices worked successfully, and no remarks are called for. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 2,908, including all charges.

Charrial Khal Drainage has improved the cultivation of 134 villages, covering an area of 31 square miles. It was maintained in an efficient condition at a cost of Rs. 685.

Rajapore Drainage Works drains an area of 227 square miles. All the waste and low lands which used to be permanently under water have been under cultivation by this drainage works. Rupees 4,233 were expended in maintaining these works in an efficient condition.

Burrajulla Drainage Scheme.—The area drained by the sluice and channel is 30½ square miles, and the area reclaimed and improved is 15½ square miles. The scheme has proved very successful both for drainage and irrigation. An assessment survey of the works is being carried out. The cost of maintenance of the works during the year was Rs. 684.

SONE CIRCLE.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1891-92.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	56,252	2,04,098
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	6,97,691	6,48,060
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Saran Canals (Capital account)	...	...
Ditto (Revenue account)	13,502	12,538
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Madhubani Canal	10,032	10,506
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	30,223	31,038
Tirhut ditto ditto	23,667	9,393
Champaran ditto ditto	40,253	63,275
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution)... ...	4,379	4,468
Sluices in Saran district (contribution)	...	245
Weir and road on Turki embankment (contribution) ...	7,438	...
Total ...	8,83,437	9,83,621

The Sone Canals are the only works in the circle the capital expenditure of which is chargeable to "49—Capital Expenditure not charged against

Revenue." The original capital estimate was closed on the 31st March 1891, and any work chargeable to capital which is now in hand is carried out under the rules laid down in Chapter XV of the Public Works Code. The works which were executed during the year were—planting trees at Dehri, the construction of permanent outlets on many distributaries, masonry crossings to carry village channels under district and other roads in nearly all parts of the Sone system, the Kunjee drainage cut in the Buxar Division, which was practically completed, several other smaller drainage projects which were completed, the construction of a quay wall at Nokha on the Buxar Canal, and several other works of less importance. The expenditure on any one of these numerous small works was in no case more than Rs. 5,000, except on the Kunjee drainage cut, on which Rs. 5,400 was expended. About Rs. 4,500 was spent on the Dehri plantations.

The outlay charged to the Capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in detail in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	4,696	2,035
(2) Main canal and branches ...	15,944	31,337
(3) Distributaries	49,311	79,312
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	11,361	57,728
Total Works ...	81,312	1,70,412
II.—Establishment	18,425	37,083
III.—Tools and plant	5,762	(—) 1,352
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...(—) 47,088	(—) 1,715
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,411	2,04,428
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	2,159	330
Net total ...	56,252	2,04,098

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year are shown in the following statement:—

DIVISION.	Name of Canal.	1892-93.		
		Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Eastern Sone ...	Eastern Main	7¼	...	9
	Patna	79	...	341¼
		86¼	...	350¼
Arrah	Arrah	65½	...	208
	Dumraon Branch	...	40¼	149
	Bihia Branch	...	31	112
		65½	71¼	469
Dehri Workshops ...	Western Main	9	...	...
Buxar	Western Main	12½	...	45¼
	Gurra Chowbey Branch ...	...	33	56
	Buxar	45¼	...	181¼
	Chowsa Branch	...	39½	106¾
	Total Sone Canals ...	57¾	77½	388¾
		218½	148¾	1,208

The area irrigated during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five-years' leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1891-92	48,103	177,308	1,196	234,791	13,325	474,723
1892-93	39,202	89,866	...	271,966	9,727	410,761

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as under:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	37·26	27·34
Buxar ditto, four ditto	36·87	22·29
Eastern Sone Division, three stations ...	37·29	29·57

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1892-93, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	6,541	3,812
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	2,80,579	2,58,649
	Transport service	...	1,155
IC.—	Compensation	...	28
II.—	Establishment	3,82,540	3,55,573
III.—	Tools and plant	28,031	28,843
	Total ...	6,97,691	6,48,060

The chief works were—a cattle bridge on the Sikrour distributary, a drainage cut bridge in the Arrah Division, a parallel channel on the left bank of the Chowsa Canal, a tahsil cutcherry at Noan on the Gurra Chowbey Canal, the renewal of eight wooden topped bridges on the Gurra Chowbey Canal, and some small syphons and culverts in the Buxar Division. The eastern main series of canals were closed for repairs from 28th March 1892 to 6th May, and the western main series from 6th to 17th May 1892.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	4,11,281	7,53,217	11,64,498	7,59,556	24,329	3,80,613
1889-90	3,80,613	7,52,788	11,33,401	8,16,394	35,225	2,81,782
1890-91	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728
1891-92	2,44,728	7,81,252	10,25,980	8,11,750	15,220	1,99,010
1892-93	1,99,010	8,91,632	10,90,642	9,68,070	10,423	1,12,149

Compared with 1891-92 the assessments and cash realizations show an increase of Rs. 1,10,380 and Rs. 1,56,320, respectively, while there has been a decrease of Rs. 4,797 and Rs. 86,861, respectively, in the sum remitted and the balance at the end of the year.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	106,788	58,04,029	52,412
1889-90 ...	104,390	49,36,564	50,315
1890-91 ...	114,996	65,25,714	56,704
1891-92 ...	129,147	70,06,595	57,291
1892-93 ...	98,525	57,32,365	50,030

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	7,59,556	8,16,394	6,44,718	8,11,750	9,68,070
Navigation	57,829	57,759	65,629	66,517	59,089
Miscellaneous	26,504	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214
Total ...	8,43,889	8,97,495	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,56,373
Less refunds of revenue ...	12,611	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792
Total receipts ...	8,31,278	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,52,581
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	7,42,619	6,80,959	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691
Indirect charges	51,813	48,971	48,813	49,780	53,556
Total charges ...	7,94,432	7,29,930	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247
Balance net revenue ...	36,846	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334

The increase in receipts during 1892-93 was due mainly to the increase in five-year leases.

Minor Works and Navigation.

The only works coming under this head for which capital and revenue accounts are kept in the Sone Circle are the Saran Canals, and no original works in connection with those canals were executed during the year.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals from and to end of the year 1892-93 is given below:—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.		During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,492	2,29,241	Maintenance and repairs ...	9,517	2,62,676
Miscellaneous and other receipts	34	8,067	Establishment ...	3,772	84,375
			Tools and plant ...	213	(—) 5,431
			Total ...	13,502	3,41,620
			Indirect charges ...	528	12,525
			Total charges ...	14,030	3,54,145
			Balance net revenue ...	(—)12,504	(—) 1,16,837
Total ...	1,526	2,37,303	Total ...	1,526	2,37,308

The expenditure on repairs during the year was Rs. 9,517, against Rs. 9,021 in the previous year.

Under the agreement with Mr. Donald Reid, which was in force during the year, the cost of the maintenance of the canal is refunded to Government by Mr. Reid up to a limit of Rs. 11,000 a year. The maintenance charges include the construction of two dams on the Ropan Chapsota and a good deal of silt clearance in certain channels. The area irrigated during the year by the Saran Canals is stated to be 3,560 acres only. The rainfall of the year was 48·82 inches.

Madhuban Canal.

The Teur weir was again damaged by the floods of the river, but not so badly as in the previous year; the repairs of it cost some Rs. 6,000. The maintenance of the canal itself was of a petty nature, the cost being about Rs. 1,000 only. The total expenditure on this canal, including establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 10,032, against Rs. 10,506 in the previous year. The area irrigated was measured as 4,895 acres, showing an increase of some 1,300 acres over the figures of the previous year. The receipts from canal produce and other sources amounted to Rs. 163, against Rs. 92 of the year before.

Agricultural Works.

Embankments under contract—

(*a*) Saran embankment.
(*b*) Champaran embankment.
(*c*) Tirhut embankment.

These are the three embankments of this class: they are on the Gandak river. No original works were carried out on them during the year, but they were efficiently maintained. The retired line at Fattehpur on the Champaran embankment commenced in the previous year was completed in 1892-93. Four sluices were completed. The expenditure on the embankments aggregated Rs. 94,143, the sum recoverable under the contract being Rs. 47,315.

Embankments not under contract—

(*a*) The Turki embankment in the Muzaffarpur district was maintained in an efficient state at a cost of some Rs. 5,300, which is considerably less than the amount spent in the previous year. The embankment is the cause of much dispute, and a strong force has to be maintained to guard it during the floods, when it is sometimes cut by those who do not approve of it. During 1892-93 there were no breaches.

(*b*) The Bazitpore and (*c*) Monghyr embankments were maintained for about Rs. 3,200 in an efficient condition.

(*d*) The Sukri embankment in the Gaya district was maintained during the year.

Agricultural Works (Contribution).

A weir to regulate the flood discharge across the Tetaria road at the upper end of the Turki embankment, estimated to cost some Rs. 20,000, was commenced during the year and good progress was made on it, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,438. The cost will be defrayed by the proprietors of an indigo factory, the lands of which are affected by floods. The project includes the raising of a portion of the Tetaria road, which is practically an extension of the Turki embankment.

General.

A high flood occurred in the Gandak river on the 29th August 1892: it was only nine inches below the highest on record at Chuttia, but no damage of any importance was done. There was no exceptional flood in the river Sone.

Provincial Railways.

In the summary of last year's report the changes to be introduced, under the new Provincial contract, on the 1st April 1892, in the relation of the Provincial Government to the railways which had been under its control up to that date were described. As the result of these changes, which have since been carried out, the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, the Bengal Central Railway, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, including the Tirhut Section and the Nalhati State Railway have been transferred to the direct control of the Government of India. This Government now exercises control over the following Railways only, viz.—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan ... ... } Open lines.
(2) Deoghur ... ... }
(3) Tarkessur ... ... }
(4) Kuch Bihar ... ... } Lines under construction.
(5) Bengal Duars ... ... }
(6) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway ... ... }

Matters connected with the acquisition of land for all railways in the Province are also dealt with by this Government.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage on 31st March 1893 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles, no additional length of railway having been opened during the year. Two sixty-feet spans plate girders of metre gauge State Railway type on masonry piers and abutments, with well foundations have been subsitituted for the timber trestle bridge over the Panchanai river at 3½ miles, also several minor bridges on brickwork piers and abutments on the Terai section have been completed.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 30,03,609, and inclusive of suspense Rs. 31,09,079.

Works in progress.—At Siliguri a carriage inspection pit has been completed and a weigh-bridge is in course of construction. A new upper story building has been constructed at Teendharia for the accommodation of the Locomotive office and stores godown, and some quarters have been erected for the native staff. A small station building, similar to that at Rungtong, has been put in hand at Gyabari, out-houses have been erected for the European staff at Kurseong, also quarters for the menial staff. At Toong arrangements are in progress to acquire a piece of land for a site for a small station building, and a new station building is in course of construction at Sonada, while the new station building at Ghoom has been completed.

Financial results.—The following table gives the results of the year's working of the line as compared with the previous year's:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Ratio of working expenses to gross earnings.	Rate of interest on capital per cent.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1891	30,59,693 2 3	Nil	51	152,371	2,28,233	3,77,155	Nil	7,999	6,13,387	3,53,357	2,60,030	57·60	8·49
1892	31,09,079 0 0	Nil	51	142,282	2,35,770	3,91,891	Nil	8,117	6,35,778	3,69,131	2,66,647	58·05	8·58

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1893.
Scale 1 Inch = 50 Miles or 1 inch = 80 Kilometres
REFERENCES
Railways open ..... shown thus
Do. under construction
Canals and Canalized Rivers
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
AGENCY
HILL TIPPERAH
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Bettiah
Motiharee
Bairagnia
Sectamarhee
Nirmala
Durbhunga
Forbesgunj
Darjeeling
Mal Bazar
Taikhoorea
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Kishanganj
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Kurigram
Mogulhat
Tura
Azamgarh
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Samastipur
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipore
Patna
Arrah
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Behar
Gya
Sasseram
Shergholly
Deoghur
Jumeerpore
Lucheeserai
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Maldah
Manihari
Bogra
Mymensingh
Serajgunj
Rampore Bauleah
Nya Doomka
Nahata
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Agartalla
Goalundo
Furreedpore
Comillah
Chandpur
Luckseem
Noakholly
Ruttun Pursa
Sandip Channel
Rangamatia
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan
Akyab
Daltonganj
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Khoodeah
Barakar
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Ranegunge
Soory
Giridh
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Jessore
Boggong
Khoolna
Burrisal
Barrackpore
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Howrah
Budge Budge
Tarakeshwar
Chandernagore
Midnapore
Chyebassa
Sonthalia
Pertabpur
Jaspur
Loharduggu
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Keonjhar
Balasore
Jellasore
Contai
Diamond Harbour
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Rupnarain R.
Subunreekha R.
Damoodar R.
Barakur R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanuddy R.
Angul
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Pooree
Bhundesar
Tura
Kurigram
Mymensingh
Bogra
Agartalla
Comillah
Chittagong
Akyab

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 6,13,387 in 1891 to Rs. 6,35,778 in 1892, or by Rs. 22,391, and the working expenses from Rs. 3,53,357 in 1891 to Rs. 3,69,131 in 1892. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 6,617, having risen from Rs. 2,60,030 to Rs. 2,66,647. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to 168½ and Rs. 5,927, respectively. This increase may be ascribed to the development of through 2nd class passenger traffic. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 24,580 tons to 28,397 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,77,155 to Rs. 3,91,891. The increases are mainly under the heads of coal and coke for the public, rice, liquors, provisions, salt and sugar. The decreases are under the heads of cotton piece-goods, oils, metals, and all other articles of merchandize.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were as follows:—

The increases were under the heads of "Locomotive expenses," "Carriage and wagon expenses," "General charges," and "Special and miscellaneous expenses," viz., Rs. 4,853, Rs. 8,671, Rs. 3,494, and Rs. 1,573 respectively; while the decreases were under the heads of "Maintenance of Way and Works" and "Traffic expenses." The increase under "Locomotive expenses" was due mainly to the maintenance of engines, and partly to the cost of water-supply at Siliguri for the past two years having been paid during the year, and the increase in the "carriage and wagon expenses" was chiefly under repairs to vehicles, many of the old vehicles having undergone thorough repairs, and also to the provision of new stock.

The amount of supervision charges of the Hill Cart road being less than that of the previous year, resulted in an increase in the "general charges," while the increase under the head of "Special and miscellaneous expenses" was due mainly to law charges. The decrease in the cost of "maintenance of way and works" was under the heads of materials for renewal of permanent-way and repairs of bridges.

Stores and rolling-stock.—The balance of stores at the close of the year was Rs. 1,05,469-9-9, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
General stores	79,399	6	2
Coal	11,272	0	0
Engineering	14,798	3	7
	1,05,469	9	9

The receipts and issues of stores during the year were Rs. 1,64,760-8-9 and Rs. 1,57,706-7-4, respectively. Two new engines and 20 goods vehicles have been sanctioned during the year.

Fares and rates.—No alteration was made in the fares during the year, nor any important reductions in the rates. The rates were, however, slightly reduced for Nipal cardamoms, return empties and raw copper.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was obtained from the Barakar Coal Company, Limited, delivered in wagons at Barakar at Rs. 3-4 per ton.

Accidents.—No serious accidents occurred during the year.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mean mileage open for traffic was 4·79, the same as at the end of the previous year.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on open line to 31st December 1892 on final heads exclusive of suspense was Rs. 2,86,179, and including suspense Rs. 2,88,329.

Works in progress.—There were no new works begun or in progress, nor lines under survey during the year.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year's are given in the following table:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Ratio of working expenses to gross earnings.	Rate of interest on capital per cent.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1891	2,81,180	Nil	4·79	14,450	28,382	2,659	Nil	124	31,165	15,736	15,429	50·49	5·46
1892	2,88,329	Nil	4·79	14,575	25,367	1,597	Nil	Nil	26,964	17,257	9,704	63·96	3·37

Traffic working.—There was a decrease in the gross earnings from Rs. 31,165 in 1891 to Rs. 26,964 in 1892, whilst the working expenses were higher by Rs. 1,521; thus the net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 5,725, having been reduced from Rs. 15,429 to Rs. 9,704. The decrease in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 24,740 and Rs. 3,015, respectively. The decrease is attributable to short crops when fewer pilgrims visit the shrine at Deoghur. The tonnage of goods carried decreased from 9,190 tons to 6,064 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 2,659 to Rs. 1,597. The fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 1,266, Rs. 290, Rs. 24, Rs. 288 and Rs. 164, under "Maintenance of way, works and stations," "Locomotive expenses," "Carriage and wagon expenses," "General charges," and "Interest account," respectively, and a decrease of Rs. 506 and Rs. 5 under "Traffic expenses" and "Store Department salaries and expenses," respectively. The increase under "Maintenance of works, way and stations" was owing to larger purchases of sleepers and more extensive repairs to bridges than in the previous year; the increase under "Locomotive expenses" was for repairs made to locomotives; the increase under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was for repairs to carriages and for a larger quantity of stores consumed under that head; the increase under "General charges" was due to solicitors' fees in connection with raising a loan of Rs. 5,000 on debenture; and the increase under "Interest account" was for paying interest on the said debenture. The decrease under "Traffic expenses" was due to a smaller quantity of stores being consumed and to smaller expenditure on handling goods, the traffic being small; while that under "Store Department salaries and expenses" was for fines imposed.

Fares and rates.—There was no change made in rates and fares during the last year.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was purchased from the Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

Accidents.—No accident to rolling-stock, passengers or to any servant of the Company occurred during the year.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The length of this line, which is worked by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company, is 22·23 miles. The total capital outlay to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 17,32,567. The financial results of the year's working, as compared with the previous year's, are given in the following table:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Ratio of working expenses to gross earnings.	Rate of interest on capital per cent.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1891	17,29,021	Nil	22·23	52,609	2,83,056	21,015	Nil	1,061	3,05,132	1,41,654	1,63,478	46·42	9·46
1892	17,32,567	Nil	22·23	51,794	2,68,399	24,312	Nil	963	2,93,674	1,38,837	1,54,837	47·28	8·94

KUCH BIHAR STATE RAILWAY.

General.—Work on this line, which is on a 2′ 6″ gauge, progressed satisfactorily during the year, though owing to frequent rainfall towards its close, and to the employment of a fraudulent contractor, the supply of bricks for bridging was interfered with, which is likely to result in a lamentable delay in the opening of the line. The earthwork thrown up during the previous year and at the beginning of the year under review, before the rains, also suffered considerable damage from floods, &c. A redistribution of the waterway originally provided was found necessary after observation of the effects of the floods on the embankment, resulting in a slight increase from 634 feet to 653 feet in the total amount of waterway. The rails have been laid over the whole length of the line as far as the Torsa; but in places where bridges have to be built the streams are crossed by diversions, and no stations have yet been constructed.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 2,67,382. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 1,41,754, and the expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 2,66,815, incurred principally on earthwork Rs. 59,543, permanent-way Rs. 1,16,232, and general charges Rs. 31,217.

BENGAL DUARS RAILWAY.

Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains experienced all over the Duars, construction work was carried on under great difficulties. Comparatively little damage was done to the banks, considering the heavy rainfall and the flood-level reached by all the rivers, which was the highest on record. Plate-laying, which was commenced on 5th April 1892, was temporarily stopped by heavy rainfall, causing a rise of four feet in the Tista river, across which all material has to be boated; it was, however, carried on in spite of difficulties during May, but had to be stopped on the 24th of that month at mile 13, within a mile of Latiguri station. Plate-laying was recommenced about the end of November, the rails laid to Mal Bazar, and the line opened for goods traffic to that station on the 13th January 1893. Chalsa and Latiguri stations were opened for goods traffic on the 15th January, and Deomoni station on the 6th March 1893. Ramshai station could not be opened for goods traffic till the 15th of the same month, as work was much delayed on account of sickness. The line to Mal Bazar will, it is hoped, be opened for passenger traffic about the middle of 1893, as also the branch from Latiguri to Ramshai. It has been found advisable for the present to abandon the portion of the line two miles in length from Ramshai to Tondu, owing to changes in the Jaldaka river, which did a large amount of damage during the rains. Surveys are being made with a view to a realignment of this portion. It is probable that the portion from Mal Bazar to Dam Dim will not be ready for passenger traffic before the rains, but will be opened for traffic in goods. The season 1892-93 has been most unfavourable for work both in Kuch Bihar and in the Duars. The unusual rainfall and extreme cold caused an abnormal amount of sickness even for the Duars. All the labour for the work has had to be imported, owing to the absence of local labour, and on more than one occasion the coolies dispersed, panic-stricken at the prevalence of fever. Owing to these difficulties, it has been found impossible to have the line ready for opening and working the traffic by the 27th April 1893, in terms of the contract between the Secretary of State and the promoters of the Company, and an extension of time up to 15th June 1894 has been asked for.

Assam-Bengal Railway.—The portion of this line which falls within Bengal comprises a length of about 175 miles passing through the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera. The necessary declarations for taking up the land have been published, and every effort is being made to push on the land acquisition work, for which purpose four Deputy Collectors are employed.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS.

Ranaghat-Krishnagar Railway.—On a consideration of the proposals put forward by the District Board of Nadia in regard to the construction of a railway

from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *viâ* Santipur, the Government of India have decided that as under the recent proposals of the Lower Bengal and East Indian Railway Companies any line in the direction of Katwa will in all probability take off from the East Indian Railway at Magra, the scheme for connecting Ranaghat with Krishnagar should take the form of a steam-tramway instead of a line of railway on the standard gauge. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these views are favourable to the finances of the District Board, and has recommended them to that body for acceptance, except as regards the short length of line between Ranaghat and the Choorni river (1½ miles), which His Honour thinks should be on the broad gauge, and should be constructed and worked by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities. The cost of this short length is estimated at Rs. 27,720, and the cost of the steam-tramway from the Choorni river to Krishnagar, a distance of 19 miles, may be taken roughly at Rs. 6,25,000. These figures do not provide for the cost of establishing and working the ferry at the Choorni. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been informed that if the District Board of Nadia will accept the modified scheme, the Chairman of the Board will be at liberty to raise a loan in the public market for the money required, and when this is settled, official arrangements will be made with the Eastern Bengal State Railway as to constructing and working the small section from Ranaghat to the Choorni river.

Sultanpur to Bogra Railway.—The construction of a line from the Sultanpur station on the Northern Bengal State Railway to connect it with the head-quarters of the Bogra district was advocated in 1891, when the Government of India was asked to sanction the project as a famine relief work, should it be found absolutely necessary to open some large work for the employment of famine-stricken labourers in the district. While admitting that there were grounds for believing in the utility of the project for protective purposes, the Government of India concluded that a sufficiently urgent case had not been made out for allowing the entry of the Sultanpur–Bogra Railway on the programme of famine relief works, nor could the Supreme Government hold out any hopes of providing funds for its construction as an ordinary project in the early future. Subsequently, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra in September 1892, it was suggested that the District Board of that place should take up the question and see whether they could afford to guarantee a certain percentage on the capital required for the construction, the line being worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on "Delhi–Kalka" terms. The matter was fully considered by the District Board, who have expressed their willingness to take the responsibility of guaranteeing interest at 4 or 4½ per cent. to any persons who may advance the capital necessary for its construction; but before deciding on any definite scheme for raising the money required and obtaining sanction, the District Board have asked to be furnished with certain data as to the terms they should offer to subscribers to the loan to be raised, and also the terms on which the Eastern Bengal State Railway will undertake to construct and work the line, and the exact sum of money that will be required for the purpose. While these negotiations were pending, an application was made to this Government by Mr. Franklin Prestage to be allowed to construct at the risk of a private Company the proposed line with an extension to Nya Sirajganj, and at the same time a communication was received from the Chairman of the Bogra District Board, intimating that it had been unanimously resolved that the proposals made by the Board should be temporarily withdrawn, pending the consideration by Government of Mr. Prestage's proposals. As it was obviously undesirable that the District Board should undertake the construction, when there was a chance of obtaining the requisite capital through a private Company, the Government of India were advised that if there is any prospect of an agreement being come to with Mr. Prestage, there is no reason why the work should not be entrusted to him. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, who have intimated to Mr. Prestage that the general question of the encouragement which can be given to the construction of such branches as the Sultanpur–Bogra line is under discussion, and until that has been settled, the Government of India are not prepared to decide on what terms the Eastern Bengal State Railway would work the proposed branch in question.

STEAM-TRAMWAYS.

Tarkessur–Magra Steam Tramway.—This undertaking, special reference to which was made last year in regard to its being of interest owing to the project having been started and being carried through by native agency, was in progress; land was being acquired and the earthwork, &c., gone on with where feasible.

Howrah–Ampta and Howrah–Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.—These two projects, which are connected with each other in so far as they both are to start from the same point and run over the Howrah Municipal conservancy line for some distance, were still under consideration, preparatory to the publication of the usual draft orders, authorising the promoters to proceed with their schemes. The draft orders were being revised in the light of certain requirements laid down by the Government of India.

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1892-93.

THE mileage of lines at the close of the year 1891-92 stood at 5,772; to this 337 miles were added during 1892-93, making a total of 6,109 miles at the end of the year. The mileage of wires at the close of the year under review was 22,019, being an increase of 1,546 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched from Government offices during the year was 647,636, which represents an increase of 36,996 messages over that of 1891-92. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted to Rs. 9,41,976-7-9.

The subjoined statement shows the number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1891-92, and the number opened and closed during 1892-93:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
Government offices	183	27	1	209
Railway and canal offices ...	336	18	3	351
Offices not open for paid messages	134	...	4	130
Total ...	653	45	8	690

The following are the names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

1. Akhoyapada.
2. Barakar Iron Works.
3. Entally.
4. Contai.
5. Damdim.
6. Daronda.
7. Darwani.
8. Dinbazar.
9. Domar.
10. Haldibari.
11. Jagatpur.
12. Jamalpur (Mymensingh).
13. Jharsogra.
14. Kendupatna.
15. Kurniva.
16. Madaripur.
17. Maharajganj.
18. Pakur.
19. Patiya.
20. Pillan's hát.
21. Ramgopalpur.
22. Rampur Hát.
23. Sabhar.
24. Satgachi.
25. Sherpur Town (Mymensingh).
26. Tangail.
27. Ukhara.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Calcutta Napit Bazar.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1893.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
Lines of Telegraph
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
BENGAL
BAY OF
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
BEHAR
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERAH
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
CHILKA LAKE
Balrampur
Gonda
Mankapur
Uakabazar
Bara Banki
Basti
Gorakhpur
Raebareli
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mogal Sarai
Nasirganj
Ahrazra
Chunar
Mirzapur
Sasseram
Tikari
Bela
Barun
Deoree
Buxar
Dildarnagar
Dumraon
Arrang
Jigapore
Patna
Hajipur
Chupra
Revelganj
Gopalganj
Hathuwa
Motiharee
Bettiah
Segowlie
Sitamarhi
Madhubani
Durbhunga
Samastipur
Pandoul
Narya
Pertabganj
Arrareah
Kursengunge
Kasba
Purneah
Barsoe
Dinagepore
Kiatiyar
Manihari
Sahebganj
Monghyr
Behar
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Tinpahar
Deoghur
Baidyanath
Pakur
Dumka
Nalhati
Madhupur
Jiagunj
Azimgunj
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Nattore
Rampore
Bauleah
Malda
Sultanpur
Bagura
Noagaon
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Mymensingh
Ramgopalpur
Sherpur
Tura
Lakhipur
Goalpara
Gauripur
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Mogalhat Dhubri
Rungpore
Parbatipur
Pulan's hat
Tonda
Siliguri
Panighata
Pankhabari
Kurseong
Darjeeling
Jalapahar
Kalimpong
Gantok
Gnalong
Pedong
Buxa Duar
Altipur Duar
Bagrakari
Lakhisarai
Jamalpur
Baidyanath
Burhee
Bagodhar
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Gobindpur
Barakar
Raneegunge
Asansol
Sitarampur
Beerbhoom
Dhkara
Saintha
Damudha
Coradah
Goalundo
Pubna
Sara
Futteedpore
Rajbari
Dacca
Comillah
Agartalla
Brayanganj
Megna R.
Sabhar
Muktagacha
Jhenaidah
Kushtia
Meherpur
Kooshtea
Jessore
Ranaghat
Madaripur
Feni
Noakholly
Backergunge
Khoolna
Bagerhat
Pirozpur
Jhalakati
Barisal
Chittagong
Maheshkhali
Patiya
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Akyab
Kaladan
Maungdaw
Naaf R.
Myed R.
Demagree
Lungleh
Fort Tregear
Banganati
Kumira
Barkhal
Bankoora
Burdwan
Sooapur
Cutwa
Bishnupur
Sonamukhi
Chandernagore
Serampore
Uttarpara
Howrah
Calcutta
Fort William
Shamnagar
Barrackpore
Tarakeshwar
Dum Dum
Sankrail
Tuberya
Midnapore
Garbetta
Ghatal
Chandrakona
Pachkura
Tumlook
Hooghly Pt.
Mutla
Port Canning
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Bhudruck
Akhoyapada
Jajpur
Chaudbali
Dharmsala
Alwa
Kendrapara
Kendupatna
Hukilata
False Point Light House
Jagatpur
Khorda
Piplee
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
New Port
To Berhampur
Chilka Lake
Bhimdesar
Sambalpur
Kemjhar
Raigurh
Raipur
Bilaspur
Chyebassa
Chakardharpur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
(Doranda)
Palamow
Daltonganj
Partabpur
Sunhat
Jashpur
Bisrampur
Pachete Hill
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmuni R.
Angul
Hooghly R.
Damoodar R.
Subarnrekha R.
Kunsabati R.
Rupnarain R.
Hingli R.
Ajai R.
Mor R.
Brahmaputra R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Gunduk R.
Nerbudda R.
Son R.
Tons R.
Sone R.
Koel R.
Kaimur Hills
Maharajgunj
Mozufferpore
Revelganj
Chupra
Hajipur
Patna
Arrang
Jigapore
Buxar
Dumraon
Dildarnagar
Agaon
Nasirganj
Mogal Sarai
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ahrazra
Sasseram
Tikari
Bela
Barun
Deoree
Sherghatty
Daltonganj
Palamow
Partabpur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
(Doranda)
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Chakardharpur
Chyebassa
Bilaspur
Raigurh
Raipur
Sambalpur
Kemjhar
Bhimdesar
Pachete Hill
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmuni R.
Angul
Hooghly R.
Damoodar R.
Subarnrekha R.
Kunsabati R.
Rupnarain R.
Hingli R.
Ajai R.
Mor R.
Brahmaputra R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Gunduk R.
Nerbudda R.
Son R.
Tons R.
Sone R.
Koel R.
Kaimur Hills

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

1.	Dhang	B. and N.-W. Ry.
2.	Hajipur	B. and N.-W. Ry.
3.	Chalsa	B.-D. Ry.
4.	Dahomoni	B.-D. Ry.
5.	Jalpaiguri	B.-D. Ry.
6.	Latiguri	B.-D. Ry.
7.	Mal	B.-D. Ry.
8.	Ramshai	B.-D. Ry.
9.	Damukdia Chur Ghát	E. B. S. Ry.
10.	Dilkoola	E. B. S. Ry.
11.	Kissenganj	E. B. S. Ry.
12.	Manora	E. B. S. Ry.
13.	Sodhani	E. B. S. Ry.
14.	Armenian Ghát	Cal. Port Commissioners' Ry.
15.	Chitpur	Cal. Port Commissioners' Ry.
16.	Dock junction	Cal. Port Commissioners' Ry.
17.	Jetty No. 4	Cal. Port Commissioners' Ry.
18.	Kidderpore	Cal. Port Commissioners' Ry.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

1.	Anaxpur	B. and N.-W. Ry.
2.	Pachamia	E. B. S. Ry.
3.	Raita	E. B. S. Ry.

The only head-quarters station in Bengal still unprovided with telegraphic communication is Daltonganj; but the question of extending the line from Ranchi to this place is under consideration.

A map is attached showing the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICE.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes those paid from district dâk funds and contributions received from Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	1891-92	1,390	4,299	1,957	424
	1892-93	1,413	4,369	2,011	411
Bihar	1891-92	568	598	703	204
	1892-93	565	600	700	210
Eastern Bengal...	1891-92	387	1,005	450	128
	1892-93	393	1,025	477	131
Total ...	1891-92	2,345	5,902	3,110	756
	1892-93	2,371	5,994	3,188	752

Postal Lines.

In the year 1892-93, 26,296 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial post-office and district dâk revenues, as compared with 25,798¼ miles existing in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 497¾ miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boats.	Steamers.	Total.
1891-92	2,405¼	122	19,539	3,732	25,798¼
1892-93	2,406	122	19,905	3,863	26,296

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1892-93 was 79,112,982 as compared with 74,611,940 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,501,042 articles, or over 6 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commission realised :—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	55,045	1,41,12,276	37,732
Value-payable...	620,270	64,81,280	1,19,320

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 26,696 insured for Rs. 84,21,883 were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 572,341, valued at Rs. 60,58,676, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under report as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1891-92	2,824,614	5,22,03,725	6,95,540	2,967,936	5,41,51,772	5,792,550	10,63,55,497	
1892-93	3,013,559	5,28,06,123	7,12,691	3,130,213	5,66,21,032	6,143,772	10,94,27,155	
Difference ...	+188,945	+602,398	+17,151	+162,277	+24,69,260	+351,222	+30,71,658	

Revenue money-orders.

In 1892-93, 180,922 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,31,709 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces comprising the Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Bengal Postal Circles. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 165,706 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 14,39,768. There was thus an increase of 15,216, or over 9 per cent. in the number, and of Rs. 1,91,941, or over 13 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders during the year under report.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 68,192 income-tax and other official money-orders, aggregating in value Rs. 12,64,623, were received for payment and paid by book transfer to treasuries in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 64,268, aggregating in value Rs. 11,03,798, received during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 3,924, or over 6 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,60,825, or over 14 per cent., in the value of these official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

The number of rent money-orders issued during the year under report in the Lower Provinces was 44,444 as compared with 40,447 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 3,967. The value of the rent money-orders issued was Rs. 5,70,390 as compared with Rs. 5,17,257 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 53,133. The commission realised was Rs. 9,513 as compared with Rs. 8,592 in the previous year.

A large number of rent money-orders were, as in previous years, refused by the payees, but the percentage of refusals on the total issues was less than in any previous year. The following are the figures for the past four years :—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders.	Percentage.
			Rs.	
1889-90	2,223	44	15,825	35
1890-91	8,953	38	76,794	28
1891-92	14,192	35	1,39,399	26
1892-93	14,894	33	1,41,444	24

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1892-93 was 4,075 as compared with 4,009 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5 shillings.

Savings bank.

The following figures show the transactions of postal savings banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	...	40,400
Number of accounts closed	...	21,297
Number of deposits	...	241,191
Amount of deposits	... Rs.	88,03,372
Number of withdrawals	...	143,771
Amount of withdrawals	... Rs.	74,52,503
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	...	163,198
Value of the accounts open at the close of the year	... Rs.	1,91,98,020

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value. Rs.
Purchased	... 127	72,300
Sold	... 9	5,400
Deposited	... 14	8,300

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal employés during the year was 54, amounting in value to Rs. 52,000, against 35 of the aggregate value of Rs. 43,500 in the previous year.

Three policies of the total value of Rs. 3,500 were paid.

A classification of the employés of the Post Office Department whose lives were insured during the year under report is given below:—

Post-master.	Sub-Post-masters.	Clerks.	Signaller.	Overseers.	Paid pro-bationer.	Postmen.	Total.
1	10	36	1	3	1	2	54

The number of policies granted to employés of the Telegraph Department during the year 1892-93 was 21, amounting to Rs. 43,000, as compared with 18, aggregating Rs. 33,000, granted in the previous year. One policy of Rs. 1,000 was paid during the year. A classification of the employés of the Telegraph Department whose lives were insured during the year under review is given below:—

Sub-Assistant Superin-tendent.	Telegraph Masters.	Account-ants.	Clerks.	Signaller.	Peon.	Total.
1	2	4	12	1	1	21

Privileged newspapers.

Seventy-seven newspapers adopted the system of cash pre-payment of postage known as the privileged publication system, and 60 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 185.

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

On the 1st April 1892, there were 142 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Twenty-five more combined offices were opened and none closed during the year, so that there were 167 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1893. The number of messages despatched was 161,424, and the total amount realised for

messages sent was Rs. 1,64,671. The cost of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 42,210, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,22,461, against Rs. 1,16,985 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 161,980 and 44,732 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 36 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 63 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 33 cases. One case was pending at the close of the year.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year there were 313 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these offices 189 were in Bengal, 93 in Bihar, and 31 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circles. During the year 6 new offices were opened and 4 closed, leaving 315 offices open at the close of the year. Of these 191 are in Bengal, 93 in Bihar, and 31 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle. Of the 438* district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 4 were withdrawn, while 14 boxes were set up in fresh localities. There were thus 448 letter-boxes at the close of the year, viz., 375 in Bengal, 69 in Bihar, and 4 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

The number of miles of district dâk runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,555¾ against 12,246 in 1891-92. The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,519,031 against 5,300,500, or an increase of 218,531 in the year 1892-93. The number of articles returned undelivered was 112,104 against 116,688 in the previous year.

* NOTE.—Last year four letter-boxes were omitted.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1892-93 *as compared with those of* 1891-92.

Heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,72,77,182	2,98,53,677	25,76,495	...
II.—Opium	6,01,28,946	6,15,27,862	13,98,916	...
III.—Salt	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	82,631	...
IV.—Stamps	37,75,116	38,86,366	1,11,250	...
V.—Excise	83,50,474	86,95,935	3,45,461	...
VII.—Customs	50,51,702	50,03,355	...	48,347
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,53,964	21,13,991	...	39,973
IX.—Forests	3,94,776	3,72,441	...	22,335
X.—Registration	6,67,157	7,16,900	49,743	...
XII.—Interest	14,15,552	15,39,366	1,23,814	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	1,74,113	1,75,456	1,343	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	23,580	89,316	65,736	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,78,211	2,78,891	1,00,680	...
Total ...	13,35,24,792	13,82,70,206	48,56,069	1,10,655

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was chiefly due to a deduction of Rs. 14,39,000 in the accounts of 1892-93 from the Provincial share of land revenue, on account of the lump adjustment settled in the new Provincial contract, and to an addition of Rs. 13,81,000 from the Imperial to the Provincial revenues, on account of certain adjustments in 1891-92 which have ceased with the new contract. The actual revenue realized under this head was comparatively smaller than that of the previous year in consequence of some failure to realize the current demand.

Opium.—The increase was due to the higher prices obtained at the sales. The average price realized in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,251 per chest, against Rs. 1,058 in 1891-92.

Salt.—The increase was due to larger clearances of salt from bond and from ship board.

Stamps.—The increase was due to a larger number of civil suits instituted during the year; to increased realizations in Calcutta on account of probate duty under Act VII of 1870; and to an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps for execution of deeds of sale, bonds, &c.

Excise.—The increase occurred chiefly under "License fees" and "Still-head duty," and was attributed to better settlements of shops.

Registration.—The improvement is attributed to the increased popularity of registration.

Interest.—The increase was due to the additional loans taken by the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Dock in 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Receipts in aid of superannuation.—The ordinary receipts under this head showed a falling off; but as the receipts from deduction for pension fund (Marine) were brought on the books of the Civil Department for the first time in 1892-93, the receipts of the year showed a small increase.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was partly due to the recovery in April 1892 of the value of stationery supplied to the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1891-92, and partly to recoveries of the value of supplies to local funds and municipalities and other independent bodies, which under the terms of the old contract have hitherto been credited to the Provincial revenues.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due to larger receipts on account of recovery of insurance and other charges on English stores.

DECREASE.

Customs.—The decrease was owing to the falling off in the exports of rice.

Assessed Taxes.—The falling off was attributed to larger collections of arrears in 1891-92.

Forests.—The revenue showed a decrease under the head "Timber and other produce removed both by Government agency and by consumers and purchasers."

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1892-93 *as compared with that of* 1891-92.

HEADS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,63,413	4,30,516	...	1,32,897
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,41,186	1,25,310	...	15,876
3. Land Revenue	...	12,06,418	12,06,418	...
4. Opium	1,85,68,709	1,59,75,500	...	25,93,209
6. Stamps	1,12,944	1,48,888	35,944	..
7. Excise	4,99,248	4,92,499	...	6,749
10. Assessed Taxes	90,014	92,044	2,030	...
11. Forests	2,10,235	1,90,646	...	19,589
12. Registration	3,41,737	3,63,102	21,365	...
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	22	42	20	...
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,14,429	1,20,283	5,854	...
18. General Administration	2,75,597	2,82,603	7,006	...
20. Police	44,310	...	...	44,310
23. Ecclesiastical	1,88,070	1,74,200	...	13,870
25. Political	56,308	53,532	...	2,776
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,56,990	41,987	...	5,15,003
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	11,99,894	11,88,103	...	11,791
28. Civil Furlough and absentee allowance	447	712	265	...
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,553	63,453	61,900	...
30. Stationery and Printing	18,51,530	17,23,178	...	1,28,352
32. Miscellaneous	33,812	15,603	...	18,209
Total ...	2,48,50,448	2,26,88,619	13,40,802	35,02,631

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease :—

INCREASE.

Land Revenue.—Under the new Provincial contract the survey and settlement charges have been made Imperial.

Stamps.—The increase was nominal, and was due to the adjustment under this head, under the terms of the new Provincial contract, of the cost of plain paper for use with court-fee stamps, the charges on account of which were heretofore adjusted under head "30. Stationery and Printing."

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to larger expenditure under allowances and contingencies.

Registration.—The increase was under "Commissions to Registrars and Sub-Registrars," and was due to larger receipts during the year.

Interest on other obligations.—The increase was due to larger payments on account of Presidency Savings Bank deposits and State Railway Provident Institutions.

General Administration.—Under the new contract the charges on account of "Civil offices of account and audit" have been made wholly Imperial, whereas a share, amounting to $\frac{3}{19}$ths of the cost of the general establishment, was formerly charged to Provincial.

Superannuations.—The increase was due to the adjustment under this head of charges on account of Marine Department pensions which were formerly adjusted in the books of the Military Department.

DECREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The decrease was partly owing to a special refund in 1891-92 to the Maharaja of Dumraon for repayment of Government revenue, and partly to smaller refunds in 1892-93 under Salt and Customs.

Assignments and Compensations.—Larger payments were made in 1891-92 on account of arrear pensions in lieu of resumed lands.

Opium.—The decrease was due to a smaller outturn in 1892-93.

Excise.—The decrease was chiefly owing to smaller outlay on the construction and repairs of distillery buildings and on rewards.

Forests.—The decrease was chiefly due to smaller outlay on account of demarcation, improvement, and extension of forest and timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.

Police.—Under the new contract the charges on account of Railway Police have been made entirely Provincial from 1892-93.

Ecclesiastical.—Larger savings were made under Salaries of Chaplains of the Church of England.

Political.—The small decrease was due chiefly to smaller expenditure in connection with the Sikhim Mission.

Scientific and other Departments.—The high charge in 1891-92 was on account of census operations in Bengal.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was due to lapses.

Stationery and Printing.—The expenditure in 1891-92 was exceptionally high owing to the quantities of paper required for the printing of census forms.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was due chiefly to smaller expenditure on account of remittances of treasure resulting from the extension of the system of reserving locally the surplus of the treasuries on which bills were drawn, and the surpluses of treasuries adjacent to them.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following statement contains a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna with the public; they also exclude the similar transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and of the Reserve treasury. The transactions between the Bank and Reserve treasury and other treasuries are, however, included:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from	Issues to
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal	20,12,525	70,42,205
(2) Reserve treasury	...	1,39,48,585
(3) Other treasuries	12,245	12,245
(4) Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle, Rs. 2,94,02,040 / Foreign „ „ 2,98,635	2,97,00,675	1,26,68,925
(5) Public in exchange for silver ...	92,05,495	70,13,940
(6) Public in exchange for notes of other values	9,13,440	9,13,440
Total ...	4,18,44,380	4,15,99,340
Opening balance ...	45,71,180	...
Closing „ ...	...	48,16,220
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,64,15,560	4,64,15,560

It will be seen from the above statement that the stock of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 45,71,180 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 48,16,220 at the close, showing an increase of Rs. 2,45,040. The aggregate balance in coin and notes on the 1st April 1892 was Rs. 1,75,99,905, and on the 1st April 1893 Rs. 1,56,12,646. A larger proportion of the total cash balance was therefore held in notes on the latter date, while the extension of the system of temporary currency chests is leading to a gradual decrease in the total cash balance held in Government treasuries.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries in the statement given above :—

(1) *Bank of Bengal.*—The receipts in the Bank of Bengal, amounting to Rs. 20,12,525, represent the value of notes supplied to district treasuries on indents to meet local requirements. In comparison with the year 1891-92 there was an increase of Rs. 3,12,025 in the total value of notes supplied to the district treasuries. The treasuries to which the larger supplies were chiefly made were Bankura, Hooghly, Tippera, Gaya and Cuttack. The issues to the Bank of Bengal represent the value of notes remitted to the Bank under standing orders by the treasuries at Howrah and the 24-Parganas, the Calcutta Collectorate, and the Calcutta Income-tax treasury. The remittances, amounting to Rs. 70,42,205, show a decrease of Rs. 1,07,750, as compared with those of 1891-92, Rs. 71,49,955.

(2) *Reserve Treasury.*—The issues to the Reserve treasury represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all district treasuries, and form part of the process by which the cash surplus of the province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year, Rs. 1,39,48,585, show a decrease of Rs. 6,17,515 as compared with those of the preceding year, Rs. 1,45,66,100.

(3) *Other treasuries.*—The transactions under this head represent the remittances from and to the 24-Parganas and Sunderbans treasuries, as under standing orders the Sunderbans treasury obtains its supply of funds from and remits its surplus to the 24-Parganas treasury.

Transactions with the public, heads (4), (5) *and* (6).—The figures representing the transactions under these heads for the five years 1888-89 to 1892-93 are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
RECEIPTS.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues, &c.	2,70,25,540	2,68,61,395	2,46,81,995	2,90,01,185	2,97,00,675
From the public in exchange for silver.	70,87,675	85,50,425	89,57,140	96,76,165	92,05,495
From the public in exchange for notes of other values.	8,85,725	8,88,655	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440
Total ...	3,49,98,940	3,63,00,475	3,44,59,770	3,95,40,385	3,98,19,610
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of Government dues.	1,17,21,860	1,26,53,350	1,09,29,215	1,20,11,010	1,26,68,925
Ditto in exchange for silver.	61,54,495	64,70,255	66,48,815	62,54,025	70,13,940
Ditto in exchange for notes of other values.	8,85,725	8,88,655	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440
TOTAL ...	1,87,62,080	2,00,12,260	1,83,98,665	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305

Notes received in payment of Government dues.—From the above it will be seen that the receipts from the public in payment of Government dues have been largest in 1892-93. The receipts as compared with those of 1891-92 show an increase of Rs. 6,99,490. The largest amount of notes received was by the Purnea treasury, which received over six lakhs.

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims.—The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims was also greater than that of the years since 1888-89, excepting 1889-90, in which year it closely followed that of 1892-93. The issues as compared with those of 1891-92 show an increase of Rs. 6,57,915.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The value of the notes received from the public in exchange for silver, exceed that of all years prior to 1891-92, but are less than that of 1891-92 by Rs. 4,70,670. The treasuries which received the largest amounts in currency notes in exchange for silver were Rangpur and Hooghly, which received over seven lakhs each; Gaya and Muzaffarpur received over six lakhs each, and Jessore over five lakhs. The smallest amount exchanged was by Patna, Rs. 2,510.

Issue of notes for silver.—The value of notes issued to the public for silver was the highest on record since 1888-89, and shows an increase of Rs. 7,59,915 in comparison with 1891-92. The treasuries at which the largest amounts in notes were issued for silver are Gaya and Muzaffarpur, which issued over five lakhs each. Midnapore issued over four lakhs and Dumka over three lakhs. The other treasuries issued less than three lakhs. The smallest value issued was Rs. 6,545 at Noakhali.

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The receipts and issues of notes in exchange for notes of other denominations exceed those of all years. Since 1888-89, the largest transactions noticeable in the year under report were at the treasuries at Darjeeling, Hooghly, Murshidabad and Muzaffarpur.

Aggregate transactions.—The aggregate receipts of notes from the public, both in payment of Government dues and in exchange, were largest in Hooghly and Burdwan, the receipts in notes at these two treasuries being 23 and 22 lakhs respectively. At Purnea the value of the notes received was 19 lakhs, at Muzaffarpur, Midnapore, Rangpur, and Nadia, 16, 15, 13, and 12 lakhs respectively, while Murshidabad, Dinajpur and Mymensingh received 11 lakhs each.

With regard to the issues, they were largest at Hooghly, amounting to 17 lakhs. Midnapore and Muzaffarpur issued 12 lakhs each, Purnea 10 lakhs, and Nadia and Murshidabad nine lakhs each. All the other treasuries issued below eight lakhs each.

In the statement annexed is shown the proportion between the note receipts and issues and the cash transactions of each district of the Province, excluding the transactions of the Calcutta Collectorate and of the 24-Parganas, Sunderbans, Howrah and Income-tax treasuries, which are influenced by the proximity of the Currency Office. The largest percentage of notes received was by Darjeeling, 51 per cent. Purnea stands next with 48; Nadia received 37 per cent., Jalpaiguri 35, Hooghly 32, Murshidabad 29, Malda, Manbhum, and Monghyr 28 per cent. each, Muzaffarpur 27, Birbhum 23, Bhagalpur, Dinapore, and Burdwan 21 per cent. each. All the other treasuries received below 20 per cent. each. The smallest amounts were received by Noakhali and Tippera, ·08 per cent. and ·2 per cent. respectively.

The percentage of issues of notes to total issues was 47 per cent. at Purnea, at Nadia 30 per cent., at Palamau 28 per cent., at Khulna 26, and at Bhagalpur and Midnapore 21 per cent. each. In all the other treasuries the notes issued were below 20 per cent. of the total.

Statement showing cash and notes received from and issued to the public, and percentage of receipts and issues during the year 1892-93.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	64,59,256	17,55,740	21·37	46,67,065	3,20,540	6·43
Birbhum	16,20,564	4,94,985	23·4	7,10,735	1,74,230	19·69
Bankura	15,20,548	85,140	5·3	11,55,980	1,83,295	13·69
Midnapore	44,88,493	10,13,820	18·43	22,52,283	6,34,890	21·99
Hooghly	29,07,198	14,30,955	32·99	23,74,549	14,62,875	38·12
Howrah	4,34,048	3,54,075	44·93	1,38,859	86,170	38·29
24-Parganas	37,08,084	20,91,175	36·06	28,01,553	14,36,715	33·9
Sunderbans	2,892	3,285	53·18	10,683	4,455	29·43
Calcutta Collector	23,53,482	59,98,770	71·82	1,27,533	...	...
Calcutta Income-tax	7,61,011	5,78,300	43·18	27,587	...	...
Nadia	15,77,434	9,50,610	37·6	14,76,496	6,58,315	30·84
Murshidabad	20,28,008	8,75,875	29·16	21,89,011	5,16,490	19·09
Jessore	23,53,841	1,59,730	6·35	12,27,257	2,97,135	19·49

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Khulna	23,67,977	4,14,110	14·88	8,39,895	3,09,045	26·89
Rajshahi	21,85,451	3,61,565	14·2	10,94,842	2,65,430	19·51
Dinajpur	28,91,910	7,99,240	21·65	11,75,942	1,11,745	8·68
Jalpaiguri	15,87,776	8,56,965	35·05	29,75,916	2,07,145	6·56
Darjeeling	6,38,639	6,75,485	51·39	20,51,760	2,82,015	12·08
Rangpur	28,78,876	5,44,100	15·89	16,07,286	1,42,560	8·15
Bogra	17,27,210	94,240	5·17	5,72,573	63,265	9·95
Pabna	17,24,219	1,74,860	9·21	56,35,890	1,18,185	2·05
Dacca	33,64,209	49,755	1·46	35,83,860	21,315	·59
Mymensingh	42,48,615	9,74,455	18·66	39,65,645	1,63,240	3·95
Faridpur	17,28,439	1,70,800	8·99	15,58,338	1,33,455	7·89
Backergunge	41,11,463	6,65,620	13·93	23,56,852	1,66,440	6·6
Tippera	38,70,856	9,015	·2	17,54,159	1,22,610	6·53
Noakhali	26,09,644	200	·08	9,00,235	1,15,695	11·39
Chittagong	39,97,508	3,54,050	8·14	46,67,900	3,69,655	7·34
Patna	43,17,151	18,150	·42	49,80,147	10,320	·21
Gaya	41,23,404	2,78,165	6·32	49,26,981	1,72,365	3·38
Shahabad	35,40,258	4,97,380	12·32	44,91,719	3,44,790	7·6
Saran	32,07,895	6,20,425	16·21	43,47,676	3,16,795	6·79
Champaran	16,90,506	2,33,365	12·13	14,96,929	79,845	5·06
Muzaffarpur	24 25,292	9,07,075	27·22	23,63,960	5,77,985	19·64
Darbhanga	25,80,095	4,89,650	15·95	18,73,901	1,83,110	8·9
Monghyr	18,83,135	7,56,520	28·66	16,88,096	3,91,905	18·85
Bhagalpur	21,73,341	6,02,710	21·71	12,59,934	3,36,235	21·07
Purnea	16,27,485	15,37,175	48·57	7,53,405	6,83,960	47·58
Malda	9,60,057	3,87,490	28·75	7,40,505	90,660	10·91
Dumka	16,26,892	2,52,935	13·45	13,19,402	1,30,415	8·99
Cuttack	36,49,241	3,11,635	8·56	39,80,758	3,75,810	8·63
Balasore	13,86,966	75,450	5·16	12,63,313	86,075	6·37
Puri	13,96,598	81,570	5·52	12,52,799	89,215	6·65
Hazaribagh	12,52,123	1,50,125	10·71	14,28,959	76,575	5·09
Lohardaga	15,91,420	40,900	2·51	11,33,610	1,24,070	9·86
Palamau	4,46,568	73,280	14·1	1,09,154	44,530	28·98
Manbhum	9,41,279	3,74,860	28·48	8,77,564	1,36,675	13·46
Singhbhum	5,08,575	1,12,780	18·55	4,54,330	82,315	15·34

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of provincial services for 1892-93 as compared with those of 1891-92 :—

RECEIPTS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	EXPENDITURE.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	24,72,000	23,53,000	Direct demand on the Revenue—		
			1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,54,000	1,74,000
			2. Assignments and compensations	1,66,000	1,84,000
Principal Heads of Revenue—			3. Land Revenue	41,14,000	33,76,000
			5. Salt	52,000	1,24,000
			6. Stamps	3,39,000	4,47,000
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,00,21,000	99,80,000	7. Excise	1,66,000	1,64,000
{ Adjustments	+13,81,000	−13,36,000	8. Provincial rates	4,34,000	4,34,000
III.—Salt	1,11,000	84,000	9. Customs	5,19,000	5,40,000
IV.—Stamps	1,13,25,000	1,16,59,000	10. Assessed taxes	90,000	92,000
V.—Excise	27,83,000	28,99,000	11. Forests	2,10,000	1,91,000
VI.—Provincial rates	45,25,000	46,16,000	12. Registration	3,42,000	3,63,000
VII.—Customs	57,000	50,000			
VIII.—Assessed taxes	21,54,000	21,14,000	Total ...	65,86,000	60,89,000
IX.—Forests	3,95,000	3,72,000			
X.—Registration	6,67,000	7,17,000	13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,01,000	1,24,000
Total ...	3,34,19,000	3,11,55,000	15. Post-office	4,000	7,000
XII.—Interest	1,18,000	1,42,000	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
			18. General Administration ...	16,16,000	16,37,000
XIII.—Post-office	.....	2,000	19. Law and Justice. { Courts of Law ...	84,83,000	85,23,000
			{ Jails ...	20,22,000	21,19,000
Receipts by Civil Department—			20. Police	59,62,000	58,47,000
			21. Marine	9,42,000	9,44,000
XIV.—Law and Justice—			22. Education	25,52,000	25,37,000
			24. Medical	15,67,000	16,13,000
Courts of Law	8,81,000	8,68,000	25. Political	34,000	18,000
Jails	9,28,000	9,19,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,13,000	3,41,000
XVII.—Police	4,49,000	2,42,000			
XVIII.—Marine	2,65,000	2,20,000	Total ...	2,34,91,000	2,35,79,000
XIX.—Education	5,95,000	5,66,000			
XX.—Medical	1,47,000	1,70,000	Miscellaneous—		
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,96,000	1,90,000	29. Superannuation, &c.	16,00,000	17,03,000
			30. Stationery and Printing ...	13,36,000	13,56,000
Total ...	41,61,000	38,75,000	32. Miscellaneous	2,95,000	2,12,000
			Total ...	32,31,000	32,71,000
Miscellaneous—					
			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
XXII.—Receipt in aid of superannuation	1,27,000	78,000	33. Famine relief	...	1,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,57,000	1,15,000	37. Construction of Railways ...	8,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,36,000	8,29,000			
			Railways (Revenue account)—		
Total ...	11,20,000	10,22,000	38. State Railways—		
			Working expenses ...	1,04,88,000	...
Railways—			Interest on debt	36,99,000	...
			40. Subsidized Companies—		
XXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)	1,60,40,000	31,06,000	Land, &c.	1,000	25,000
			41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	76,000	...
Irrigation—			Total ...	1,42,64,000	25,000
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	16,03,000	18,88,000	Irrigation—		
			42. Major works—		
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—			Working expenses	13,54,000	13,95,000
			Interest on debt	24,03,000	24,23,000
By Public Works Department	8,18,000	7,54,000	43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Civil Department ...	1,18,000	1,25,000	By Public Works Department	15,60,000	13,94,000
			By Civil Department ...	15,000	5,000
Total ...	25,39,000	27,67,000	Total ...	53,32,000	52,17,000
Buildings and Roads—			Buildings and Roads—		
			45. Civil Works—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—			By Public Works Department	38,80,000	27,24,000
			By Civil Department... ...	1,45,000	1,81,000
By Public Works Department ...	1,61,000	1,63,000			
By Civil Department ...	2,44,000	2,30,000	Total ...	40,25,000	29,05,000
			Contributions	8,79,000	12,50,000
Total ...	4,05,000	3,93,000	Total ...	5,79,21,000	4,24,68,000
			Closing balance	23,53,000	23,47,000
Total ...	5,78,02,000	4,24,62,000			
			GRAND TOTAL ...	6,02,74,000	4,48,15,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,02,74,000	4,48,15,000	"Excess of expenditure over receipts" (−)	(−)1,19,000	(−)6,000

The year 1892-93 was the first year of a new contract with the Government of India which was made for another period of five years, commencing from 1st April 1892. No material change took place in the system of decentralization, but the contract was made a consolidated one for all provincial revenue and expenditure, and not as hitherto a collection of separate assignments for each head. The following changes were made in the Provincial receipts and charges. The cost of surveys and settlements under Land Revenue, which under the last contract was entirely Provincial, has been made Imperial, with the reservation that, if the recoveries on account of the survey and settlement operations in Bihar fall short of the total expenditure recoverable from the zamindars and raiyats, the difference will be charged to the Provincial Revenues. The whole of the general establishment of the Accountant-General was made Imperial, but the charges of the Examiner of Local Accounts and his establishment are to continue to be Provincial. The cost of plain paper used with court-fee stamps is now charged under "6—Stamps" instead of, as in the past, under "30—Stationery." All police charges, including Railway Police, were made Provincial. The salaries and allowances of officers on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department are Imperial, but all other charges of that department were made Provincial. Inter-provincial adjustments were forbidden. The Nalhati and the Tirhut State Railways were made Imperial, while the net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway system are now divided equally between the Imperial and the Provincial Revenues. It was also decided that the Government of Bengal will not exercise any administrative or financial powers in regard to railways. The capital expenditure on the Hijili Tidal Canal required to complete the work are advanced from Imperial funds, the Provincial Government paying interest as before. After making allowance for all these alterations, the Government of India adopted the following figures as the estimates of the total Provincial revenue and expenditure for the new contract:—

	Rs.
Revenue from all sources	4,24,93,000
Total Provincial expenditure	4,10,54,000
Surplus	14,39,000

The Government of India decided to appropriate this surplus (Rs. 14,39,000) to the Imperial revenues through the Land Revenue head, leaving the province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal.

Receipts.—The decrease under *Land Revenue* collections occurred chiefly in the districts of Purnea, Shahabad, Faridpur and Midnapore in consequence of non-realisation of current demands. The decrease under *Adjustments* was caused by the deduction of Rs. 14,39,000 from the Provincial share of land revenue under the new contract as stated above. The adjustments for which an addition of Rs. 13,81,000 was made in the accounts of 1891-92 have now ceased. The decrease under *Salt* was due to the quantity bonded during the year being less, and to a general reduction of the stock kept at the golahs during the year in consequence of the consumption during the year being greater than the importation. The provincial receipts from *Stamps* amounted to Rs. 1,16,59,000, against Rs. 1,13,25,000 in 1891-92. The increase is attributed to the increase in the number of civil suits, and in the number of deeds of sale, bonds, leases, &c., executed owing to the failure of crops and consequent dearness of food-grains. The increase under *Excise* occurred almost entirely under the heads "License fees" and "Still-head Duty," owing to better settlements; the receipts of the year show an increase of 3·5 per cent. over those of the previous year. The percentage of arrear collections of both *Road and Public Works Cesses* on arrear demand was 80·9, that of current collections on current demand, 84·9, and that of total collections on current demand, 102·2. The year therefore closed with a smaller arrear balance than that with which it opened. The revenue from *Assessed taxes* showed a decrease of 1·8 per cent. against an increase of 1·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in the collection of arrear demand. The improvement under *Registration* was due to the increased

popularity of registration coincident with the advancement in education, and a more extended knowledge of the law. The details under *Interest* are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators	25,000	26,000
„ II.—Interest on advances under special loans	6,000	4,000
„ III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities ...	10,000	18,000
„ IV.—Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations	18,000	29,000
Interest on Government securities	13,000	13,000
Miscellaneous	46,000	52,000
Total ...	1,18,000	1,42,000

The receipts under *Law and Justice* (*Courts of Law*) in 1891-92 included a special credit of Rs. 58,000 from court-fees realised in cash. The decrease under *Police* was chiefly owing to the creation of an excluded local fund for the village police in Chota Nagpur. The decrease under *Marine* occurred under Pilotage receipts, the collections under which head fluctuate and depend on the amount of tonnage visiting the port of Calcutta. The increase under *Medical* arose partly from the enhancement of the rate of recovery from the Hospital Port-dues fund for charges incurred on account of seamen sent to hospital, and partly to larger receipts from paying patients. The receipts under the head *Scientific and other Minor departments* in 1891-92 included a special credit of Rs. 30,000 paid by Babu Shew Bux Bagla towards the establishment of a veterinary school and hospital for cattle, while those for 1892-93 included a special credit of Rs. 25,000 paid by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay for the same purpose. The high actuals under *Superannuation* in 1891-92 were caused by the recovery of arrear contributions for pensions and gratuities received on account of employés of District Boards whose services had been declared to be qualifying for pension. The larger receipts under *Stationery and Printing* in 1891-92 were due to a special credit of Rs. 19,000 on account of value of census forms supplied to other Governments, as well as to the recoveries for the value of supplies of stationery to local funds and municipalities, which under the terms of the old contract were credited to the Provincial revenues, but are now credited to Imperial from 1892-93.

The Nalhati and the Tirhut State Railways have now been made Imperial, and the Provincial revenues only get half the net receipts from the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and this accounts for the decrease under *State Railways*. The direct receipts from *Irrigation Major Works* amounted to Rs. 18,88,000, against Rs. 16,03,000 in 1891-92. The increase occurred mainly in the Orissa and Sone Canals, being accounted for by the successful realization of the current and arrear demands. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation* occurred chiefly in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, owing to the general depression of trade, and partly also in the Nadia Rivers, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the entrance channel, and a decline in the trade in food-grains and oilseeds.

Expenditure.—The increase under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was chiefly under Stamps, and was caused by larger refunds made on account of spoilt stamps and compromised suits. The increase under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to larger arrear payments of Malikana. Under the terms of the new contract the survey and settlement charges have been made Imperial with effect from the 1st April 1892, which accounts for the smaller expenditure under *Land Revenue*. The excess charges under *Salt* in 1892-93 are accounted for by a special payment of Rs. 75,000 as an honorarium to Mr. Kilby for his patent salt-weighing scales. The increase under *Stamps* was nominal, and was due to the adjustment under this head of the cost of plain paper for use with court-fee

stamps, the charges on account of which were formerly adjusted under the head "30—Stationery and Printing." The increase under *Customs* was caused by the charges for the construction of a steam-launch for the Calcutta Custom House to replace the *Viper*. The increase under *Registration* occurred almost entirely in the charges for commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars, as a necessary consequence of the increased receipts.

The increase under *Interest* was caused by the larger advances made in the year. The increase under *General Administration* was due partly to the appointment of an Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division for a longer period, and partly to privilege leave absences. The increase under *Law and Justice* (*Courts of Law*) was due to increased charges on account of salaries of Munsifs and their establishments consequent on revisions made in the Bengal Judicial Service and in the ministerial establishments of Civil Courts. The increase under *Jails* occurred partly under jail manufactures and partly under rations, &c., on account of the increase in the jail population and the high price of food-grains. The decrease under *Police* is accounted for by the localization of village police charges in the Chota Nagpur Division, which led to the formation of the Village Chaukidari Fund and the Road Patrol Fund. The increase under *Medical* was caused partly by larger expenditure for the diet and clothing of patients in the General and Campbell Hospitals, and partly by larger outlay for medical stores for the Medical College and General Hospitals. The charges under the head "Durbar presents and allowances to vakils" were unusually small in 1892-93, and hence there was a decrease under *Political*. The cost for the maintenance of the newly-established Veterinary School and Hospital and the charges in connection with Indian Factories' Act appeared for the first time in the accounts of 1892-93, and this led to an increase under *Scientific and other Minor Departments*. The expenditure under the head *Superannuation* continued to increase yearly owing to the amount of the new pensions exceeding the lapses from deaths and transfers to other Provinces. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was partly due to larger payments on account of freight, packing cases, and contingencies consequent on larger supplies of stationery to Settlement Officers in Bengal and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of the Central Provinces, and of Burma, and partly to increased charges in Government presses. Against these increases there was a decrease under the head *Stationery supplied from central stores*, owing to the transfer to the head of *Stamps* of the cost of plain paper for use with court-fee stamps already mentioned above. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was due partly to a smaller donation on account of the Calcutta Nurses' Institution, and partly to a special adjustment of Rs. 42,000, being the amount of irrecoverable balance of embankment advances written off in the accounts of 1891-92.

Under the terms of the new Provincial contract the Provincial Government has no longer to bear the charges for interest on the capital outlay on State Railways. The sum of Rs. 25,000 for *Subsidized Company's Land, &c.*, represents the cost of land made over to the Duars Railway Company free of charge. The increase in the working expenses of *Irrigation Major Works* was caused partly by heavier charges for the collection of revenue, and partly by increased cost in the maintenance and repairs of the Orissa and Sone Canals. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation* occurred chiefly in the Capital expenditure on remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal, the charges in 1892-93 having amounted to Rs. 38,319, against Rs. 2,34,918 in 1891-92. The decrease under *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department* was chiefly due to the smaller amount available for public works, and partly also to the transfer of the cost of the maintenance and construction of several works to local agencies, the funds for the latter having been transferred to the Civil Department under *Contributions to Local* by a reduction of the Public Works grant. The increase under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Department* was caused by the adjustment under this head of the following charges:—(*a*) the cost for the purchase of the cantonment ground at Lebong spur, (*b*) Government share of the cost for the construction of a new circuit-house at Dhenkanal, and (*c*) charges for the repairs of the Buxa-Chamba Road.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1892-93:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Fund	22,61,899	86,88,609	1,09,50,508	84,80,130	24,70,378
District Road Fund	80,416	2,55,735	3,36,151	2,49,036	87,115
District Road Account	58,401	1,74,596	2,32,997	1,73,174	59,823
District Post Fund	2,01,265	4,53,681	6,54,946	3,71,181	2,83,765
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	14,720	14,720	14,720	.....
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ...	.....	27,774	27,774	22,182	5,592
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	.....	1,65,528	1,65,528	1,78,194	(—)12,666
Road Patrol Fund	.....	35,467	35,467	33,620	1,847
Total ...	26,01,981	98,16,110	1,24,18,091	95,22,237	28,95,854

The "District Fund" existed, as in the previous year, in the thirty-eight districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts was the account in the treasury overdrawn during the year, and in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran the surplus balances exceeded one lakh. During the year the District Board of Darbhanga took from Government a loan of Rs. 2,80,000 to meet the expenditure on Famine Relief in 1891-92 and 1892-93, which was adjusted in the accounts of 1892-93. The question of making a grant-in-aid of this expenditure from the Provincial revenues is under consideration, and when the financial position of Government for the current year has been reviewed and ascertained, it will be decided what portion of the sum granted will be treated as a contribution and what portion as a loan which the Board will have to repay. The District Board of Dinajpur also drew an instalment of Rs. 30,000 out of the loan of two lakhs sanctioned from the Provincial loan account in 1890-91 for bridging certain roads in the district, thus bringing up the total of instalments drawn to Rs. 1,10,000.

The "District Road Fund" existed in the five districts in which the Bengal Cess Act of 1880 is still in force and to which the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 has not been extended, viz., Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Darjeeling, and Palamau, which last has been separated from Lohardaga and made into a separate district from 1st April 1892. The opening and closing balances of the Funds for 1892-93 were:—

	Opening balance.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	20,306	10,316
Hazaribagh	23,991	36,973
Lohardaga	29,554	20,914
Palamau	...	15,063
Manbhum	6,565	3,849
Total ...	80,416	87,115

The "District Road Account" existed in Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to which the Cess Act has not been extended. The receipts of the fund were not sufficient to meet the expenditure, and they were as usual supplemented by contributions from Provincial revenues. The amount so contributed during the year under report was Rs. 90,348, namely, Rs. 57,580 to the Sonthal Parganas, Rs. 22,014 to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Rs. 10,754 to Singhbhum.

The balance of the "District Post Fund" increased from Rs. 2,01,265 to Rs. 2,83,765. In the orders of Government, General Department, No. 3740, dated the 23rd December 1892, the zamindari dak cess has been fixed for five years, from the 1st January 1893 to the 31st December 1897, at a somewhat lower rate than that hitherto levied, and it is intended that the surplus now in hand may thus be gradually reduced to a fair working balance.

The total payments made in Bengal for the "Inland Labour Transport Fund" amounted to Rs. 24,353, whereas the amount received was Rs. 14,720 only. The difference, Rs. 9,633, was debited to Assam, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 118—36-2E., dated the 26th March 1886.

The "Steam-boiler Inspection Fund" is a new fund created under the orders of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 22A., dated the 5th January 1893, and consists of the receipts and expenditure connected with the inspection of steam-boilers in Bengal.

The "Chota Nagpur Village Chaukidari Fund" is a new fund created in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division under the orders of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1045A., dated the 14th March 1893, and comprises the village chaukidari collections under sections 9 and 13 of the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, V (B.C.) of 1887.

The "Road Patrol Fund" is also a new fund created under the orders of the Government of India, No. 1045A., dated 14th March 1893, already quoted above, and is composed of the receipts in connection with the road patrol collections under section 27 of the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, V (B.C.) of 1887.

There are nine kinds of Excluded Local Funds in Bengal, and their transactions during the year were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	9,188	66,094	75,282	62,166	13,116
Police Funds	1,227	34,123	35,350	14,704	20,646
Marine Funds	1,10,222	96,670	2,06,892	94,258	1,12,634
Education Funds	15,650	11,175	26,825	12,584	14,241
Medical and Charitable Funds ...	15,992	32,745	48,737	36,346	12,391
Public Works Funds ...	22,869	35,515	58,384	46,526	11,858
Miscellaneous Funds	41,972	1,89,712	2,31,684	1,83,484	48,200
Municipalities and Unions ...	3,25,018	20,66,805	23,91,823	20,68,554	3,23,269
Port Trust Deposits	77,197	70,183	1,47,380	1,09,099	38,281
Total ...	6,19,335	26,03,022	32,22,357	26,27,721	5,94,636

The following statement shows the transactions of the first of them, viz., the Cantonment Funds:—

Name of Cantonment.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	387	2,690	3,077	2,624	453
Dinapore	1,001	22,283	23,284	18,720	4,564
Cuttack	1,054	4,832	5,886	4,093	1,793
Alipore	204	2,572	2,776	2,412	364
Barrackpore	289	20,749	21,038	19,404	1,634
Dum-Dum	6,000	10,544	16,544	12,070	4,474
Doranda	253	2,424	2,677	2,843	—166
Total ...	9,188	66,094	75,282	62,166	13,116

The only Cantonment Fund which overdrew its balance at the treasury was that at Doranda, and the deficit balance of the year will have been made up during the current year.

Besides the Cantonment Funds mentioned above, there is one at Buxa in Jalpaiguri, which does not bank with a Government treasury, the money being kept in the military treasure-chest.

The following were the details of the Police Funds:—

Name of the Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Police Clothing Fund ...	1,227	2,341	3,568	3,304	264
Foundling Asylum Fund ...	...	623	623	620	3
Fire Brigade Fund	...	18,224	18,224	9,845	8,379
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund ...	...	12,935	12,935	935	12,000
Total ...	1,227	34,123	35,350	14,704	20,646

The "Foundling Asylum Fund" is a new fund opened under the orders of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3575, dated the 23rd July 1890. In 1867 a portion of the surplus (Rs. 86,800) of the Orissa Famine Relief Fund was made over by the Relief Committee to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and this was invested partly in 4 per cent. Government securities and partly in 5 per cent. Municipal debentures. The interest of these securities is devoted by the Commissioner of Police to the maintenance of the institution. Before this was converted into an Excluded Local Fund, the interest was kept outside the Government books, and was drawn from the Bank on cheques as money was required.

The accounts of the "Fire Brigade Fund" were also formerly kept outside the Government accounts. They are now treated as an Excluded Fund under orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3575, dated 23rd July 1890. Under the old Act IV (B.C.) of 1883 (now repealed by Act I (B.C.) of 1893), eighty per cent. of the license fees and penalties received and levied under the Act were made over by the Commissioners of the Municipalities concerned (Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah) to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to form a fund for the payment of charges on account of the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, including pensions of officers whose pay at the date of discharge exceeds Rs. 20. Since the close of the year 1892-93 this arrangement has been changed and the whole of the fees, rates, penalties, etc., levied under the new Act are now treated as receipts of the fund.

The "Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund," which was also kept outside the Government accounts, has been brought upon the books of the Accountant-General's office under orders of the Government of India, Financial Deparment, No. 4446A., dated the 31st October 1892. The receipts consist of the deductions at half an anna in the rupee from the pay of those men of the Calcutta and Suburban and Port Police and the Fire Brigade Force, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, and of the interest on the securities for Rs. 3,29,800 belonging to the fund, while the payments comprise pensions and gratuities sanctioned to the men.

The transactions of the funds grouped under "Marine Funds" were as follows:—

Name of the Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hospital Port Dues Fund ...	1,22,781	67,786	1,90,567	69,421	1,21,146
Cuttack Port Fund	—2,675	9,552	6,877	8,266	—1,389
Balasore ditto	—13,323	17,542	4,219	15,829	—11,610
Puri ditto	3,439	1,790	5,229	742	4,487
Total ...	1,10,222	96,670	2,06,892	94,258	1,12,634

The "Hospital Port Dues Fund" closed the year with a balance of Rs. 1,21,146. The Marine Department have authorised the payment of Rs. 2 per head per day for sick seamen sent to Government hospitals with effect from 1st January 1893, instead of Re. 1 per head, the rate formerly charged. The increased payment involved by these orders may cause the expenditure to slightly exceed the income, but as soon as the balance at the credit of the fund has been reduced to half a year's income, the question of reducing the charge, if the funds cannot bear the rate now sanctioned, will be taken into consideration.

The "Balasore Port Fund" closed the year with a deficit balance of Rs. 11,610 notwithstanding a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 made from the Provincial revenues. The rate of port dues upon vessels entering this port has been raised from 2 annas or 3 annas to 4 annas a ton in the hope of equalizing the receipts and charges.

The transactions of the "Educational Funds" were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindu College Fund	1,040	5,336	6,376	4,864	1,512
Durga Churn Laha's Fund ...	...	2,992	2,992	2,992	...
Vizianagram Scholarship Fund ...	2,991	...	2,991	973	2,018
Jagiarah Fund	1,148	...	1,148	898	250
Khond Mahal School Fund ...	9,327	2,847	12,174	2,843	9,331
Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Scholarship Fund	1,144	...	1,144	14	1,130
Total ...	15,650	11,175	26,825	12,584	14,241

No receipts were credited to the "Vizianagram Scholarship Fund" during 1892-93, as the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who created the fund, has discontinued his donation. The payments for scholarships will continue to be made until the balance at credit of the fund is exhausted.

The "Khond Mahal School Fund" has been abolished, with effect from 1st April 1893, and the balance transferred to the General Revenues.

The donor having discontinued his contribution, there were no receipts of the "Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Scholarship Fund."

The details of the "Public Works Funds" were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	17,573	29,166	46,739	42,220	4,519
Khond Mahal Road Fund ...	5,296	6,349	11,645	4,306	7,339
Total ...	22,869	35,515	58,384	46,526	11,858

The balance at the credit of the "Darjeeling Improvement Fund" was utilized in the construction of a new hospital building at Siliguri and in the execution of other public works.

The transactions under "Miscellaneous Funds" were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zoological Garden Fund ...	4,384	42,244	46,628	41,388	5,240
Mohsin Endowment Fund ...	32,740	1,15,268	1,48,008	1,17,673	30,335
Christian Burial Board Fund ...	4,601	14,001	18,602	10,673	7,929
Muhammadan Burial Board Fund	247	1,814	2,061	1,745	316
Western Duars Market Fund ...	.....	16,385	16,385	12,005	4,380
Total ...	41,972	1,89,712	2,31,684	1,83,484	48,200

The receipts of the "Christian Burial Board Fund" included a contribution of Rs. 4,100 from the Provincial revenues. The "Muhammadan Burial Board Fund" had no receipts except the contribution of Rs. 1,814 from the Provincial revenues.

The "Western Duars Market Fund" was constituted under the orders of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 43, dated 19th September 1890, but the fund was only opened in 1892-93; the scale of fees and rules for its management were sanctioned in the Revenue Department orders, dated the 20th November 1891 and the 18th March 1892. The fund is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri and is expended (1) on the payment of the establishments required for collection and supervision and the maintenance of the markets in a proper sanitary condition; (2) on the construction and maintenance of works of public utility and convenience in the markets or in connection with them, such as sinking of wells, construction of sheds, etc.; and (3) on the establishment of new markets. The receipts consist of rent of permanent shops, petty amounts realized on market days from vendors who have no permanent shops, fees for registering sales of cattle, and sale-proceeds of fruit and wood.

The accounts of the 140 municipalities, including Patuakhali in Backergunge, constituted under Government notification dated 16th February 1892, which bank with Government treasuries, and of the three Unions in the district of Bankura which have not yet been closed, were as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipalities	3,23,728	20,66,805	23,90,533	20,68,154	3,22,379
Unions	1,290	...	1,290	400	890
Total ...	3,25,018	20,66,805	23,91,823	20,68,554	3,23,269

None of these municipalities overdrew their accounts from the treasuries during the year 1892-93.

Road and Public Works Cess.

The Road and Public Works cesses were levied at maximum rates during the year under review in all the districts in which Bengal Act IX of 1880 is in force, except in Backergunge, where, as in preceding years, the Public Works cess continued to be levied at the full rate, and the Road cess at half of the maximum rate. In reviewing the reports for 1890-91 and 1891-92, it was observed that the reasons which led to the reduction of the rate in Backergunge in 1877-78 had spent their force, and that the opposition of the District Board to increase the rate was no longer justifiable, and accordingly the District Board decided during the year under review to levy road cess at three-fourths of the maximum rate in 1893-94.

The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the past two years:—

		1892-93.	1891-92.
(1)	Current demand	Rs. 80,91,015	Rs. 79,67,933
(2)	Arrear demand (*a*)	„ 16,58,357	„ 19,44,615
(3)	Gross demand	„ 97,49,372	„ 99,12,548
(4)	Advance collections made in previous year ...	„ 2,49,067	„ 2,29,276
(5)	Net demand	„ 95,00,305	„ 96,83,272
(6)	Total collections	„ 82,76,738	„ 80,61,032
(7)	Remissions	„ 13,368	„ 25,453
(8)	Net balance (*a*)	„ 14,86,471	„ 18,35,454
(9)	Percentage of total collections on current demand	102·2	101·1
(10)	Percentage of current collections on current demand	84·9	83·3
(11)	Number of revenue-paying estates assessed ...	212,670	255,655
(12)	Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	188,593	196,955
(13)	Number of tenures assessed	1,264,601	1,211,264
(14)	Number of recorded shareholders in estates ...	1,302,506	1,597,918
(15)	Number of recorded shareholders in tenures ...	2,326,776	2,222.256
(16)	Current demand of land revenue ...	...Rs. 3,83,72,332	Rs. 3,78,53,979
(17)	Present gross rental	... „ 14,94,80,155	„ 14,78,83,221
(18)	Gross rental at first assessment ...	... „ 13,11,68,432	

The figures given in the 1891-92 report under the following heads do not correspond with those now given, viz.—

(11) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed.
(12) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed.
(13) Number of tenures assessed.
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in estates.
(15) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures.

The differences are due to rent-free tenures being shown separately in accordance with the orders of the Government, to the effect of revaluations, to the opening of separate accounts, to the creation of new estates by partition, to transfers of estates from one district to another, to the mutation of names of shareholders, and to the correction of errors.

The arrear demand given above, as brought forward from 1891-92, is less than the net closing balance shown in the report of that year by Rs. 1,77,097, and the alteration in the figures is attributed to the adjustment of the accounts of rent-free tenures in Burdwan and in other districts, to the revaluations of rent-free holdings with retrospective effect, to the correction and adjustment of accounts, and to the revision of assessments. The total collections in 1892-93 show an increase of Rs. 2,15,706 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand, and that of current collections on current demand, were 80·9 and 84·9 respectively, against 70·6 and 83·3 in 1891-92. The balance unrealised at the close of the year was smaller by Rs. 1,71,886 than that with which it opened. The remissions were reduced from Rs. 25,453 in 1891-92 to Rs. 13,368 during the year under review, but these figures do not include a sum of Rs. 1,90,310 written off with the sanction of the Board on account of the cesses of certain rent-free holdings in Burdwan. The general results of the year's work show an improvement over those of the preceding year, and are satisfactory as a whole, notwithstanding that in several districts, owing to the partial failure of crops, the collections fell off somewhat, and that in this as in other years the fifteen days' grace allowed to assessees under section 45 of the Act affected collections.

The following statement shows demands, collections, and balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1893 :—

(*a*) Excluding advance collections made in the current year on account of future years.

District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand— For the year.	Demand— For the previous year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 6 — 7).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (columns 3 — 9).	Current balance (column 4 — columns 7 + 10).	Gross balance (columns 13 + 14).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 — 16).	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 9 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 10 on columns 4—7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 12 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	Road Cess	50,828	1,78,321	1,83,430	2,29,149	3,168	2,25,981	25,773	1,55,350	3,301	1,84,424	25,055	19,803	44,858	...	44,858	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	50,829	1,78,320	1,83,430	2,29,149	3,168	2,25,981	25,773	1,55,350	3,302	1,84,425	25,056	19,802	44,858	...	44,858	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,01,657	3,56,641	.....	4,58,298	6,336	4,51,962	51,546	3,10,700	6,603	3,68,849	50,111	39,605	89,716	...	89,716	50·7	88·6	103·4	30,46,915	57,68,482
	Total of previous year	2,77,001	3,66,860	3,66,860	6,43,861	4,614	6,39,247	39,455	3,03,122	6,425	2,49,002	2,37,546	59,124	2,96,670	7,640	2,89,030	14·2	83·6	67·8	30,45,234	57,59,095
Birbhum ...	Road Cess	3,018	57,374	57,374	60,392	1,536	58,856	2,887	52,901	1,424	57,212	131	2,937	3,068	...	3,068	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,019	57,374	57,375	60,393	1,537	58,856	2,888	52,900	1,424	57,212	131	2,937	3,068	...	3,068	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,037	1,14,748	.....	1,20,785	3,073	1,17,712	5,775	1,05,801	2,848	1,14,424	262	5,874	6,136	...	6,136	95·6	94·7	99·7	10,03,684	23,36,786
	Total of previous year	11,342	1,14,749	1,14,749	1,26,091	2,698	1,23,393	11,024	1,06,332	3,073	1,20,429	318	5,719	6,037	...	6,037	97·1	94·8	104·9	10,03,692	26,91,837
Bankura ...	Road Cess	17,223	44,017	44,075	61,240	549	60,691	9,150	35,056	556	44,762	8,073	8,411	16,484	204	16,280	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,224	44,017	44,075	61,241	550	60,691	9,151	35,057	555	44,763	8,073	8,411	16,484	203	16,281	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,447	88,034	.....	1,22,481	1,099	1,21,382	18,301	70,113	1,111	89,525	16,146	16,822	32,968	407	32,561	53·1	80·6	101·7	4,58,116	17,56,285
	Total of previous year	35,801	88,150	88,150	1,23,951	1,092	1,22,859	18,386	69,415	1,125	88,926	17,415	17,643	35,058	63	34,995	51·3	79·7	100·8	4,58,233	17,58,141*
Midnapore ...	Road Cess	36,744	1,41,484	1,41,401	1,78,228	2,794	1,75,434	28,133	99,909	2,398	1,30,440	8,611	38,781	47,392	242	47,150	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	36,743	1,41,485	1,41,400	1,78,228	2,793	1,75,435	28,133	99,909	2,399	1,30,441	8,610	38,783	47,393	243	47,150	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73,487	2,82,969	.....	3,56,456	5,587	3,50,869	56,266	1,99,818	4,797	2,60,881	17,221	77,564	94,785	485	94,300	76·5	72·0	92·1	23,64,747	59,26,522
	Total of previous year	69,108	2,82,801	2,82,801	3,51,909	6,529	3,45,380	60,446	2,12,587	6,827	2,79,860	8,662	63,685	72,347	...	72,347	87·4	76·9	98·9	23,61,695	59,26,522
Hooghly ...	Road Cess	41,393	1,05,070	1,04,888	1,46,463	3,107	1,43,356	33,406	70,214	3,014	1,06,634	7,987	31,749	39,736	...	39,736	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	41,392	1,05,071	1,04,887	1,46,463	3,108	1,43,355	33,406	70,214	3,014	1,06,634	7,986	31,749	39,735	...	39,735	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	82,785	2,10,141	.....	2,92,926	6,215	2,86,711	66,812	1,40,428	6,028	2,13,268	15,973	63,498	79,471	...	79,471	80·7	68·8	101·4	13,46,628	39,48,873
	Total of previous year	87,011	2,09,775	2,09,775	2,96,786	4,178	2,92,608	68,701	1,42,208	6,343	2,17,252	18,300	63,389	81,699	...	81,699	78·9	69·1	103·5	13,45,439	39,40,769
24-Parganas...	Road Cess	18,611	1,18,344	1,13,935	1,36,955	2,461	1,34,494	16,960	98,633	2,555	1,18,148	1,651	17,250	18,901	79	18,822	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,611	1,18,344	1,13,935	1,36,955	2,461	1,34,494	16,960	98,632	2,556	1,18,148	1,651	17,251	18,902	79	18,823	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,222	2,36,688	.....	2,73,910	4,922	2,68,988	33,920	1,97,265	5,111	2,36,296	3,302	34,501	37,803	158	37,645	91·1	85·1	99·8	16,08,387	54,53,289
	Total of previous year	36,219	2,27,870	2,27,870	2,64,089	6,217	2,57,872	31,364	1,89,180	5,193	2,25,737	4,855	32,473	37,328	106	37,222	86·5	85·3	99·0	16,04,072	53,53,077
Nadia ...	Road Cess	3,774	63,836	63,858	67,610	2,308	65,302	3,734	58,061	2,660	64,455	40	3,467	3,507	18	3,489	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,773	63,836	63,858	67,609	2,309	65,300	3,734	58,061	2,661	64,456	39	3,466	3,505	17	3,488	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,547	1,27,672	.....	1,35,219	4,617	1,30,602	7,468	1,16,122	5,321	1,28,911	79	6,933	7,012	35	6,977	98·9	94·3	100·9	8,98,045	24,74,340
	Total of previous year	18,575	2,27,716	1,27,716	1,46,291	3,196	1,43,095	18,446	1,17,028	5,178	1,40,652	129	7,492	7,621	74	7,547	99·3	93·9	110·1	9,00,746	24,77,091
Murshidabad	Road Cess	14,610	66,641	66,653	81,251	2,109	79,142	7,207	56,381	2,281	65,869	7,403	8,151	15,554	...	15,554	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,610	66,642	66,653	81,252	2,110	79,142	7,207	56,381	2,282	65,870	7,403	8,151	15,554	...	15,554	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,220	1,33,283	...	1,62,503	4,219	1,58,284	14,414	1,12,762	4,563	1,31,739	14,806	16,302	31,108	...	31,108	49·3	87·3	98·8	10,68,487	26,86,551
	Total of previous year	26,156	1,33,306	1,33,306	1,59,462	3,549	1,55,913	11,271	1,14,784	4,432	1,30,487	14,885	14,973	29,858	638	29,220	43·0	88·4	97·8	10,68,262	26,86,911

* Revised figures.

District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand— For the year.	Demand— For the previous year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 6—7).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (columns 3 — 9).	Current balance (column 4 — columns 7 + 10).	Gross balance (columns 13 + 14).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 — 16).	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 9 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 10 on columns 4—7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 12 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Jessore ...	Road Cess	28,664	90,241	90,357	1,18,905	2,868	1,16,037	23,244	68,125	3,386	94,755	5,420	19,248	24,668	540	24,128	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	28,664	90,241	90,356	1,18,905	2,868	1,16,037	23,244	68,124	3,386	94,754	5,420	19,249	24,669	539	24,130	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	57,328	1,80,482	.....	2,37,810	5,736	2,32,074	46,488	1,36,249	6,772	1,89,509	10,840	38,497	49,337	1,079	48,258	81·1	77·9	105·0	8,58,743	33,39,535
	Total of previous year	59,166	1,80,713	1,80,713	2,39,879	3,940	2,35,939	45,091	1,32,035	4,992	1,82,118	14,075	44,738	58,813	1,429	57,384	76·2	74·6	100·7	8,58,617	33,43,237
Khulna ...	Road Cess	11,914	69,552	68,032	81,466	1,196	80,270	10,062	60,277	1,498	71,837	1,852	8,079	9,931	33	9,898	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	11,914	69,551	68,031	81,465	1,195	80,270	10,062	60,276	1,498	71,836	1,852	8,080	9,932	33	9,899	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23,828	1,39,103	.....	1,62,931	2,391	1,60,540	20,124	1,20,553	2,996	1,43,673	3,704	16,159	19,863	66	19,797	84·4	88·1	103·2	6,44,204	25,87,586
	Total of previous year	27,932	1,36,063	1,36,063	1,63,995	1,998	1,61,997	21,944	1,16,009	2,239	1,40,192	5,988	18,056	24,044	12	24,032	78·5	86·5	103·	6,42,639	25,40,834
Rajshahi ...	Road Cess	14,351	77,387	77,572	91,738	473	91,265	13,294	63,099	429	76,822	1,057	13,815	14,872	...	14,872	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,352	77,387	77,573	91,739	473	91,266	13,295	63,099	428	76,822	1,057	13,815	14,872	...	14,872	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,703	1,54,774	...	1,83,477	946	1,82,531	26,589	1,26,198	857	1,53,644	2,114	27,630	29,744	...	29,744	92·6	82·0	99·2	8,90,455	28,55,379
	Total of previous year	32,966	1,55,145	1,55,145	1,88,111	1,071	1,87,040	30,946	1,27,365	1,218	1,59,529	2,020	26,709	28,729	...	28,729	93·8	82·6	102·8	8,92,952	28,64,292
Dinajpur ...	Road Cess	13,328	85,296	85,003	98,624	1,306	97,318	13,264	77,520	1,707	92,491	64	6,470	6,534	...	6,534	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,327	85,296	85,004	98,623	1,306	97,317	13,263	77,521	1,706	92,490	64	6,469	6,533	...	6,533	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,655	1,70,592	...	1,97,247	2,612	1,94,635	26,527	1,55,041	3,413	1,84,981	128	12,939	13,067	...	13,067	99·5	92·3	103·4	16,40,212	35,43,269
	Total of previous year	20,559	1,70,007	1,70,007	1,90,566	3,423	1,87,143	20,463	1,40,085	2,701	1,63,249	96	26,499	26,595	2	26,593	99·5	84·1	96·0	16,47,943	35,37,673
Jalpaiguri ...	Road Cess	2,687	49,171	47,876	51,858	93	51,765	2,687	48,875	4,759	56,321	...	203	203	...	203	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,687	49,171	47,876	51,858	93	51,765	2,687	48,875	4,760	56,322	...	203	203	...	203	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,374	98,342	...	1,03,716	186	1,03,530	5,374	97,750	9,519	1,12,643	...	406	406	...	406	100	99·5	114·5	5,32,990	17,45,089
	Total of previous year	8,703	95,752	95,752	1,04,455	122	1,04,333	8,703	90,315	193	99,211	...	5,315	5,315	...	5,315	100	94·4	103·6	4,45,783	17,00,136
Darjeeling ...	Road Cess	28	17,052	17,065	17,080	1,216	15,864	28	15,808	1,279	17,115	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	28	17,052	17,065	17,080	1,217	15,863	28	15,807	1,280	17,115	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	56	34,104	...	34,160	2,433	31,727	56	31,615	2,559	34,230	...	56	56	...	56	100	99·8	100·3	1,31,026	5,62,880
	Total of previous year	53	34,130	34,130	34,183	2,155	32,028	53	31,919	2,447	34,419	...	56	56	...	56	100	99·8	100·8	1,22,104	5,63,304
Rangpur ...	Road Cess	13,319	1,29,361	1,28,102	1,42,680	2,997	1,39,683	12,822	1,18,043	2,544	1,33,409	497	8,321	8,818	...	8,818	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,319	1,29,361	1,28,102	1,42,680	2,998	1,39,682	12,821	1,18,043	2,544	1,33,408	498	8,320	8,818	...	8,818	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,638	2,58,722	..	2,85,360	5,995	2,79,365	25,643	2,36,086	5,088	2,66,817	995	16,641	17,636	...	17,636	96·3	93·4	103·1	10,13,657	45,00,896
	Total of previous year	23,944	2,56,204	2,56,204	2,80,148	3,305	2,76,843	22,817	2,34,625	215	2,57,657	1,127	18,274	19,401	..	19,401	95·2	92·7	100·5	10,13,595	44,44,652
Bogra ...	Road Cess	2,667	46,482	45,614	49,149	1,049	48,100	2,667	43,088	978	46,733	...	2,345	2,345	...	2,345	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,668	46,482	45,614	49,150	1,048	48,102	2,668	43,088	977	46,733	...	2,346	2,346	...	2,346	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,335	92,964	...	98,299	2,097	96,202	5,335	86,176	1,955	93,466	...	4,691	4,691	...	4,691	100·0	94·8	100·5	4,89,268	16,86,401
	Total of previous year	4,603	91,228	91,224	95,831	1,751	94,080	4,603	84,142	2,063	90,808	...	5,335	5,335	...	5,335	100·0	94·0	99·5	4,88,835	16,56,929

Pabna ...	Road Cess	6,777	46,905	46,897	53,682	1,434	52,248	6,360	40,568	2,185	49,113	417	4,903	5,320	96	5,224	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,778	46,905	46,896	53,683	1,434	52,249	6,360	40,568	2,186	49,114	418	4,903	5,321	97	5,224	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,555	93,810	...	1,07,365	2,868	1,04,497	12,720	81,136	4,371	98,227	835	9,806	10,641	193	10,448	93·8	89·2	104·7	3,93,434	17,68,262
	Total of previous year	12,578	93,793	93,793	1,10,637	2,578	1,03,795	11,458	78,721	3,416	93,595	1,120	12,494	13,614	59	13,555	91·1	86·3	99·7	3,91,548	17,66,094
Dacca ...	Road Cess	10,557	74,378	73,490	84,935	4,154	80,781	9,881	63,566	4,777	78,224	676	6,658	7,334	57	7,277	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	10,591	74,648	73,755	85,239	4,160	81,079	9,910	63,826	4,778	78,514	681	6,662	7,343	58	7,285	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,148	1,49,026	...	1,70,174	8,314	1,61,860	19,791	1,27,392	9,555	1,56,738	1,357	13,320	14,677	115	14,562	93·5	90·5	105·1	4,96,691	27,50,410
	Total of previous year	23,786	1,47,245	1,47,245	1,71,031	8,258	1,62,773	21,977	1,19,648	8,966	1,50,591	1,809	19,339	21,148	...	21,148	92·3	86·1	102·2	4,94,493	27,42,784
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess	13,161	1,69,551	1,68,978	1,82,712	4,506	1,78,206	12,300	1,51,906	4,941	1,69,147	861	13,139	14,000	203	13,797	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,160	1,69,551	1,68,978	1,82,711	4,505	1,78,206	12,300	1,51,907	4,941	1,69,148	860	13,139	13,999	202	13,797	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,321	3,39,102	...	3,65,423	9,011	3,56,412	24,600	3,03,813	9,882	3,38,295	1,721	26,278	27,999	405	27,594	93·4	92·0	99·7	8,56,733	59,92,517
	Total of previous year	37,731	3,37,956	3,37,956	3,75,687	7,267	3,68,420	36,104	3,05,990	9,708	3,51,802	1,627	24,699	26,326	5	26,321	95·6	92·5	104·0	8,55,641	59,73,701
Faridpur ...	*Road Cess*	*18,794*	*56,651*	*56,417*	*75,445*	*2,122*	*73,323*	*16,058*	*43,035*	*2,443*	*61,536*	*2,736*	*11,494*	*14,230*	*411*	*13,819*	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	19,201	57,007	56,774	76,208	2,139	74,069	16,462	43,192	2,457	62,111	2,739	11,676	14,415	411	14,004	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,995	1,13,658	...	1,51,653	4,261	1,47,392	32,520	86,227	4,900	1,23,647	5,475	23,170	28,645	822	27,823	85·5	78·8	108·7	5,72,427	21,93,230
	Total of previous year	71,146	1,13,191	1,13,191	1,84,337	3,425	1,80,912	59,405	81,448	4,477	1,45,330	11,741	28,318	40,059	2,015	38,044	83·4	74·2	128·3	5,72,147	21,81,382
Backergunge ...	Road Cess	15,643	99,435	99,397	1,15,078	1,963	1,13,115	15,467	85,018	3,641	1,04,126	176	12,454	12,630	258	12,372	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	31,069	1,958,33	1,95,762	2,26,902	3,923	2,22,979	30,719	1,67,149	7,280	2,05,148	350	24,761	25,111	516	24,595	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	46,712	2,95,268	...	3,41,980	5,886	3,36,094	46,186	2,52,167	10,921	3,09,274	526	37,215	37,741	774	36,967	98·8	87·1	104·7	15,47,463	9,50,298
	Total of previous year	52,827	2,95,159	2,95,159	3,47,986	2,249	3,45,737	51,015	2,46,156	3,564	3,00,735	1,812	46,754	48,566	2,056	46,510	96·5	84·0	101·8	15,21,023	69,76,370
Tippera ...	Road Cess	14,254	1,08,610	1,01,395	1,22,864	762	1,22,102	13,847	99,350	989	1,14,186	407	8,498	8,905	16	8,889	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,254	1,08,610	1,01,395	1,22,864	761	1,22,103	13,847	99,351	988	1,14,186	407	8,498	8,905	16	8,889	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,508	2,17,220	...	2,45,728	1,523	2,44,205	27,694	1,98,701	1,977	2,28,372	814	16,996	17,810	32	17,778	97·1	92·1	105·1	10,56,476	36,82,746
	Total of previous year	27,975	2,02,790	2,02,790	2,30,765	1,686	2,29,079	26,301	1,74,210	1,645	2,02,156	1,674	26,894	28,568	124	28,444	94·0	86·8	99·6	10,43,394	34,59,767
Noakhali ...	Road Cess	6,704	68,316	68,158	75,020	279	74,741	6,661	66,392	333	73,386	42	1,645	1,687	2	1,685	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,980	68,962	68,806	75,942	279	75,663	6,939	67,038	333	74,310	42	1,645	1,687	1	1,686	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,684	1,37,278	...	1,50,962	558	1,50,404	13,600	1,33,430	666	1,47,696	84	3,290	3,374	3	3,771	99·3	97·6	107·5	6,19,054	26,72,839
	Total of previous year	14,720	1,36,964	1,36,964	1,51,684	909	1,50,775	13,478	1,22,388	582	1,36,448	1,242	13,667	14,902	1,225	13,684	91·5	89·9	99·6	6,21,812	26,67,815
Chittagong ...	*Road Cess*	*7,472*	*88,334*	*88,750*	*95,806*	*2,743*	*93,063*	*7,169*	*78,028*	*2,983*	*88,180*	*303*	*7,563*	*7,866*	*1*	*7,865*	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,472	88,335	88,749	95,807	2,743	93,064	7,170	78,028	2,982	88,180	302	7,564	7,866	1	7,865	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,944	1,76,669	...	1,91,613	5,486	1,86,127	14,339	1,56,056	5,965	1,76,360	605	15,127	15,732	2	15,730	95·9	91·1	99·8	9,47,119	32,90,702
	Total of previous year	14,892	1,77,499	1,77,499	1,92,391	5,356	1,87,035	14,063	1,58,016	5,713	1,77,792	829	14,127	14,956	17	14,939	94·4	91·8	100·1	9,36,602	32,92,553
Patna ...	Road Cess	48,841	1,78,894	1,78,991	2,27,735	6,238	2,21,497	43,693	1,33,347	9,015	1,86,055	5,148	39,309	44,457	1,971	42,486	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	48,841	1,78,895	1,78,990	2,27,736	6,239	2,21,497	43,693	1,33,347	9,015	1,86,055	5,148	39,309	44,457	1,971	42,486	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	97,682	3,57,789	...	4,55,471	12,477	4,42,994	87,386	2,66,694	18,030	3,72,110	10,296	78,618	88,914	3,942	84,972	89·4	77·2	104	14,79,773	64,60,019
	Total of previous year	1,05,929	3,57,981	3,57,981	4,63,910	12,211	4,51,699	89,605	2,63,260	12,008	3,64,873	16,324	82,510	98,834	1,152	97,682	84·5	76·1	101·9	14,80,404	64,66,042
Gaya	Road Cess	92,809	2,23,896	2,22,396	3,16,705	7,127	3,09,578	63,630	1,73,886	10,149	2,47,664	29,179	42,884	72,063	127	71,936	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	92,809	2,23,896	2,22,397	3,16,705	7,126	3,09,579	63,630	1,73,885	10,148	2,47,664	29,178	42,884	72,062	126	71,936	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,618	4,47,792	...	6,33,410	14,253	6,19,156	1,27,260	3,47,771	20,297	4,95,328	58,357	85,768	1,44,125	253	1,43,872	68·5	80·2	110·6	14,71,521	78,75,546
	Total of previous year	1,86,652	4,44,793	4,44,793	6,31,445	16,349	6,15,096	1,09,283	3,23,114	15,967	4,45,364	77,369	1,08,330	1,85,699	82	1,85,617	58·5	74·7	100·1	14,64,469	78,27,562
Shahabad ...	Road Cess	21,866	1,82,530	1,83,495	2,04,396	7,240	1,97,156	15,705	1,63,540	1,963	1,81,208	6,161	11,750	17,911	442	17,469	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	21,865	1,82,530	1,83,494	2,04,395	7,239	1,97,156	15,704	1,63,541	1,963	1,81,208	6,161	11,750	17,911	441	17,470	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	43,731	3,65,060	...	4,08,791	14,479	3,94,312	31,409	3,27,081	3,926	3,62,416	12,322	23,500	35,822	883	34,939	71·8	93·2	99	16,92,646	67,16,465
	Total of previous year	85,754	3,66,989	3,66,989	4,52,743	11,445	4,41,298	62,471	3,31,482	5,625	3,99,578	23,283	24,062	47,345	3,614	43,731	72·8	93·2	108·8	16,78,095	67,30,398

District.	Cess.	Arrear balance out-standing from last year.	Demand— For the year.	Demand— For the previous year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 6 — 7).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (columns 3 — 9).	Current balance (column 4 — columns 7 + 10).	Gross balance (columns 13 + 14).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 — 16).	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 9 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 10 on columns 4—7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 12 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Saran ...	Road Cess	70,451	1,67,257	1,67,287	2,37,708	3,770	2,33,938	57,865	1,15,656	4,781	1,78,302	12,586	47,831	60,417	...	60,417	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	70,451	1,67,257	1,67,287	2,37,708	3,769	2,33,939	57,865	1,15,656	4,781	1,78,302	12,586	47,832	60,418	...	60,418	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,40,902	3,34,514	...	4,75,416	7,539	4,67,877	1,15,730	2,31,312	9,562	3,56,604	25,172	95,663	1,20,835	...	1,20,835	82·1	70·7	106·6	12,67,723	59,81,368
	Total of previous year	1,32,431	3,34,574	3,34,574	4,67,005	6,125	4,60,880	1,00,382	2,17,783	8,511	3,26,626	32,049	1,10,716	1,42,765	1,863	1,40,902	75·7	66·2	97·6	12,66,788	59,81,535
Champaran	Road Cess	21,202	87,859	88,014	1,09,061	402	1,08,659	21,072	60,883	370	82,325	130	26,574	26,704	7	26,697	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	21,203	87,859	88,013	1,09,062	403	1,08,659	21,073	60,883	370	82,326	130	26,573	26,703	6	26,697	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	42,405	1,75,718	...	2,18,123	805	2,17,318	42,145	1,21,766	740	1,64,651	260	53,147	53,407	13	53,394	99·3	69·6	93·7	5,15,916	30,61,958
	Total of previous year	60,673	1,76,027	1,76,027	2,36,700	638	2,36,062	59,550	1,32,868	965	1,93,383	1,123	42,521	53,644	1,239	42,405	98·4	75·7	109·8	5,15,916	30,67,108
Muzaffarpur	Road Cess	67,456	1,94,529	1,95,005	2,61,985	8,842	2,53,143	55,542	1,43,325	13,193	2,12,060	11,914	42,362	54,276	550	53,726	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	67,457	1,94,528	1,95,006	2,61,985	8,841	2,53,144	55,542	1,43,326	13,192	2,12,060	11,915	42,361	54,276	551	53,725	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,34,913	3,89,057	...	5,23,970	17,683	5,06,287	1,11,084	2,86,651	26,385	4,24,120	23,829	84,723	1,08,552	1,101	1,07,451	82·3	77·1	109	9,74,281	67,13,962
	Total of previous year	1,02,650	3,90,011	3,90,011	4,92,661	18,734	4,73,927	76,784	2,62,104	21,669	3,60,557	25,866	1,09,173	1,35,039	126	1,34,913	74·8	70·5	92·4	9,72,843	67,29,226
Darbhanga ...	Road Cess	33,439	2,06,694	2,06,694	2,40,133	21,176	2,18,957	25,747	1,59,637	20,287	2,05,671	7,692	25,881	33,573	...	33,573	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	33,439	2,06,694	2,06,694	2,40,133	21,177	2,18,956	25,748	1,59,636	20,288	2,05,672	7,691	25,881	33,572	...	33,572	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	66,878	4,13,388	...	4,80,266	42,353	4,37,913	51,495	3,19,273	40,575	4,11,343	15,383	51,762	67,145	...	67,145	76·9	86·2	99·5	7,95,377	70,13,889
	Total of previous year	65,562	4,13,388	4,13,388	4,78,950	42,091	4,36,859	52,636	3,17,302	38,515	4,08,453	12,926	53,995	66,921	43	66,878	80·2	85·4	98·8	7,95,443	70,13,889
Monghyr ...	Road Cess	40,153	1,23,918	1,24,284	1,64,071	4,156	1,59,915	34,871	97,651	4,820	1,37,342	5,282	22,111	27,393	...	27,393	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	40,153	1,23,917	1,24,284	1,64,070	4,156	1,59,914	34,871	97,650	4,820	1,37,341	5,282	22,111	27,393	...	27,393	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	80,306	2,47,835	...	3,28,141	8,312	3,19,829	69,742	1,95,301	9,640	2,74,683	10,564	44,222	54,786	...	54,786	86·8	81·5	110·8	8,70,854	44,78,541
	Total of previous year	72,661	2,48,568	2,48,568	3,21,229	6,036	3,15,193	58,433	1,76,454	7,848	2,42,735	14,228	66,078	80,306	...	80,306	80·4	72·7	97·6	8,69,311	44,78,541
Bhagalpur	Road Cess	17,418	1,47,875	1,46,142	1,65,293	9,308	1,55,985	13,944	1,26,849	9,625	1,50,418	3,474	11,718	15,192	399	14,793	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,417	1,47,875	1,46,142	1,65,292	9,307	1,55,985	13,944	1,26,850	9,624	1,50,418	3,473	11,718	15,191	399	14,792	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,835	2,95,750	...	3,30,585	18,615	3,11,970	27,888	2,53,699	19,249	3,00,836	6,947	23,436	30,383	798	29,585	80·0	91·5	101·7	5,98,540	50,28,104
	Total of previous year	34,456	2,92,284	2,92,284	3,26,740	18,182	3,08,558	19,797	2,52,956	19,797	2,92,550	14,659	21,146	35,805	1,031	34,774	57·4	92·2	100·0	5,98,462	49,50,780
Purnea ...	Road Cess	5,298	1,03,704	79,652	1,09,002	767	1,08,235	5,253	83,447	1,061	89,761	45	19,491	19,536	...	19,536	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	5,297	1,03,705	79,653	1,09,002	766	1,08,236	5,252	83,447	1,061	89,760	45	19,491	19,536	...	19,536	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,595	2,07,409	...	2,18,004	1,533	2,16,471	10,505	1,66,894	2,122	1,79,521	90	38,982	39,072	...	39,072	99·1	81·1	86·5	11,78,315	39,06,682
	Total of previous year	23,685	1,59,305	1,59,305	1,82,990	1,618	1,81,372	23,468	1,47,339	1,533	1,72,340	217	10,348	10,565	...	10,565	99·0	93·4	108·1	11,77,693	31,33,766
Malda ...	Road Cess	3,802	29,100	28,598	32,902	510	32,392	3,800	25,789	529	30,118	2	2,801	2,803	3	2,800	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,802	29,101	28,597	32,903	510	32,393	3,800	25,790	529	30,119	2	2,801	2,803	3	2,800	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,604	58,201	...	65,805	1,020	64,785	7,600	51,579	1,058	60,237	4	5,602	5,606	6	5,600	99·9	90·2	...	4,33,250	11,79,051
	Total of previous year	6,010	57,195	57,195	63,205	970	62,235	5,987	48,702	985	55,674	23	7,523	7,546	...	7,546	99·6	86·6	97·3	4,23,533	11,55,785

Cuttack ...	Road Cess	6,884	64,979	64,750	71,863	3,156	68,707	4,133	54,278	85	58,496	2,751	7,545	10,296	880	9,416	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,885	64,979	64,750	71,864	3,157	68,707	4,134	54,278	84	58,496	2,751	7,544	10,295	880	9,415	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,769	1,29,958	...	1,43,727	6,313	1,37,414	8,267	1,08,556	169	1,16,992	5,502	15,089	20,591	1,760	18,831	60·0	87·8	163·4	8,57,366	25,57,697
	Total of previous year	17,405	1,29,500	1,29,500	1,46,905	6,999	1,39,906	14,015	1,12,122	5,157	1,31,294	3,390	10,379	13,769	...	13,769	80·5	91·5	101·3	8,90,437	25,57,697
Balasore ...	Road Cess	3,603	36,330	35,910	39,933	938	38,995	3,324	33,227	1,019	37,570	279	2,165	2,444	9	2,435	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,603	36,330	35,910	39,933	938	38,995	3,325	33,227	1,018	37,570	278	2,165	2,443	8	2,435	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,206	72,660	...	79,866	1,876	77,990	6,649	66,454	2,037	75,140	557	4,330	4,887	17	4,870	92·2	93·8	103·4	4,14,367	13,68,875
	Total of previous year	6,995	71,820	71,820	78,815	1,900	76,915	5,152	64,523	1,952	71,627	1,843	5,397	7,240	34	7,206	73·6	92·2	99·7	4,14,263	13,55,157
Puri ...	Road Cess	1,440	34,259	34,261	35,699	248	35,451	1,311	33,115	55	34,481	129	896	1,025	5	1,020	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,441	34,258	34,262	35,699	247	35,452	1,312	33,115	55	34,482	129	896	1,025	5	1,020	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,881	68,517	...	71,398	495	70,903	2,623	66,230	110	68,963	258	1,792	2,050	10	2,040	91·0	97·3	100·6	5,86,350	13,79,596
	Total of previous year	3,386	68,523	68,523	71,909	128	71,781	2,358	65,771	472	68,601	1,028	2,624	3,652	770	2,882	69·6	96·1	100·1	5,86,813	13,79,657
Hazaribagh	Road Cess	1,721	50,045	43,761	51,766	1,878	49,888	1,721	46,295	1,677	49,693	...	1,872	1,872	...	1,872	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,721	50,045	43,761	51,766	1,879	49,887	1,720	46,295	1,677	49,692	1	1,871	1,872	...	1,872	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,442	1,00,090	...	1,03,532	3,757	99,775	3,441	92,590	3,354	99,385	1	3,743	3,744	...	3,744	99·9	96·1	99·3	1,25,025	17,90,367
	Total of previous year	19,021	87,522	87,522	1,06,543	3,272	1,03,271	19,021	81,965	3,714	1,04,700	...	2,285	2,285	...	2,285	100	97·2	119·6	1,25,277	15,44,389
Lohardaga	Road Cess	1,696	47,322	51,046	49,018	...	49,018	1,696	42,023	1	43,720	...	5,299	5,299	...	5,299	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,696	47,323	51,046	49,019	...	49,019	1,696	42,024	...	43,720	...	5,299	5,299	...	5,299	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,392	94,645	...	98,037	...	98,037	3,392	84,047	1	87,440	...	10,598	10,598	...	10,598	100	88·8	92·4	44,737	15,22,000
	Total of previous year	7,458	1,02,092	1,02,092	1,09,550	1,009	1,08,541	7,456	94,534	1,211	1,03,201	2	6,549	6,551	...	6,551	99·9	93·5	101	1,06,774	16,84,222
Palamau ...	Road Cess	1,578	18,938	...	20,516	591	19,925	1,577	16,017	616	18,210	1	2,330	2,331	...	2,331	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,579	18,937	...	20,516	591	19,925	1,578	16,016	615	18,209	1	2,330	2,331	...	2,331	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,157	37,875	...	41,032	1,182	39,850	3,155	32,033	1,231	36,419	2	4,660	4,662	...	4,662	99·9	87·3	96·1	62,064	6,37,138
	Total of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	Road Cess	14,927	42,028	42,403	56,955	2	56,953	14,921	24,916	4	39,841	6	17,110	17,116	5	17,111	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,928	42,027	42,402	56,955	2	56,953	14,922	24,915	5	39,842	6	17,110	17,116	4	17,112	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,855	84,055	...	1,13,910	4	1,13,906	29,843	49,831	9	79,683	12	34,220	34,232	9	34,223	99·9	59·2	94·7	82,418	13,85,134
	Total of previous year	19,093	84,805	84,805	1,03,898	3	1,03,895	19,088	54,918	3	74,009	5	29,884	29,889	34	29,855	99·9	64·7	87·2	82,418	13,98,794
Singhbhum ...	Road Cess	...	4,706	3,745	4,706	...	4,706	...	4,701	...	4,701	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	...	4,706	3,745	4,706	...	4,706	...	4,701	...	4,701	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	9,412	...	9,412	...	9,412	...	9,402	...	9,402	...	10	10	...	10	...	99·8	99·8	68,497	1,50,587
	Total of previous year	...	7,490	7,490	7,490	...	7,490	...	7,490	...	7,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	68,539	1,19,837
Total of all districts.	Road Cess	8,21,105	39,96,672	39,35,151	48,17,777	1,23,542	46,94,235	6,62,867	32,87,785	1,36,310	40,86,961	1,58,237	5,85,346	7,43,584	6,558	7,37,026	80·7	84·9	102·2	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	8,37,252	40,94,343	40,32,782	49,31,595	1,25,525	48,06,070	6,78,836	33,70,978	1,39,962	41,89,777	1,58,416	5,97,839	7,56,255	6,810	7,49,445	81	84·9	102·3	...	...
	Total ...	16,58,357	80,91,015	...	97,49,372	2,49,067	95,00,305	13,41,702	66,58,763	2,76,273	82,76,738	3,16,654	11,83,185	14,99,839	13,368	14,86,471	80·9	84·9	102·2	3,83,72,332	14,94,80,155
Total of 1891-92.	Road Cess	9,63,078	39,35,151	39,35,151	48,98,229	1,14,255	47,83,974	6,77,674	31,84,226	1,18,726	39,80,626	2,85,404	6,36,670	9,22,074	12,393	9,09,681	70·3	83·3	101·1	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,81,537	40,32,782	40,32,782	50,14,319	1,15,021	48,99,298	6,95,326	32,65,139	1,19,941	40,80,406	2,86,211	6,52,622	9,38,833	13,060	9,25,773	70·8	83·3	101·1	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,44,615	79,67,933	79,67,933	99,12,548	2,29,276	96,83,272	13,73,000	64,49,365	2,38,667	80,61,032	5,71,615	12,89,292	18,60,907	25,453	18,35,454	70·6	83·3	101·1	3,78,53,979	14,78,79,351

The percentage of current collections on current demand fell short of 90 per cent., the accepted standard, in twenty-four districts, against twenty-five in the previous year:—

	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.
Manbhum	59·2	64·7
Hooghly	68·8	69·1
Champaran	69·6	75·7
Saran	70·7	66·2
Midnapore	72·0	76·9
Muzaffarpur	77·1	70·5
Patna	77·2	76·1
Jessore	77·9	74·6
Faridpur	78·8	74·2
Gaya	80·2	74·7
Bankura	80·6	79·7
Purnea	81·1	93·4
Monghyr	81·5	72·7
Rajshahi	82·0	82·6
24-Parganas	85·1	85·3
Darbhanga	86·2	85·4
Backergunge	87·1	84·0
Murshidabad	87·3	88·4
Palamau	87·3	...
Cuttack	87·8	91·5
Khulna	88·1	86·5
Burdwan	88·6	83·6
Lohardaga	88·8	93·5
Pabna	89·2	86·3

In all these districts, except Purnea, Cuttack, and Lohardaga, there was a failure to collect 90 per cent. in 1891-92 also, and the realisations in Manbhum, Hooghly, Champaran, Midnapore, and Murshidabad, during the year under review, were even worse than those of the preceding year. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the poor results in Manbhum, where the percentage of collections has declined from 89·8 in 1889-90 to 59·2, and it had been found necessary to draw the special attention of the Board to this unsatisfactory state of things.

The poor results in Hooghly are ascribed to a falling off in voluntary payments owing to the partial failure of crops during the past two years, and to the difficulty of realising cesses from rent-free holdings, of which there are some 30,000 recorded in the district. The non-payment of cesses by some of the principal landholders of the district is said to have affected the collections in Champaran. The short collections in Midnapore are attributed to failure of crops and to the fact that coercive measures could not be taken until after December, in consequence of the whole office establishment having been engaged up to that time in correcting the mistakes of previous years and adjusting accounts. The involved circumstances of certain zamindars, the difficulty in tracing out the owners of rent-free holdings, and the fifteen days' grace allowed for payments, are said to have interfered with the collection of the demand in Murshidabad. No explanation is given of the short collections in Purnea, Rajshahi, the 24-Parganas, and Lohardaga. The bad result in Cuttack is said to have been due to the prevalence of high prices during the greater part of the year, and to the inability of the Collector's office to issue certificates in time. It appears, however, that the high prices were due less to bad harvests in Orissa than to short harvests in Madras and Bengal, and that the high prices of produce with a fair crop should rather have facilitated collections. In the remaining districts given in the list above, the collections, though far from satisfactory, show an improvement as compared with the previous year.

In eight, as compared with thirteen districts in the year 1891-92, the percentage of collection on the arrear demand was below 80 per cent.—

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.
Murshidabad	49·3	43·0
Burdwan	50·7	14·2
Bankura	53·1	51·3
Cuttack	60·0	80·5
Gaya	68·5	58·5
Shahabad	71·8	72·8
Midnapore	76·5	87·4
Darbhanga	76·9	80·2

In all these districts, with the exception of Shahabad, the current demand also was indifferently collected, the receipts being below 90 per cent. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that in the first three districts the collections, which were very low in 1891-92, show some improvement, although they are not yet up to the standard. In Cuttack and Darbhanga the percentage of collections was far below that of the preceding year, and in the former the causes which interfered with current collections are said to have affected the arrear collections as well. The bad result in Darbhanga is ascribed to the scarcity from which the district suffered in the first two quarters of the year.

During the year arrears to the extent of Rs. 6,618 became barred by limitation. They occurred in five districts, Burdwan heading the list with Rs. 3,672. These figures do not include the sum of Rs. 1,90,310 which was written off under the orders of the Board, nor certain sums in the districts of Midnapore and Hooghly of which the details were not forthcoming.

The gross collections, *i.e.*, the sum of both current and arrear collections, exceeded 90 per cent. of the gross demand in the seventeen districts given below, as compared with eleven in 1891-92 and seven in 1890-91:—

	1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Darjeeling	99·8	100	99·8	100
Singhbhum	99·8	...	100	...
Jalpaiguri	99·5	100	94·4	100
Noakhali	97·6	99·3	89·9	91·5
Puri	97·3	91·0	96·1	69·6
Hazaribagh	96·1	99·9	97·2	100
Bogra	94·8	100	94·0	100
Birbhum	94·7	95·6	94·8	97·1
Nadia	94·3	98·9	93·9	99·3
Balasore	93·8	92·2	92·2	73·6
Rangpur	93·4	96·3	92·7	95·2
Dinajpur	92·3	99·5	84·1	99·5
Tippera	92·1	97·1	86·8	94·0
Mymensingh	92·0	93·4	92·5	95·6
Chittagong	91·1	95·9	91·8	94·4
Dacca	90·5	93·5	86·1	92·3
Malda	90·2	99·9	86·6	99·6

The results are satisfactory and creditable to the officers concerned, and the success of the local officers in Singhbhum, where there was no arrear demand and 99·8 per cent. was collected of the current demand, serves to accentuate the failure in the neighbouring district of Manbhum.

The certificate procedure under the Public Demands Recovery Act is in some parts of the province largely employed for the realisation of cesses, and

the following statement compares the working of this procedure during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	49,718	30,494
Filed during the year	77,794	84,984
Total for disposal	127,512	115,478
Cancelled on objection	1,118	912
Struck off	7,341	1,631
Fully discharged	79,728	63,211
Pending at the close of the year	39,325	49,724
Sales effected	1,045	791
Sales set aside	30	17

The number of certificates filed was as usual smallest in the Chota Nagpur Division (553) and largest in the Patna, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, where they amounted respectively to 25,053, 18,100, and 8,575. Taking districts singly, the largest number was instituted in Hooghly (7,154), Darbhanga (6,077), Gaya (4,543), Bankura (4,463), and Saran (4,141). In Midnapore the number of certificates filed was 350 in excess of that of the previous year, but owing to the delay in issuing the notices of demand the number disposed of was small, so that the unrealized balance at the close of the year rose from Rs. 72,347 in 1891-92 to Rs. 94,300 in the year under review, of which Rs. 25,000 are said to have been realized since the close of the year. It is satisfactory that although the number of cases for disposal was larger than in 1891-92, the number disposed of was also greater, so that the number of certificate cases pending at the close of the year was in the whole province 10,399 less than in the preceding year.

Complete revaluations of the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Pabna, and Balasore were brought to a close during the year and resulted in each case in an increase on the existing valuation; and partial valuations and revaluations were concluded in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Dinajpur, Bogra, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakhali, Monghyr, Balasore, and Manbhum. Valuation or revaluation work is in progress in eighteen districts, and in two of these, viz., Mymensingh and Noakhali, the valuation operations have been completed, but no completion report has been received.

The gross rental at first assessment compares as follows with the gross rental in 1891-92 and in 1892-93:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1891-92	14,78,83,221
Ditto in 1892-93	14,94,80,155

As in the preceding year, there was a decrease of gross rental in eight districts compared with the gross rental at first assessment: in seven of them the decrease is due either to transfer of areas from these districts to others, or to diluvion. Backergunge, the remaining district, which last year showed an increase on the original valuation, now shows a decrease owing to a reduction in the valuation of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate under section 37 of the Cess Act. Tippera shows an increase of Rs. 1,22,364, as against a decrease of Rs. 1,00,615 in 1891-92. This result is attributed to the effect of valuations and revaluations.

Land Revenue.

THE following changes were introduced during the year under report in accordance with the instructions issued by Government :—

(*a*) Alteration in the standard percentages for current collections for the different classes of estates as shown below :—

99 per cent. for estates in class I, *i.e.*, permanently-settled estates.
95 ditto ditto II, *i.e.*, temporarily-settled estates.
90 ditto ditto III, *i.e*, estates held direct by Government.

(*b*) Transfer of the administration of the zamindari dák cess from Magistrates to Collectors, so far as the demands and collections are concerned.

(*c*) The placing under the collectorate nazir of the establishment for serving revenue processes of all kinds, with the exception of that maintained for the collection of water-rates in the irrigation districts of Cuttack, Midnapore, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, and the supervision by him of the service of criminal processes, with the exception of warrants of arrest, in all districts.

Financial results.

The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,90,777	3,22,92,924	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793
II.—Temporarily-settled estates and estates leased to farmers.	58,22,328	58,09,904	26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912
III.—Estates held direct by Government.			31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627
Total ...	3,81,13,105	3,81,02,828	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332

The total exhibits an increased demand of Rs. 2,10,157 in all three classes, mainly due to increases in class III on account of the general settlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri, and resettlements in Angul, in the Kalimpong estate in Darjeeling, in Backergunge, Tippera, and Chittagong.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1888-89 ...	3,81,13,105	20,44,566	4,01,57,671	3,54,36,974	17,32,244	3,71,69,218	30,882	26,73,355	2,84,216	29,57,571	92·56	97·52	92·97
1889-90 ...	3,81,02,828	29,20,128	4,10,22,956	3,62,05,567	24,60,255	3,86,65,822	96,349	18,79,868	3,80,917	22,60,785	94·25	101·5	95·02
1890-91 ...	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,67,33,458	18,52,435	3,85,85,893	43,066	14,30,852	3,54,312	17,85,164	95·47	101·8	96·2
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,69,87,653	13,52,750	3,83,40,403	50,166	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	96·92
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,556	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	95·71	99·46	96·48

Collections, balances and remissions.

As already noticed, the current demand was Rs. 2,10,157 more than that of the previous year, the current collections were Rs. 34,082 higher, but the percentage of current collections on current demand fell from 96·92 in 1891-92 to 96·48 in 1892-93. The total collections were Rs. 1,72,349 less than in 1891-92. From the figures in columns 9 and 10 of the above statement, it will be seen that the arrear balances showed an improvement and the current balances a falling off at the close of 1892-93. The remissions amounted to Rs. 86,556, of which Rs. 80,071 were granted in estates held direct by Government.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,29,07,436, of which Rs. 3,21,26,521 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding to the collections the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 97·86 against 98·41 in the previous year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 12 districts, of which, however, six collected more than 98 per cent. Of the six remaining districts, Rs. 1,48,088 and Rs. 1,58,281 respectively were due in Shahabad and Patna, in which the ratios of collections to demand were 88·76 and 90·17.

The total arrear balance amounted to Rs. 71,057, against Rs. 75,827 in the previous year. Eight districts collected less than 99 per cent. of the arrear demand, but the balances were small in all of them excepting Champaran, where, owing to the tauzi frauds, they amounted to Rs. 62,981. An arrear amounting to Rs. 1,07,134 was due from permanently-settled Wards' estates, but of this a sum of Rs. 97,776 was realised after the close of the year. The greater part of the arrear was due from the Khagra estate in Purnea, which was recently taken charge of by the Court of Wards.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class II was Rs. 29,56,421, of which Rs. 27,23,884 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums not actually recoverable, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, was 93·33, against 92·74 in the previous year.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of class II estates for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Classification of Estates.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1891-92	97·06	90·74	96·80
	1892-93	95·72	89·96	95·53
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers ...	1891-92	70·91	41·59	61·31
	1892-93	83·74	73·36	80·62
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers	1891-92	81·97	82·70	82·12
	1892-93	85·70	77·21	84·10
Total ...	1891-92	93·02	78·81	91·64
	1892-93	93·21	80·24	92·13

As compared with last year there is a falling off in every respect of temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, and an improvement in private and Government estates leased to farmers.

The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in the following districts, viz., Birbhum, Nadia, Rajshahi, Pabna, Balasore, Lohardaga, Singhbhum, and Manbhum. In all other districts there was a failure to collect up to that standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being generally very bad.

Class III, of estates held direct by Government, is subdivided under two headings—

(*a*) those managed for proprietors,
(*b*) those owned by Government as proprietor.

Estates held direct by Government.

During the year 1892-93 there were altogether 2,281 such estates, of which 2,042 were Government estates and 239 private estates managed by Government for various reasons. After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realized but not credited, the net demand from estates in class III was Rs. 39,58,596, and the collections Rs. 33,80,402, so that the percentage of total collection on total demand was 85·39, against 84·10 in Government estates leased to farmers. The following statement compares the percentage of actual recorded collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Sub-class.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors	1891-92	70·38	68·05	69·50
	1892-93	72·64	50·	65·25
(*b*) Owned by Government	1891-92	90·47	73·08	87·99
	1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66
Total ...	1891-92	87·24	71·01	84·14
	1892-93	86·52	61·38	82·66

Compared with last year, these figures show an improvement in current collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in the arrear collections in these estates, and in both current and arrear collections in Government estates leased to farmers. In 15 districts the standard of 90 per cent. for current collections was reached or exceeded under both sub-classes (*a*) and (*b*), and in eight other districts under one or other of the two sub-classes. In Midnapore both current and arrear balances were again heavy, being as follows:—

		Rs.
Current balances ...	Sub-class (*a*) ...	1,03,326
	Ditto (*b*) ...	12,415
Arrear ditto ...	Ditto (*a*) ...	83,580
	Ditto (*b*) ...	3,728

Revenue and rent money-orders.

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow in popularity and to work satisfactorily.

The following table shows the progress of these transactions during the last six years:—

Year.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1887-88 ...	47,248	2,07,156	4 6
1888-89 ...	92,402	6,60,800	7 2
1889-90 ...	139,535	11,11,353	7 15
1890-91 ...	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92 ...	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93 ...	183,403	16,35,409	8 14

These figures show a steady increase both in the number of orders and in the amount remitted.

The payment of rent by money-orders was authorised from 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The following table shows the working of the system in the Divisions in which it was in force during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

Divisions.		Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	1892-93	12,645	1,15,270	4,360	28,555
	1891-92	12,917	1,17,682	4,375	32,858
Presidency	1892-93	5,294	64,896	2,113	22,848
	1891-92	5,862	95,537	2,372	25,773
Rajshahi	1892-93	5,761	1,26,196	2,833	33,026
	1891-92	6,832	1,36,021	1,757	26,734
Dacca	1892-93	3,778	40,555	1,487	12,346
	1891-92	3,798	48,787	1,406	12,398
Chittagong	1892-93	9,010	58,244	1,439	17,542
	1891-92	3,815	44,368	699	10,849
Patna	1892-93	4,956	82,157	1,023	9,404
	1891-92	3,369	38,217	1,400	11,169
Bhagalpur	1892-93	1,258	32,451	478	8,475
	1891-92	1,351	27,207	535	7,372
Total for 1892-93 ...		42,702	5,19,669	13,783	1,32,196
Total for 1891-92 ...		37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153

The figures given for the first four Divisions are for two full years, but for the remaining three Divisions the figures for 1891-92 are for nine months only. There was a falling off both in the number of money-orders issued and in the amount covered by them in the first four Divisions (in which only the data for comparison are available), due, it is said, to the fact that while the raiyats take advantage of the procedure only when their relations with their landlords are strained, or when there is a dispute as to the amount of the rent, the zamindars avail themselves of every plausible or technical excuse for refusing the money-orders, in order, as the Judge of Birbhum says, to be in a position to rush into Court with a plaint the first day of the next quarter.

Operation of the Sale Laws.

During the year 960 whole estates and 395 shares, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,38,912, were sold, as compared with 1,368 estates and shares bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,52,802 in the preceding year. The Sale Law appears to have been administered with moderation. The percentage of defaults on estates and shares is highest in Saran, being 14·5; next comes Muzaffarpur with 12·1, then Mymensingh with 9·9, then Patna with 5·7, and last Chittagong with 3·4. The percentage of sales on defaults is highest in Chittagong, being 26·7, where it is observed the percentages of collections on demands are in every class of estates above the standard, while they are lowest in Shahabad, where the collections are worst. In only two districts (Bankura and the 24-Parganas) were the orders, enjoining that the sales for a kist should be effected before the date for the next kist comes round, not carried out. There were great delays in holding sales for arrears in Patna, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Cuttack.

After the close of the year under report, revised draft Bills to amend the existing Revenue Sale Law and Public Demands Recovery Act were prepared and submitted to the Government of India, who have desired that the Bills be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING— More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	419	1,650	2,069	1,602	97	370	467
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7.	4,577	16,904	21,481	15,121	3,626	2,734	6,360
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873.	1,392	6,853	8,245	5,755	216	2,274	2,490
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	5,620	9,228	14,848	13,498	125	1,225	1,350
Cesses Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880	50,418	78,952	129,370	89,607	15,569	24,194	39,763
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7.	10,064	9,906	19,970	12,033	6,753	1,184	7,937
All other demands under section 7	10,793	23,079	33,872	21,906	3,942	8,024	11,966
Total ...	83,283	146,572	229,855	159,522	30,328	40,005	70,333
Last year ...	.....	159,700	.....	154,225	28,364	55,636	84,000

The figures show a satisfactory decrease of 13,128 in the number of certificates filed, as compared with the number filed in the previous year; and the total number of pending cases also decreased. Institutions in the water-rate collection department during the last three years were as follows:—

	Filed in— 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Districts of the Orissa Division	13,596	8,634	7,991
Do. of the Patna „	4,908	3,167	2,914
Do. of the Burdwan „	7,739	3,427	1,237

During the year water-rate certificates in the Orissa Division were transferred from the Collector's office to that of the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Canal Revenue.

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses was 78,952, against 87,507 in the previous year, and certificates for the realisation of rent due to Government decreased from 18,304 to 16,904. A similar decrease also occurred in the number of certificates filed for the recovery of the demands of the Court of Wards.

Compulsory measures for realization.

The number of cases in which actual sale was had recourse to rose from 3,552 to 6,380, the cases in which demands were paid upon service of notice increased from 48,199 to 52,047, while the number of persons imprisoned, who were eventually released without payment of the debt, decreased from 71 to 44. The number of persons imprisoned for not paying Government demands was 20, against 45 in the previous year.

Land registration.

The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration, and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

DIVISION.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR— (a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.	Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1891-92.	Percentage during 1890-91.
1	2	3			4	5	6
Burdwan	50,044	1,626	1,637	3,263	6·5	6·7	6·9
Presidency	62,926	1,965	1,350	3,315	5·2	5·1	4·3
Rajshahi	26,925	1,155	733	1,888	7·0	7·2	6·3
Dacca	99,434	3,899	4,334	8,233	8·2	7·7	7·7
Chittagong	184,565	3,652	4,009	7,661	4·1	6·9	7·2
Patna	287,642	9,505	8,997	18,502	6·4	6·1	6·2
Bhagalpur	96,614	1,595	2,137	3,732	3·8	3·9	3·1
Orissa	160,694	2,998	3,832	6,830	4·2	3·4	3·3
Chota Nagpur	2,356	64	19	83	3·5	3·4	2·9
Total ...	971,200	26,459	27,048	53,507	5·5	5·7	5·7
Total for 1891-92 ...	971,150	28,815	27,478	56,293			

The percentage of mutations, or initial registrations, is lower than in previous years. The total number of cases disposed of was 59,037, against 61,425 during 1891-92.

Partitions.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three heaviest Divisions—Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca—the partition work elsewhere being little more than nominal:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	452	463	136	92	588	555	125	114	463	441
Patna	1,680	1,679	446	338	2,126	2,017	447	472	1,679	1,545
Bhagalpur ...	127	119	41	39	168	158	49	57	119	101

There was an improvement in the number of cases disposed of in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but the number disposed of in the Dacca Division was less than in the previous year. The Collectors have been directed to utilise the survey records in partition proceedings, and to bear in mind that whenever a record of rights and settlement of rents have been made under the Tenancy Act, the rentals recorded are binding on all parties so long as they are in force, and must be accepted as the basis of partition. In districts where a notification has issued proclaiming any area for survey, no measurement has been allowed other than the survey measurement. This order applied to the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, and Chittagong.

With a view to diminish the great delays which now characterise partition proceedings, and to put a check to the growing number of cases, a draft Bill for the amendment of the existing law has been prepared, and the Board have been requested to circulate it for the opinions of all Divisional and District Officers. In the meantime the Board have issued certain instructions for the guidance of all officers employed on partitions, which it is believed will to some extent expedite work.

Land acquisition.

The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under Act X of 1870, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	466 3 1	265 8 5	1,57,981 11 10
Irrigation	790 0 9	391 14 7	1,13,187 10 10
Municipalities	84 2 28	21 14 8	1,81,615 0 4
Railways	4,068 3 11	787 13 2	10,60,173 0 1
District Boards	593 3 34	7 2 1	56,469 15 4
Chaukidars' jagir lands ...	18 1 33	0 0 3	1,668 15 4
Grand Total ...	6,022 2 36	1,474 5 2	15,71,096 5 9

Of the lands acquired for Government, the most important projects were those for the extension of Police Court premises in Calcutta, extension of Lebong cantonment land at Darjeeling, and the Bengal Veterinary Institution at Belgatchia.

The great differences in the cost per acre paid for land acquired for public purposes, in different districts and in different parts of the same district, suggest the conclusion that sufficient check is not exercised over expenditure incurred in acquisition of land. As land-owners cannot recover a higher rent for land than that entered in the cess papers, unless they can show that the rents have been lawfully enhanced since the returns were filed, Deputy

Colle ctors employed in the acquisition of land have been directed to refer to these papers in determining the rental to be taken as the basis of their calculations for awarding compensation.

The revised Bill for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 is now pending in the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

Kanungos and patwaris.

In Orissa the majority of the kanungos and the patwaris continued to be employed on settlement work. It was at first proposed to enforce the registration of Bihar patwaris in the Collectors' offices, so as to bring them under official control, before utilising them for the purposes of the Bihar survey. But it has since been decided to abandon the project of employing the patwaris of Bihar in the survey operations, as it was found that the landlords preferred that a more highly paid agency should be employed both in the preparation and in the maintenance of the record. The Government of Bengal has submitted to the Government of India a draft Bill for establishing such an agency for the maintenance of records of rights made under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Out of the sum of Rs. 1,32,400 allotted for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, Rs. 70,730 only were disbursed, and of this Rs. 24,050 were advanced in Gaya for village embankments and minor irrigation works. With regard to the very large difference between the sums allotted and those actually given out by Collectors, these officers generally explain that failure to expend the allotments was due to (1) insufficient security furnished by the applicants, (2) want of adequate establishment to make the enquiries, and (3) the fact that many of the applications having been received towards the end of the year, the enquiries connected with them could not be completed within the year.

The following were the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal + interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal + interest) during the year.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Remission.	Balance at close of the year.
Rs. 2,75,487	Rs. 88,594	Rs. 57,967	65·4	Rs. 6,978	Rs. 23,649

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The sum of Rs. 1,93,070 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in parts of the Patna Division at the beginning of the year under report, Rs. 77,750 were advanced to the cultivators in the several districts of that Division, except Patna and Champaran. Of this sum, Rs. 25,616 were distributed in Muzaffarpur and Rs. 33,012 in Darbhanga. In the Bhagalpur Division Rs. 69,961 were issued in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Sonthal Parganas to raiyats whose crops had suffered from deficient rainfall. In Puri Rs. 12,537 were advanced, as the raiyats, especially those of the Government estate Kodha, because of indifferent crops in 1891-92, were in want of money for the purchase of seed.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year were as follows:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal + interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal + interest) during the year.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Remission.	Balance at close of the year.
Rs. 4,66,731	Rs. 2,24,248	Rs. 1,46,480	65·3	Rs. 319	Rs. 77,450

Relations between landlord and tenant.

The relations between landlords and their tenants have, with the exceptions noted below, been on the whole fairly satisfactory throughout the Province; the exceptions indicated in some districts the existence of ill-feeling in particular localities. The relations between Messrs. Watson and Company and their raiyats in taraf Paschim and pargana Silda in the Midnapore district are still unsatisfactory, owing, it is said, to the straining by the firm, to the utmost, of their legal rights against any one who refuses to grow indigo. The Collector is trying to make an amicable arrangement by securing for the raiyats free pasturage in certain demarcated areas, and the right of taking spontaneous forest products. The relations between Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji and his tenants in the Ulubaria subdivision of the Hooghly district were also somewhat strained.

In the Khulna district the practice of one landlord buying up the rights of the under-tenants of another is said to be a fruitful source of ill-feeling and the cause of serious riots. In Faridpur the naib of a zamindar was murdered by some of the raiyats. In Backergunge the relations of landlord and tenant are reported to be strained in one-fourth of the district, while in Mymensingh their relations are reported to be those of sullen discontent. In the Patna Division disputes arising from enhancements of rent on the one side, and withholding of rents on the other, culminated in breaches of the peace in the Bihar subdivision of Patna, in Bhojepur in Shahabad, in Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, in the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga, and in Siwan.

The Board observe that—

"Proceedings under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act have settled protracted and obstinate disputes in Dubalhati, in the Sujamutha estates of the Burdwan Raj, in the Srinagar-Banaili estates of Bhagalpur, in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estates of Backergunge, in the Mollarpur estate in Birbhum, and may be expected to have similar results wherever they are conducted with discretion and in conformity with the law."

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

It is reported that in many districts the tenants have not yet become familiar with the provisions of the Tenancy Act made in their favour. Sections 3 to 5, 19 to 38, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, 80, Chapter X, and sections 189 to 191, have been extended to the Orissa Division. The extension of the Act to the Chota Nagpur Division is still under consideration.

The following statement shows the operation in the various Divisions of some of the most important sections of the Act:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of Tenures.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 60 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common managers, section 93.	Applications made for the survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
Burdwan	4,759	141	72	20	6	87	...	14	...	...	12	1	1
Presidency	8,525	240	167	...	3	18	...	5	...	...	14	...	...
Rajshahi	695	77	5	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	4	...	1
Dacca	2,427	945	133	...	...	42	...	5	1	...	18	...	18
Chittagong	2,592	616	273	...	...	30	...	5	...	...	4	...	51
Patna	1,475	9	...	23	306	91	...	889	...	...	1	...	8
Bhagalpur	1,266	87	...	1	73	14	...	108	...	...	1	3	2
Total for 1892-93 ...	21,739	2,115	650	44	388	294	...	1,034	1	...	54	4	81
Do. for 1891-92 ...	25,104	2,451	454	45	324	352	...	158	...	...	52	1	84

Fifty-four applications were made for survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Act, of which 6 related to Government estates, 4 to Wards' estates, and 44 to private estates. With regard to the operation of the provisions of the Act relating to giving of receipts, the Commissioner of Patna observes—

"I have frequently brought to notice the almost universal disregard by Civil Courts of the provisions of sections 56, 57, and 58. In no district that I have served in have I ever known of a Civil Court reporting a landlord for punishment under the third clause of the last-mentioned section, although the offence referred to constantly comes to the notice of every rent-suit Munsif in Bengal."

There was an increase in the number of notices of re-entry under section 87 (2) in the Champaran and Darbhanga districts, due, it is said, to the landlords seeing the advantage of complying with the law in this respect.

Rent suits.

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is shown below:—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri ...	4,050	4,690	640	.....
Darjeeling ...	20	21	1	.....
Cuttack ...	2,952	2,674	.....	278
Balasore ...	2,207	2,172	.....	35
Angul ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	2,035	2,112	77	.....
Hazaribagh ...	2,333	2,974	641	.....
Lohardaga ...	9,937	8,627	.....	1,310
Palamau ...	.....	172	172	.....
Manbhum ...	6,605	6,321	.....	284
Singhbhum ...	458	395	.....	63
Total ...	30,597	30,158	1,531	1,970

In the Chota Nagpur Division the necessity for promptly disposing of rent suits and avoiding frequent adjournments has been impressed on the district officers and their subordinates. Only 183 applications for distraint were made in all of the districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is not in force taken together, as against 2,877 of the districts to which it has been extended.

Damages for non-payment of rent.

During the year under report damages amounting to Rs. 43,070 were decreed in 5,335 cases under the penalty provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1862 and Act I (B.C.) of 1879.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of that on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the past five years, as well as in the year before and after the remission of the general import duties which came into force on the 10th March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	21,61,242	24,45,683	26,75,754	28,08,900	31,06,025
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,27,28,687	2,25,83,827	2,30,66,656	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	17,09,406	16,08,445	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,330
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,65,99,335	2,66,37,955	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	2,81,544	3,12,697	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	84,930	31,606	70,223	1,02,850	72,886
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,66,474	3,44,303	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,62,32,861	2,62,93,652	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850

The increase in the net revenue of the province amounts to Rs. 1,32,967, or ·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the total net duty realised is now only 8·6 per cent. less than what it was in 1880-81 previous to the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of all import duties, except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium. There was an increase of Rs. 3,20,387 in the import duty on general merchandise, the result of larger realisations from kerosine-oil. On the other hand, receipts from export duty, which is levied on rice alone, show a falling off of Rs. 3,16,257 owing to a decline in the trade attributed to the heavy shipments of rice in the previous year, and to an increase in the price of rice during the year under review.

The following tables show the duty realised on the imports of the different dutiable goods at the several ports in Bengal during the last five years, and on exports of dutiable goods during 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

Import duty.

		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms	1891-92	1,60,549	...	...	...	1,60,549
	1892-93	1,45,061	...	...	...	1,45,061
Liquors	1891-92	16,02,662	816	120	...	16,03,598
	1892-93	16,76,430	350	148	...	16,76,928
Oil	1891-92	10,23,101	18,496	256	...	10,41,853
	1892-93	12,57,132	16,764	7,813	...	12,81,709
Opium	1891-92	2,900	...	...	...	2,900
	1892-93	2,327	...	...	...	2,327
Total	1891-92	27,89,212	19,312	376	...	28,08,900
	1892-93	30,80,950	17,114	7,961	...	31,06,025
Salt	1891-92	2,27,95,585	6,85,412	...	4,53,021	2,39,34,018
	1892-93	2,30,96,073	6,18,380	...	3,02,198	2,40,16,651
GRAND TOTAL	1891-92	2,55,84,797	7,04,724	376	4,53,021	2,67,42,918
	1892-93	2,61,77,023	6,35,494	7,961	3,02,198	2,71,22,676

Export duty.

		1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	19,40,326	16,84,876
Chittagong	...	70,307	43,979
Orissa ports	...	2,32,918	1,68,475
Narayanganj	...	.....	.....
Total	...	22,43,551	18,97,330

As was to be expected, the increase in dutiable imports in Calcutta occurred chiefly under salt and mineral oil. The receipts from salt are slowly expanding, but those from oil have grown rapidly. Liquors also yielded a slight increase, while the receipts from arms and opium fell off. The course of the trade in kerosine-oil used for burning purposes during the last few years has been very remarkable, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Country of Export.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom...	1,423	2,029	4,904	3,399	110,043
United States ...	15,228,333	24,439,980	26,076,892	22,174,615	20,014,134
Russia—Batoum ...	3,371,406	1,603,899	2,157,592	10,561,006	20,103,818
Other countries ...	.....	225	287	175	173
Total ...	18,601,162	26,046,133	28,239,675	32,739,195	40,228,168

The whole trade has steadily increased during the last five years. The year under report is remarkable for the enormous increase in imports from Batoum, which place for the first time shows a larger total export than the United States. The increase in shipments from the United Kingdom is also noteworthy. For the first time oil has been imported in bulk: during the year a tank steamer brought from Batoum 1,326,852 gallons, by far the largest quantity ever imported in one vessel. This innovation, by which it is said the price of oil can be reduced by 10 or 12 annas per case, bids fair to revolutionise the trade.

The imports of ale, beer and porter partially recovered the heavy fall of the previous year, but are still much below those of 1888-89 and 1889-90. Of spirits, whisky alone showed an increase, the total imports amounting to 159,059 gallons, the highest total yet reached. Brandy, gin and other sorts of spirits all showed a falling off. The total importations of spirit showed a decline of 10,241 gallons, but the actual consumption was probably not less than last year, for the stocks at the close of the year were reduced by 15,141 gallons. Of wines and liqueurs there was a falling off of 6,785 gallons, or 5½ per cent. in the importations, the decline being most noticeable in champagne: claret and port alone showed a slight improvement. These results are ascribed to the general shrinkage in incomes caused by the decreased value of the rupee.

There was an increase in the amount of Australian wine imported, but the amount is still comparatively small, and these wines do not yet appear to have secured a firm position. The falling off in exports occurred under rice for the reasons already explained.

The principal dutiable articles of the trade with Chittagong are kerosine-oil, salt and rice, the receipts from all of which declined in the past year. Balasore and Puri did not import any dutiable goods from foreign ports, while Cuttack imported a larger quantity of kerosine-oil, increased collections amounting to Rs. 7,813 being obtained from this article. The only dutiable article imported into Narayanganj is salt, which is conveyed there from Chittagong under bond: no foreign trade is carried on with Narayanganj.

OPIUM.

General.

The opium year 1891-92 was the fourth in succession with an unfavourable record—a record worse by far than of either of the two years immediately preceding. The total

area engaged for in the two Agencies was 799,771 bighas. Poppy was actually sown on 787,041 bighas, but the crop failed on 45,178 bighas, or over 5½ per cent. of the area sown; the net area of cultivation was thus reduced to 741,863 bighas, against an average of 770,208 bighas during the three years, and 836,358 bighas during the nine years preceding. The abandonment of the policy of extending cultivation when the outturn of the seasons has been so deficient as to diminish seriously the quantity of opium held in reserve, and the disappointment of the cultivators during several years consecutively, are the principal causes of the diminished area of poppy cultivation. In the four years preceding 1888-89, the average gross yield of crops in a year was 55,000 maunds, and the average produce per bigha a little above 5 seers in the Bihar Agency, and 65,120 maunds and 5¾ seers respectively in the Benares Agency; but during the three years immediately preceding the year of report, namely, 1888-89 to 1890-91, the average gross yield amounted to 38,035 maunds only, and the produce per bigha to 3⅔ seers in Bihar, and in Benares to only 44,198 maunds and 4⅔ seers respectively. There is, however, another factor which is steadily gaining importance, namely, the competition with other commercial crops, chiefly tobacco, oil-seeds, potato and sugarcane, which are less delicate and more remunerative in an average year than poppy. There are no data for the Bihar Agency regarding the extent to which poppy has been supplanted by other crops. The report of the Land Records Department, North-Western Provinces, of the kharif season ending with 31st December 1891 in those Provinces, shows that the area sown with sugarcane during that season was in excess of the area of the preceding season by as much as 402,900 bighas. Some European firms are reported by the Benares Agent to have organized a regular system of advances to stimulate the cultivation of cereals which, for the last few years, have commanded high prices. Poppy is no longer cultivated on the best of the soil everywhere, and, as observed by the Opium Agent, Bihar, it must be satisfied with such land as it gets, while Government must trust to more efficient supervision and to the grant of more aid in the way of loans for irrigation to secure better outturn. It may also perhaps be necessary, if the rise in the price of other produce continues, to raise the Government price of opium by 8 annas per seer, in order to keep pace with that rise. It is reported by the Bihar Agent that a well-known planter of Tirhut cultivated 30 bighas of land, formerly under indigo, with poppy last year, and that, encouraged by the success obtained, five more planters intend to try the experiment during the current season. The land which these planters are expected to devote to poppy cultivation during the present season is 75 bighas. These figures as yet are too insignificant for any general conclusions. It may be anticipated, however, that a successful season now will do much to restore the popularity of poppy cultivation.

Cultivation and outturn.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the quantity of land engaged for, the quantity sown, and of land actually cultivated, and the produce of both Agencies:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
Bihar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.	Chests. Cakes.
1890-91	415,219	417,370	407,960	38,759 3 1½	21,834 20
1891-92	413,842	406,539	375,586	31,955 19 2	20,846 8
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	1,377	10,831	32,374	6,803 23 15½	988 12
Benares.					
1890-91	402,938	413,198	394,791	44,373 19 2	22,688 0
1891-92	385,929	380,502	366,277	38,490 10 13	12,833 0
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	17,009	32,696	28,514	5,883 8 5	9,855 0

No. 1.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH
for 1891-92.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies with an average of over 4 seers per Bigah, shown thus I
Do. do. do. 3 seers and below 4 seers per Bigah " II
Do. do. do. 2 seers and below 3 do. " III
Do. do. under 2 seers per Bigah " IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
BUNDELKHAND
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
PALAMOW
HAZARIBAGH
NYA DOORKA
SAUGOR
DAMOH
LALITPUR
JHANSI
GWALIOR
DHOLPUR
MUTTRA
MEERUT
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
BADAUN
MOTIHARI
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SHAHABAD
GAYA
PANNA
REWAH
Kaimur Range
Sonthal Pergunnahs

No. 2.

Map of the

BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES

SHEWING THE

LAND UNDER IRRIGATION

for 1891-92.

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.

REFERENCES.

Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated, ... shown thus

Do. do. do. 50 per cent. and over irrigated, .. „

Do. do. do. under 50 per cent. irrigated ... „

No. 3.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION
UNDER POPPY
for 1891-92.
Scale 1 Inch = 22 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which Poppy cultivation is more than 3 per cent. of general cultivation, class I
Do. do. do. 2 do. " II
Do. do. do. 1 do. " III
Do. do. less than 1 do. " IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
BUNDELKHAND
GANGETIC PLAIN
SOUTH BEHAR
NORTH BEHAR
SOUTH BENARES
NORTH BENARES
SUB-HIMALAYAN TRACT
Ganges
Jumna
Sone
Gogra
Gandak
Kosi
Mahanadi
Rapti
Ramganga
Sarda
Gumti
Sarju
Sarda
Sub-Himalayan Range
Kaimur Range
Vindhyan Range
Rajmahal Hills
Sikkim
Nepal
Tibet
Oudh
Rohilkund
Agra
Allahabad
Benares
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Rae Bareli
Unao
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Banda
Jhansi
Jalaun
Gwalior
Etawah
Mainpuri
Farrukhabad
Etah
Mathura
Aligarh
Bulandshahr
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Saharanpur
Dehra Dun
Moradabad
Rampur
Bareilly
Pilibhit
Shahjahanpur
Kheri
Sitapur
Hardoi
Lucknow
Bahraich
Gonda
Balrampur
Faizabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Gorakhpur
Basti

In spite of the decrease in the area of cultivation, and the dryness of the season (the monsoon having closed early and hardly any rain fallen during the winter), the prospects up to the end of February continued favourable and promised a good outturn. But the setting in of strong westerly winds at the time of gathering the produce entirely upset all previous calculations, and proved to be particularly disastrous by drying up the juice which exudes from the capsules when lanced. These disadvantages were further aggravated by the occurrence of hailstorms in portions of the Benares Agency. The produce, reduced to a standard of 70 per cent. consistence, amounted only to 31,955 maunds 19 seers 2 chitaks in the Bihar Agency, and to 38,490 maunds 10 seers 13 chitaks in the Benares Agency, against 38,759 maunds 3 seers and 44,373 maunds 19 seers 2 chitaks, respectively, during the previous year. The total produce was 70,445 maunds 30 seers, against 83,132 maunds 22 seers in 1890-91, and the average produce per bigha was 3 seers 6½ chitaks in the Bihar Agency and 4 seers 3 chitaks in the Benares Agency, against 3 seers 12⅘ chitaks and 4 seers 8 chitaks, respectively, in 1890-91. In the Bihar Agency the average produce per bigha was highest in Tehta, Gaya, and Shahabad, where it was 4 seers 2½ chitaks, 4 seers 2 chitaks, and 4 seers 0¾ chitaks, respectively, and lowest in Tirhut, where it was 1 seer 3½ chitaks. In the Benares Agency the highest average was in Ghazipur, 4 seers 13¾ chitaks, and the lowest in Etawa, 3 seers 8¼ chitaks. The average was higher in Gaya, Basti, Mirzapur, and Faizabad than in the previous year.

Manufacture.

The amount of provision opium manufactured during the season was 20,846 chests 8 cakes in Bihar and 12,833 chests in Benares, which was less than the quantity manufactured in the previous year by 988 chests 12 cakes in the former and 9,855 chests in the latter Agency. The great disparity in the outturn of the two Agencies is accounted for by the fact that more than 9,000 maunds of the Ghazipur drug, which was of too high a consistence for Benares provision opium, the standard consistence of which is 71°, were transferred to Bihar and there manufactured with the produce of that Agency for Bihar provision opium, of which the standard consistence is 75°. In consequence of abnormal climatic conditions, the consistence of opium at both the Agencies was unusually high, Bihar opium being manufactured at an average consistence of 77°, and Benares at an average of 74°, the former being two degrees above the standard and the latter three degrees. The fact of the standard consistence of the Benares provision opium having been raised from 70° to 71° has been publicly notified.

Irrigation.

Out of a total area of 375,586 bighas in the Bihar Agency, 66,057 bighas, or above 17 per cent., were unirrigated, against 81,678 bighas, or 20 per cent., in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the unirrigated area is only 8,345 bighas, or a little above 2 per cent. In the Bihar Agency a strong prejudice, which the Agent reports to be well founded, exists against the use of canal water for poppy cultivation in the Shahabad and Patna districts. The amount advanced for the construction and repairs of wells was Rs. 49,535, against Rs. 24,355 in the previous year in the Bihar Agency, and Rs. 11,359, against Rs. 15,583 in 1890-91, in the Benares Agency. The Benares Agent reports that the reasons which operate against the expansion of the system are (1) insecurity of the tenure on which the raiyats generally hold their lands; (2) fear of the cultivators of their inability to repay the loan; and (3) want of sound and sufficient security. It appears to Sir Charles Elliott to be very remarkable and contrary to the belief which has hitherto prevailed, if the raiyat in Bihar feels more secure in his tenure than the raiyat in the North-Western Provinces. This matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Saw mills.

From the report of the Bihar Opium Agent it appears that during the year 1891-92, 22,388 chests were made, of which 11,892 were sâl and 10,496 mango wood, against 26,113 chests, all of sâl, in the previous year. The cost of a sâl wood chest was Rs. 5-14-7, and of a mango wood chest Rs. 2-7-5. The difference between these two prices represents the saving effected by the substitution of mango wood for sâl wood. The total amount of saving in this way is represented by Rs. 35,937. With a view to economy the mill was closed for the month

of October 1891, and for April, May, and June 1892. The net expenditure on account of the mills in 1891-92 is stated by the Board to have been Rs. 19,384, after deducting certain receipts, against Rs. 22,425 in the preceding year. The actual expenditure was Rs. 24,434 against Rs. 27,751. This shows a satisfactory saving. But it appears from the Bihar Agent's report that 33,000 ready-made chests purchased for contractors with lids were sent to Ghazipur.

Breaches of Opium Laws.

Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a decrease of 72 in the number of cases in Bengal, and an increase of 41 cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total number during the year 1891-92 being 501 in the former and 605 in the latter. Three of the cases in Bengal during the year were of considerable importance. In one case 19 seers of opium were sent up from Hooghly: it was reported that the opium was dropped by some up-country men who were passing through the town and ran away when challenged, leaving their property behind them. In another case four jars, containing about 3 maunds 15 seers, supposed to have been stolen during transit to Ghazipur out of a truck in the Bengal and North-Western Railway, were found on board some boats in the river at Calcutta. In May last about 11 maunds 35 seers of opium smuggled from Nepal were seized in a station on the Tirhut State Railway. The opium was concealed in packages said to contain spices. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that in the Bihar Agency, as well as in the Benares Agency, the requisite enquiries are made by the local opium officers to ascertain from what source the illicit drug in any case of smuggling which comes to light has been obtained. A large number of cases in Benares consisted of those in which a cultivator's wife or mother claimed to have retained a few grains of opium for medical purposes. The Agent did not think it necessary to punish the accused departmentally in addition to the punishment inflicted in the Criminal Court, as they were good cultivators. Mr. Rivett-Carnac considers that the existence of any organized contraband trade assisted by the cultivators is improbable, but he appears to think that smuggling to Calcutta is carried on by the purchase of excise opium at Rs. 16 per seer, which is the price fixed for the Patna Division and also for adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces. The propriety of raising this figure is now under discussion with the Board, and an additional argument for such a measure may be found in the fact that the State loses considerably by selling at the present price. The statistics of the average price of provision opium sold at Calcutta from October 1891 to September 1892 show that Bihar provision opium sold at Rs. 17 per seer. Considering the higher consistence of excise opium, Rs. 16 per seer represents a much lower price than the Calcutta price of provision opium.

The following statements compiled from data furnished by the Accountant-General, Bengal, show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1892-93, as compared with the official years 1876-77, 1877-78, 1886-87, 1890-91, and 1891-92. Some of the figures for 1891-92 will be found to differ from those given in last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1891-92 are open to final adjustment:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Bihar.	Benares.	Total.	Bihar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	26,350	20,890	47,240	3,43,24,900	2,56,75,500	17,37,881	6,17,38,281	2,83,98,289	3,33,39,992
1877-78	26,245	23,255	49,500	3,39,91,600	2,87,01,225	16,40,910	6,43,33,735	2,65,71,585	3,77,62,150
1886-87	28,275	26,475	54,750	3,22,72,415	2,91,97,370	20,90,309	6,35,60,094	2,72,26,485	3,63,33,609
1890-91	27,000	30,000	57,000	2,83,24,565	3,08,04,390	22,64,567	6,13,93,522	2,17,66,162	3,96,27,360
1891-92	26,700	29,550	56,250	2,87,65,345	3,07,30,250	21,05,116	6,16,01,711	1,85,68,709	4,30,33,002
1892-93	24,462	24,390	48,852	3,06,66,665	3,02,65,990	22,36,311	6,31,68,966	1,59,66,230	4,72,02,736

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years :—

ITEMS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1886-87.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	6,00,00,400	6,26,92,825	6,14,69,785	5,91,28,955	5,94,96,595	6,09,32,655
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes	9,154	5,057	14,929	3,963	32,488	18,905
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	5,03,711	5,13,100	5,51,837	5,67,794	5,86,032	5,65,626
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	11,29,457	10,58,045	14,36,050*	16,32,435*	14,72,765*	16,40,088*
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts...	95,551	64,701	87,493	10,355	13,831	11,698
Confiscations	8	7	...	...	...	...
Total receipts ...	6,17,38,281	6,43,33,735	6,35,60,094	6,13,93,522	6,16,01,711	6,31,68,966
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	8,26,046	8,02,180	8,87,481	9,05,696	8,88,049	8,74,871
Manufacturing charges	14,91,110	17,20,081	24,74,992	15,61,163	13,78,202	11,99,940
Payments for cultivation	2,60,74,810	2,40,42,779	2,38,56,829	1,92,94,605	1,62,96,313	1,38,86,394
Miscellaneous disbursements	6,323	6,545	7,183	4,698	6,145	5,055
Total charges ...	2,83,98,289	2,65,71,585	2,72,26,485	2,17,66,162	1,85,68,709	1,59,66,230
Net revenue ...	3,33,39,992	3,77,62,150	3,63,33,609	3,96,27,360	4,30,33,002	4,72,02,736

* These figures have been obtained demi-officially from the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years :—

YEAR.	Sale-proceeds of opium.	Contingencies.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 ...	11,75,537	6,025	11,69,512
1877-78 ...	16,08,267	5,246	16,03,021
1886-87 ...	15,69,831	4,918	15,64,913
1890-91 ...	16,00,076	7,774	15,92,302
1891-92 ...	16,74,671	5,221	16,69,450
1892-93 ...	15,77,303	9,167	15,68,136

It will be seen that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 48,852, being 7,398 chests less than the number sold during the previous 12 months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,31,68,966 and the charges to Rs. 1,59,66,230, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,72,02,736, being Rs. 41,69,734 more than that of the previous year and Rs. 75,75,376 over that of 1890-91.

The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,253-10-3 for Bihar and Rs. 1,240-14-8 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,077-6-3 and Rs. 1,039-15 respectively in the preceding year.

The outturn of provision opium in the Bihar Agency during the past season is reported to be 19,927 chests, against 20,846 chests manufactured in 1891-92, being a decrease of 919 chests. The outturn of the Benares Agency is reported to be 20,579 chests, against 12,833 chests manufactured in the previous season, or 7,746 chests more in the year under review.

The total quantity of provision opium of the season 1892-93 is 40,506 chests. A total of 42,300 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1894, which will include the balance, 1,847 chests, of Patna opium of the manufacture of the season 1891-92 available on the 1st January 1894. On the other hand, 33 chests of Benares opium of the season 1892-93 will be sold in December 1893. The reserve on the 1st January 1895 will consist of 26 chests of Benares opium, while six chests of Patna opium will have to be taken from the manufacture of the season 1893-94 for sale in the calendar year 1894.

SALT.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

Approximate Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Salt Department for the years 1887-88 *to* 1892-93.

Heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase in 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.	Decrease in 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	1,85,30,950	2,27,28,686	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	82,631	...
Excise ditto	3,82,854	3,22,087	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	1,55,241	...
Total ...	1,89,13,804	2,30,50,773	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	2,39,80,456	2,42,18,328	2,37,872	...
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	45,726	53,998	90,100	93,545	83,210	53,634	...	29,576
Miscellaneous	32,482	34,197	36,969	35,899	(*a*) 28,893	(*a*) 46,633	17,740	...
Total ...	78,208	88,195	1,27,069	1,29,444	1,12,103	1,00,267	...	11,836
Total Receipts ...	1,89,92,012	2,31,38,968	2,29,09,205	2,35,17,145	2,40,92,559	2,43,18,595	2,26,036	...
Charges.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,02,044	2,26,413	2,36,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,53,935	...	47,174
Total ...	2,22,044	2,46,413	2,56,190	2,29,364	2,21,109	1,73,935	...	47,174
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	12,368	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,23,727	72,119	...
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	...	...	...	...	5	43	38	...
Total ...	12,368	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,613	1,23,770	72,157	...
Imperial—								
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department	...	...	1,07,294	1,10,496	1,33,003	1,51,053	18,050	...
Total Charges ...	2,34,412	2,67,636	4,10,005	4,08,118	4,05,725	4,48,758	43,033	...
Approximate net revenue ...	1,87,57,600	2,28,71,332	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,027	2,36,86,834	2,38,69,837	1,83,003	...

(*a*) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.

The year under report as compared with 1891-92 shows an increase of Rs. 2,26,036 or ·93 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 43,033 or 10·6 per cent. in the charges, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,38,69,837, which is higher than that of 1891-92 by Rs. 1,83,003, or ·77 per cent. There has been an almost unbroken advance in the salt revenue since the year 1887-88, and the figure recorded during the year is higher than that of any other year since 1881-82,—the last year in which duty was realized at the rate of Rs. 2-14 per maund. The large advance in the amount of the receipts in 1888-89 is due to the increase of duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund on the 19th January 1888. For some years this enhancement of duty affected the revenue to some extent by reducing importation, but that effect has now disappeared, and there has been a full recovery; the amount of salt on which duty was paid during the year being the highest on record, except that of the years 1884-85 and 1886-87. The increased revenue from "Import duty," which is by far the most important item on the receipt side, is attributed partly to the fact that owing to the lower prices prevalent during the year an absolutely larger quantity of salt was cleared for sale, and partly to a smaller quantity of duty-paid salt having been imported from Bombay and Madras. The revenue from "Excise Salt" shows a material improvement on the figures for the year 1891-92—a result which is ascribed to the larger outturn of the Government factories in Orissa; to the restriction on the sale of Ganjam salt during a part of the year; to the fall in the price of excise salt; and to the forced sale by auction of a quantity of excise salt for the recovery of charges due from certain licensees. The proceeds from "Rent of warehouses" show a decline owing to the quantity bonded being less and to a general reduction in the stock kept at the golahs during the year. The reason is that, owing to the exceedingly

low rate of freight and the difficulty of obtaining cargo, there was no object in rapidly discharging salt-laden ships, and owners found that it paid them better to sell salt direct from the ships instead of discharging and storing it. Moreover, the fluctuations in exchange have militated against the storage of salt in golahs for long periods, while at the same time the increased facilities for discharging salt quickly from steamers have enabled shipments to be made to definite order and to meet immediate requirements. It is probable that, if there is an improvement in the rates of freight, the golahs will be more used than they are at present, and a larger revenue derived from warehouse rents. The increase under the head of "Miscellaneous" is due partly to an increase in the amount realized in Orissa on account of the cost price of Government salt, and partly to the recovery of a sum from the East Indian Railway Company for the use of the siding within the Sulkea Golahs. The provincial expenditure on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies, not including Orissa, amounted to Rs. 1,23,727, against Rs. 51,608 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 75,000 to Mr. Kilby on account of the scales invented by him, which continue to give complete satisfaction.

The fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last two years are illustrated in the following statement:—

			1891-92.		1892-93.	
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening Stock	Sea-imported salt in bond.	Calcutta and Sulkea.	21,88,357		13,58,342	
		Chittagong ...	3,09,135	24,97,492	93,884	14,52,226
	Excise salt in bond ...	Cuttack ...	...		...	
		Puri ...	58,597		37,832	
		Balasore ...	702	59,299	106	37,938
				25,56,791		14,90,164
Import and Manufacture:	Sea-imported ...	Calcutta ...	88,04,617*		89,88,330†	
		Chittagong ...	2,48,380	90,52,997	3,96,557	93,84,887
	Manufactured or added.	Cuttack ...	...		...	
		Puri ...	8,554		52,962	
		Balasore ...	431	8,985	14,240	67,202
				90,61,982		94,52,089
Clearances ...	Sea-imported salt from ship-board.	Calcutta ...	56,99,167‡		61,72,825 ¶	
		Chittagong ...	44,784§		53,721	
		Narayanganj	1,56,293	59,00,244	1,20,879	63,47,425
	Sea-imported salt from bond.	Calcutta and Sulkea.	38,79,451‖		35,16,579 **	
		Chittagong ...	2,29,340		1,93,591	
		Narayanganj	24,710	41,33,501	...	37,10,170
	Excise salt from bond...	Cuttack ...	...		...	
		Puri ...	18,040		67,470	
		Balasore ...	826	18,866	13,859	81,329
				1,00,52,611		1,01,38,924
Closing Stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond.	Calcutta and Sulkea.	13,58,342		6,00,086	
		Chittagong ...	93,884	14,52,226	1,19,231	7,19,217
	Excise salt in bond ...	Cuttack ...	...		...	
		Puri ...	37,832		19,908	
		Balasore ...	106	37,938	250	20,158
				14,90,164		7,39,475

* Includes 1,715 maunds found in excess in the golahs and 6 maunds found by reweighment.
† Ditto 1,579 maunds found in excess in the golahs.
‡ Ditto 1,28,712 maunds of Bombay salt and 2,138 maunds of Madras salt, which were passed free of duty.
§ Excludes 2,628 maunds, the duty on which was paid during the previous year, but which were cleared during the year.
‖ Ditto 4,19,128 maunds 30 seers of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
¶ Ditto 1,42,419 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
** Includes 3,90,577 maunds 20 seers of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.

The stock in the golahs at the commencement of the year under report was far below the opening stock of any of the three preceding years, and at the close of the year, for the reasons already stated above, it had been so far reduced as to be less than the closing stock in any of the last five years. There were, however, in addition to the stock in the golahs, 6,23,060 maunds lying afloat in ships and destined to be sold direct to purchasers.

The imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 3,32,032 maunds, or 3·6 per cent., as compared with the figures of 1891-92. The following statement shows the different countries and places from which the shipments were made:—

Group.	Whence imported.	Total.		Percentage of quantity imported in 1892-93 for each group.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I	United Kingdom	55,27,227	59,40,724	63·3
II	Hamburg ...	16,55,709	9,38,190	9·8
III	Fougies (Asiatic Turkey) ...	56,070	.....	.....
IV	Ras Rawayah	.....	1,59,572	20·5
IV	Jeddah, Muscat, and Saliff ...	2,99,208	7,27,481	20·5
IV	Aden	8,79,841	9,99,718	20·5
V	Madras	42,118	73,940	·7
VI	Bombay	5,91,103	5,43,683	5·7
	Total ...	90,51,276	93,83,308	100·0

There was a net increase of 3,32,032 maunds or 3·6 per cent., in the total importation during the year as compared with the year 1891-92. The increase occurred in both the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. The decline in imports from Hamburg, which were 7,17,519 maunds less than in 1891-92, is attributed by the Collector of Customs in some degree to interference in the market by a syndicate or other combination to control prices, and also to a falling off in the general direct trade with Hamburg. Whatever the cause may be, it is premature to assume that this class of salt has fallen permanently into disfavour. The importation from Fougies or New Fokia in Asiatic Turkey ceased altogether, while Bombay shows a decline of 47,420 maunds.

Including Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, 63,47,425 maunds of salt were cleared from shipboard, against 59,00,244 maunds in the previous year, giving an increase of 4,47,181 maunds or 7·6 per cent. in the quantity cleared, and of Rs. 10,89,043 or 7·5 per cent. in the duty realized. On the other hand, the clearances from bond fell from 41,33,501 maunds to 37,10,170 maunds, while the duty on such clearances decreased by Rs. 9,87,412. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, rose from 1,00,52,611 maunds to 1,01,38,924 maunds.

Deducting from the above clearances the net exports from Bengal, amounting to 7,39,361 maunds, and adding 34,360 maunds, being the quantity of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in Bengal during 1892-93 was 94,33,923 maunds, or an average of 10¼ lbs. per head of the population. In the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, there was a general decline in the consumption of licit salt, which is ascribed partly to the prevailing scarcity, and partly to a defect in the law which it is intended shortly to correct. The amount consumed per head averaged 10 lbs. 5 oz., which, notwithstanding the decline, was still above the average per head in the rest of Bengal (10 lbs. 4 oz.). That the consumption of licit salt in the districts within salt law limits is usually greater than in the rest of the Province is strange—all the more so, because the price of salt there is generally slightly higher than elsewhere: the explanation that those districts are in ordinary years exceptionally

prosperous does not appear altogether adequate. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the average consumption per head during 1891-92 was 11·82 lbs. and 16·34 lbs. respectively, and in Orissa it was nearly 10 lbs. Regarding the fluctuations in the consumption of salt in each district, it is necessary only to notice the increase of 9·3 per cent. in Midnapore, which is attributed to more active measures for the suppression of dealings in illicit salt, and at the other end of the scale the decrease of 10·8 per cent. in the 24-Parganas, where the authorities are charged with some laxity, and where there was also some slight distress during part of the year.

The districts of Bengal Proper derive their supply of salt chiefly from the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. Orissa gets a portion of its supply by local manufacture and by importation from Ganjam, and the Bihar districts are supplied partly from the North-Western Provinces. The total imports by land fell from 5,53,093 maunds in 1891-92 to 4,23,188 during the year under report. The decline was almost entirely in salt imported into Orissa from Madras, and was no doubt due to the increased production and the fall in price of locally manufactured salt. The exports also fell from 12,51,475 to 11,62,549 maunds, the chief decline being in exports by river to Assam.

A comparison with the wholesale price of salt in various marts in Bengal during the last two years shows that salt equally with other commodities is affected by the tendency of improved communications to equalise prices in widely separated localities. The prices on the whole were lower than in the previous year. The fluctuations in the wholesale price of Liverpool salt during the year under report were unusually small. In 1891-92 the price per 100 maunds, exclusive of duty, ranged from Rs. 80 to Rs. 53 with an average for the year of Rs. 64-11-11; in 1892-93 the highest price was Rs. 68-12 and the lowest Rs. 57-8. The average price has fallen during the past five years from Rs. 94-6 to Rs. 61-9-3. The statement given in the margin shows the average prices of Government salt, exclusive of duty, at each of the Orissa factories during the last two years. The prices were lower than in the preceding year.

Salt station.	Year.	Average price per maund *ex*-duty.
		Rs. A. P.
Sartha	1892-93	*0 4 0
	1891-92	0 5 5½
Sribuntapur ...	1892-93	0 5 2
	1891-92	0 7 9
Timur	1892-93	0 5 3
	1891-92	0 8 2
Baghkan	1892-93	0 2 0
	1891-92	0 5 2
Tua	1892-93	0 6 1 *0 4 0
	1891-92	0 8 8
Gurubai	1892-93	*0 4 0
	1891-92	.....

* These prices were of Government salt. There were no excise stocks at Sartha and Gurubai.

The total number of seizures of contraband salt, including those in the Orissa districts, rose from 1,435 to 2,015 during the past year, and the quantity attached from 497½ to 1,672 maunds; but this total includes 702 maunds which were seized in Backergunge at one time, because they were not protected by a rowana, but afterwards released on the duplicate rowanas being produced. There were in all, excluding pending cases, 1,472 prosecutions under the Salt Law during the year, being an increase of 143 on the previous year. Convictions were obtained against 1,420 persons out of 1,555 apprehended. Considerable fluctuations occur in the scale of rewards sanctioned in different districts, and the whole subject is under the consideration of the Board. There appears to be reason to believe that in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas and in the Midnapore district illicit manufacture was carried on to some extent. In the former district the simultaneous decline in the consumption of licit salt, and in the prosecutions for offences against the Salt Law, seem to justify the conclusion that want of vigilance on the part of the authorities was the main cause of the decrease in consumption. In the latter district 403 persons were prosecuted during the year for illicit manufacture and 394 were convicted. Mr. Bompas, the Subdivisional Officer of Contai, computed that in 1891-92 not less than 30,000 maunds of illicit salt were consumed within the rowana limits of the Midnapore district, and that probably another 20,000 maunds were exported.

Proposals were made during the year by the Government of Bengal for the amendment of the Bengal Salt Act of 1864, with a view to increasing the penalty for illicit possession and transport of salt; but the Government of India have determined that before action can be taken an enquiry should be made by an officer of the Northern India Salt Department as to the extent of illicit manufacture in the saliferous tracts of Bengal outside Orissa. This enquiry will take place during the cold season of 1893-94.

By an arrangement which has been in force since 1886, the operations of the Salt Department in Orissa, which are divided into manufacture and prevention, are conducted by officers of the Government of Madras. The factories at work in Orissa during the year under report for the manufacture of *karkach* salt in evaporating pans were those at Sartha in the district of Balasore, and at Tua and Gurubai in the district of Puri, and they were all managed direct by Government: the Sartha factory has now been closed in view of the difficulty of procuring labour and the insufficiency of the brine supply. It is satisfactory to note that the quality of the salt turned out at these factories was much better than in the last few years, and the quantity manufactured about eight times as great as in 1891-92. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department rose from Rs. 47,687 to Rs. 2,17,410, chiefly by reason of the increased receipt of duty on the larger quantities manufactured, and the expenditure advanced from Rs. 1,33,003 to Rs. 1,51,053 on account of the necessarily increased charges for manufacture and establishment. The percentage of the charges to the receipts thus amounts to 69·4, which at first sight appears to be preposterously high; but if the duty realised elsewhere on salt consumed in Orissa be included in the calculation, as the Madras Salt Department contend that it should be, the total revenue would amount to Rs. 17,73,362, and the charges will then bear the moderate ratio of 8·5 per cent. to this amount. The Board of Revenue in their report for 1891-92, as well as in that for 1892-93, urge the equity of this contention, which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be not unreasonable on the ground that but for the existence of the Preventive establishments a great part at any rate of this revenue would not have been realised. Practically speaking, it is owing to these establishments that the local demand is not supplied by illicit manufacture; and as the consumption of licit salt, whether imported or locally manufactured, is therefore a consequence of the action of these establishments in Orissa, it seems only fair to set off against the charges, if not all, certainly a large part of the duty levied on salt consumed in Orissa.

The question of amending the Salt Law in Orissa with the object of suppressing the illicit manufacture of salt in that province lately engaged the attention of Government, and proposals were submitted to the Government of India to amend in some respects the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882, which is in force in Orissa. The Government of India, while accepting generally the principles embodied in these proposals, has suggested for consideration whether it would not be preferable to introduce the Madras Salt Act into Orissa as being better suited to the conditions of the maritime districts of which that province is composed. This suggestion is now under consideration.

It was suggested during the year that the Madras Salt Department should be relieved of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa, and that it should be made over to the officers of the Bengal Government, Salt and Excise being administered by the same staff of officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor, while admitting that there were some points in the proposal which merited attention, was not prepared to condemn the administration of the Madras officials or to recommend to the Government of India that they should be withdrawn from Orissa on the arguments which were laid before him. The question is not without difficulty, and one aspect of it, namely, the gradual decrease of the salt industry in Orissa, gives grounds for uneasiness. A decrease in the home production of such an article as salt is not, *per se*, a desirable result, even if, through importations of foreign salt, it be accompanied by a reduction in the selling price of the article; while from the standpoint of the hardships caused to the classes whose hereditary occupation it is to make salt, such a decrease is unsatisfactory. Of course it is not advisable to prop up a decaying industry by factitious methods; but the decay should not be hastened or produced by any ill-directed administrative measures, and efforts may well be made to strengthen the local manufacture of salt subject to due safeguards throughout the province. Any arrangements that may be proposed in connection with the Preventive establishments should proceed on the basis of conserving rather than of discouraging the indigenous descriptions of salt manufacture, so far as this can be done without artificial means.

The bonding operations at the Sulkea Golahs received a check during the year, the quantity of salt bonded being 2,80,731 maunds less than in the previous year. The low rate of freight has, as mentioned above, nullified so

far the inducements to bonding afforded by the recent improvements in the golahs, which have been carried out at considerable expense.

EXCISE.

Excise Commissioner.

The appointment of Excise Commissioner in Bengal had up to the year under report been only a tentative measure, but its permanent retention was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his despatch dated the 15th February 1892. Under the revised arrangements the Excise Commissioner, the pay of whose appointment has been reduced, is to work under the general supervision of the Board of Revenue; but at the same time, as it has been thought inadvisable altogether to dissociate Divisional Commissioners from the administration of the excise in their Divisions, orders have been given that annual and other periodical reports of importance should be submitted through them, and that they should also be consulted at the discretion of the Board on other questions of moment. Mr. Westmacott was in charge of the office of Excise Commissioner at the commencement of the year under report, but on the 8th April 1892 he went on furlough, and Mr. Samuells acted in his place. On the 29th August Mr. Westmacott rejoined his appointment and held it until the 3rd March 1893, when he made over charge to Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta. These three officers spent altogether 116 days on tour, during which they visited 35 out of the 46 districts in the province, the districts of the Patna Division, and also Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Khulna, being twice visited.

Subordinate staff.

Special Excise Deputy Collectors were employed in eighteen districts, besides two as Inspectors of Excise and one as Personal Assistant to the Excise Commissioner: thus the full number sanctioned by the Secretary of State was entertained. In eleven districts these officers were out on tour for periods varying from 120 to 260 days, and in the remaining seven districts the tours occupied from 61 to 118 days. Out of the twenty-two districts in which Deputy Collectors in the regular line were engaged on excise work, in only four districts was the minimum of 60 days' touring not reached or exceeded. At the commencement of the year there were fifteen Special Sub-Deputy Collectors in charge of distilleries, but owing to revision of establishment and to the abolition, since the close of the year, of the Hooghly and Manicktolla distilleries, the number has now been reduced to ten. The Special Excise Sub-Inspectors employed on the Railway succeeded in detecting some cases of opium-smuggling, but the Board are not satisfied with their work on the whole, and are of opinion that they should be placed under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. From the 1st July 1892 the grade system was introduced into the Excise Ministerial establishment, which was made Provincial and divided into three branches, viz., Executive officers, Distillery officials, and Office establishment. The scheme will not come completely into force at once, but is to be carried into effect as vacancies and promotions take place.

Financial results.

In the following statement are set forth the revenue and expenditure of the Excise Department during the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89	1,08,88,973	4,32,765*	1,04,56,208	3·9
1889-90	1,04,73,413	5,31,382*	99,42,049	5·07
1890-91	1,04,60,932	6,47,112*	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792†	1,04,62,021	6
1892-93	1,15,92,665	6,60,242	1,09,32,423	5·7
Difference of the past two years	+4,62,852	—7,550	+4,70,402	—·3

* These figures will not agree with those in the previous year's report, as they were incorrectly given there through a clerical mistake.

† Revised figures.

The final estimates for the year were as follows:—Receipts Rs. 1,09,50,000 and Disbursements Rs. 6,82,000, giving an estimated net revenue of Rs. 1,02,68,000, but the actual net revenue for the year exceeded the final estimate by Rs. 6,64,423, and was larger than in any of the four preceding years. This result cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, for, as far as can be judged, no stimulus has been given to consumption, while in the case of distillery liquor, country rum, ganja and bhang, the increase in revenue has been obtained concurrently with a decrease in consumption. The charges were Rs. 7,550 less than those for 1891-92. The main decrease occurred in the expenditure on rewards and on petty construction and repairs, while on account of travelling allowance to officers there was a further increase of Rs. 8,570 on last year's figures.

The table below compares the actual net receipts in each Division in 1891-92 and 1892-93 after excluding advance collections. The Presidency Division takes the first place, as its figures include those of Calcutta, and the Chittagong Division is at the other end of the list. The greatest actual advance is shown by the Patna Division, followed by that of Chota Nagpur; the decrease in the Bhagalpur and Burdwan Divisions is due to scarcity and bad crops:—

Division.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	11,23,464	11,57,563	+ 34,099
Presidency ...	31,09,898	32,14,635	+ 1,04,737
Rajshahi ...	8,85,663	8,81,122	— 4,541
Dacca ...	8,16,348	8,12,196	— 4,152
Chittagong ...	2,55,767	2,68,583	+ 12,821
Patna ...	22,43,901	24,27,767	+ 1,83,866
Bhagalpur ...	12,47,985	12,09,638	— 38,347
Orissa ...	5,47,065	5,56,069	+ 9,004
Chota Nagpur ...	7,42,917	8,37,861	+ 94,944
Total ...	1,09,73,008	1,13,65,439	+ 3,92,431

Revenue classified.

The fluctuations in the revenue derived from the various exciseable articles are compared in the following statement:—

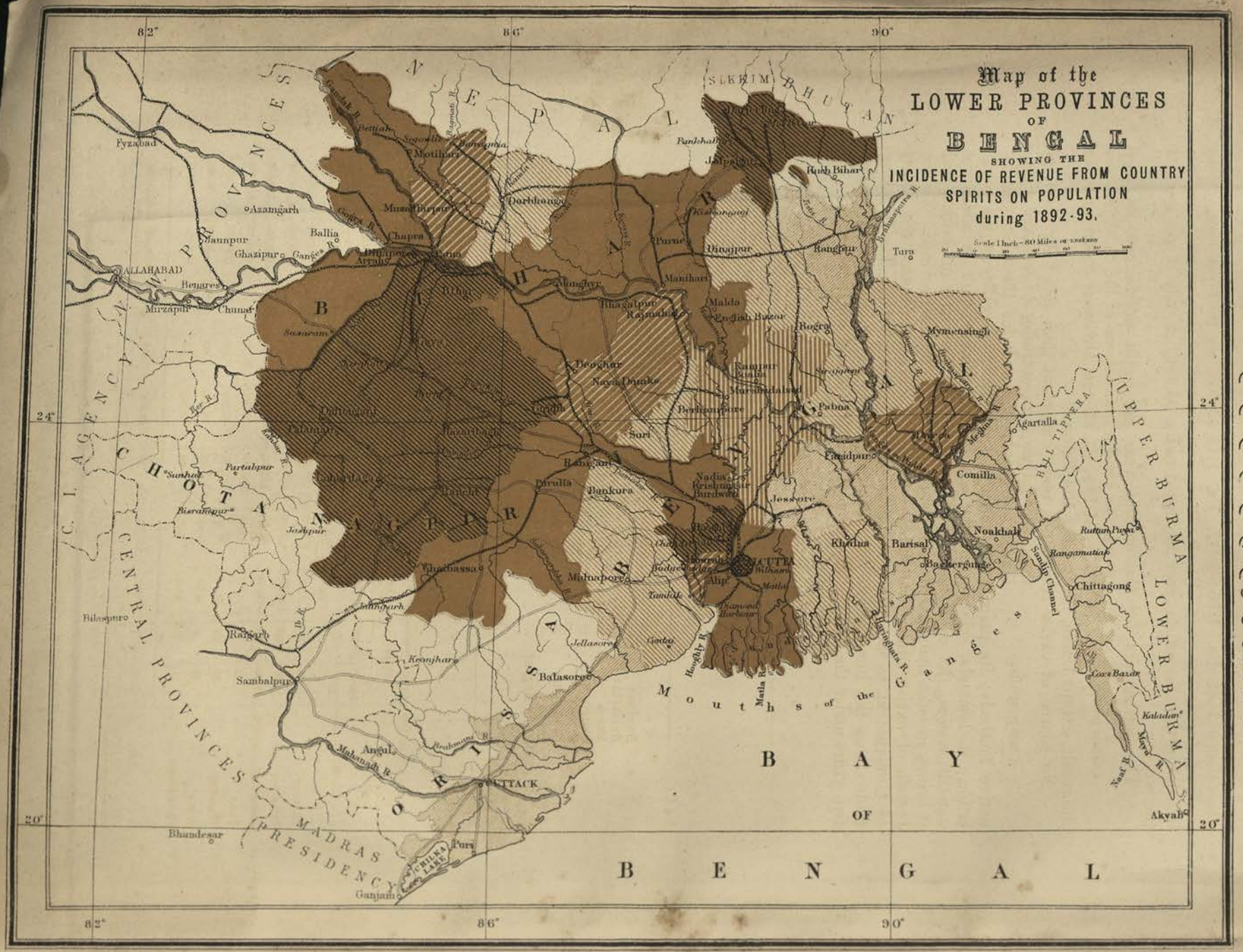
Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1892-93 compared with 1891-92.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	50,90,315	47,07,132	45,28,262	48,14,643	50,23,417	2,08,774	.....
Rum	72,851	1,00,659	98,383	2,29,972	4,19,717	1,89,743	.....
Imported liquors	2,21,453	2,14,090	2,31,095	2,23,644	2,07,092	.....	16,552
Beer	.....	16	71	174	193	19	.....
Tari	7,88,901	8,26,314	8,45,586	9,57,405	9,49,698	.....	7,707
Pachwai	2,15,191	2,32,682	2,72,288	3,04,168	3,34,557	30,389	.....
Charas	2,755	3,535	6,594	7,568	9,097	1,529	.....
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang	42,671	43,141	44,847	48,464	53,558	5,094	.....
Mazum	2,092	2,067	1,910	1,962	1,984	22	.....
Madak	85,753	82,825	81,467	86,343	79,659	.....	6,684
Chandu	36,254	35,216	36,267	35,332	31,032	.....	4,300
Spirits used for arts	119	143	466	772	1,066	294	.....
Ganja	23,18,353	22,59,690	23,11,713	22,92,568	23,86,066	93,498	.....
Opium	20,08,134	19,59,491	19,95,312	21,18,825	20,85,116	.....	33,709
Miscellaneous	4,131	6,430	6,671	7,973	10,413	2,440	.....
Total ...	1,08,88,973	1,04,73,431	1,04,60,932	1,11,29,813*	1,15,92,665	5,31,804	68,952
					Net increase ...	4,62,852	

* Revised figures.

No. I.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1:5,068,800
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 21 persons and upwards
(b) ,, ,, from 16 to 20 persons
(c) ,, ,, 11 to 15 ,,
(d) ,, ,, 6 to 10 ,,
(e) ,, ,, 1 to 5 ,,
(f) ,, ,, for less than one person
(a). Faridpur, Noakhali, Tippera.
(b). Jessore, Backergunge.
(c). Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga.
(d). Howrah, Murshidabad, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, Singbhum, Manbhum.
(e). Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Gaya, Malda, Balasore, Lohardaga, Palamau.
(f). Calcutta.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CALCUTTA
CHILKA LAKE
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. II.



REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 51 persons and upwards

(b) „ „ 41 to 50 „ „

(c) „ „ 31 to 40 „ „

(d) „ „ 21 to 30 „ „

(e) „ „ 11 to 20 „ „

(f) „ „ 1 to 10 „ „

(g) for less than one person

(a). Jessore, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore,

(b). Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Darbhanga.

(c) Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi.

(d) Howrah, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Sonthal Parganas.

(e). Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Singbhum, Manbhum.

(f). Hooghly, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau.

(g). Calcutta.

There has been an increase under every head excepting imported liquor, tari, madak, chandu, and opium, the largest increase occurring under country spirits, followed by rum and ganja. The fluctuations are discussed in detail under each separate head. The total increase in net revenue over that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,62,852, and the incidence of excise taxation on the population was 2 annas 7 pies per head as compared with 2 annas 6 pies in the previous year. In Bombay the incidence of taxation amounted in 1891-92 to 8 annas and 1 pie and in Madras to 5 annas 5 pies. The demand for the year was well realized, for out of a gross demand of Rs. 1,16,96,017, Rs. 1,15,92,665, or 99·1 per cent., were realized during the year, Rs. 9,856 were remitted as irrecoverable, and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 93,496, or only ·7 per cent. of the whole.

Current settlements.

The settlements for the current year are again satisfactory, as they promise to yield a net increase of Rs. 2,30,352 over those of 1892-93, all the Divisions contributing to the result, except Dacca, Chittagong and Patna.

Country spirits.

No source of excise revenue is more important than this. As the term implies, country spirit constitutes the ordinary stimulant of the people prepared for the most part by native methods; its preparation employs a considerable section of the population; it demands, whether in the shape of distillery liquor or under the outstill system, the chief share of the attention of the excise authorities; and it brings in more than two-fifths of the excise revenue of the province. To this branch of excise administration more than any other are directed the efforts of Government to decrease consumption and enhance revenue. The following table shows the increase in the revenue from country spirits during the last two years under the two systems of outstills and central distilleries:—

A.—Outstill Revenue.

	Shops.		License fees.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	43	42	23,342	26,435
Rajshahi	233	234	3,67,211	3,67,693
Dacca	.....	.....	1	.....
Chittagong	62	63	34,084	36,979
Patna	572	699	10,26,069	11,24,233
Bhagalpur	305	329	3,94,798	3,90,804
Orissa	.....	.....	.....	212
Chota Nagpur	555	564	6,04,640	6,73,998
Total ...	1,770	1,931	24,50,145	26,20,354

B.—Distillery Revenue.

Division.	Shops.		License fees.		Duty.		Distillery fees.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	318	318	1,13,420	1,17,253	1,96,370	1,85,129	5,101	4,355	3,14,891	3,06,737
Presidency	355	368	4,18,698	4,45,129	9,63,892	9,80,651	15,656	15,936	13,98,246	14,41,716
Dacca	209	213	77,054	97,601	1,24,927	1,18,115	3,190	2,982	2,05,171	2,18,698
Patna	76	75	73,847	65,906	1,66,539	1,69,731	24,156	26,157	2,64,542	2,61,794
Bhagalpur	125	124	48,492	49,999	72,580	63,909	5,549	6,304	1,26,621	1,20,212
Orissa	51	66	18,996	19,573	16,960	15,814	843	908	36,799	36,295
Chota Nagpur	15	11	8,860	7,499	8,855	9,699	513	422	18,228	17,611
Total ...	1,149	1,175	7,59,367	8,02,951	15,50,123	15,43,048	55,008	57,064	23,64,498	24,03,063

The advance in the revenue from country spirits which occurred last year has been maintained, the total increase from both sources being Rs. 2,08,774. The outstill revenue showed an increase of Rs. 1,70,209, the number of shops being 161 greater than in the previous year. The increase in the number of shops indicates an abandonment of the policy of fixing beforehand the upset prices to be demanded for them, and allowing no deviation therefrom.

It is satisfactory to observe that the revenue from distilleries showed an increase of Rs. 38,565, or 1·6 per cent., while the issues of distillery liquor fell from 814,432 to 736,107 gross gallons, or by 9·6 per cent. It is clear that to some extent a stronger liquor is being distilled, which is, however, it is believed, diluted before sale, and the figures quoted fully justify the recent action of Government in altering the manner of levying the distillery fee.

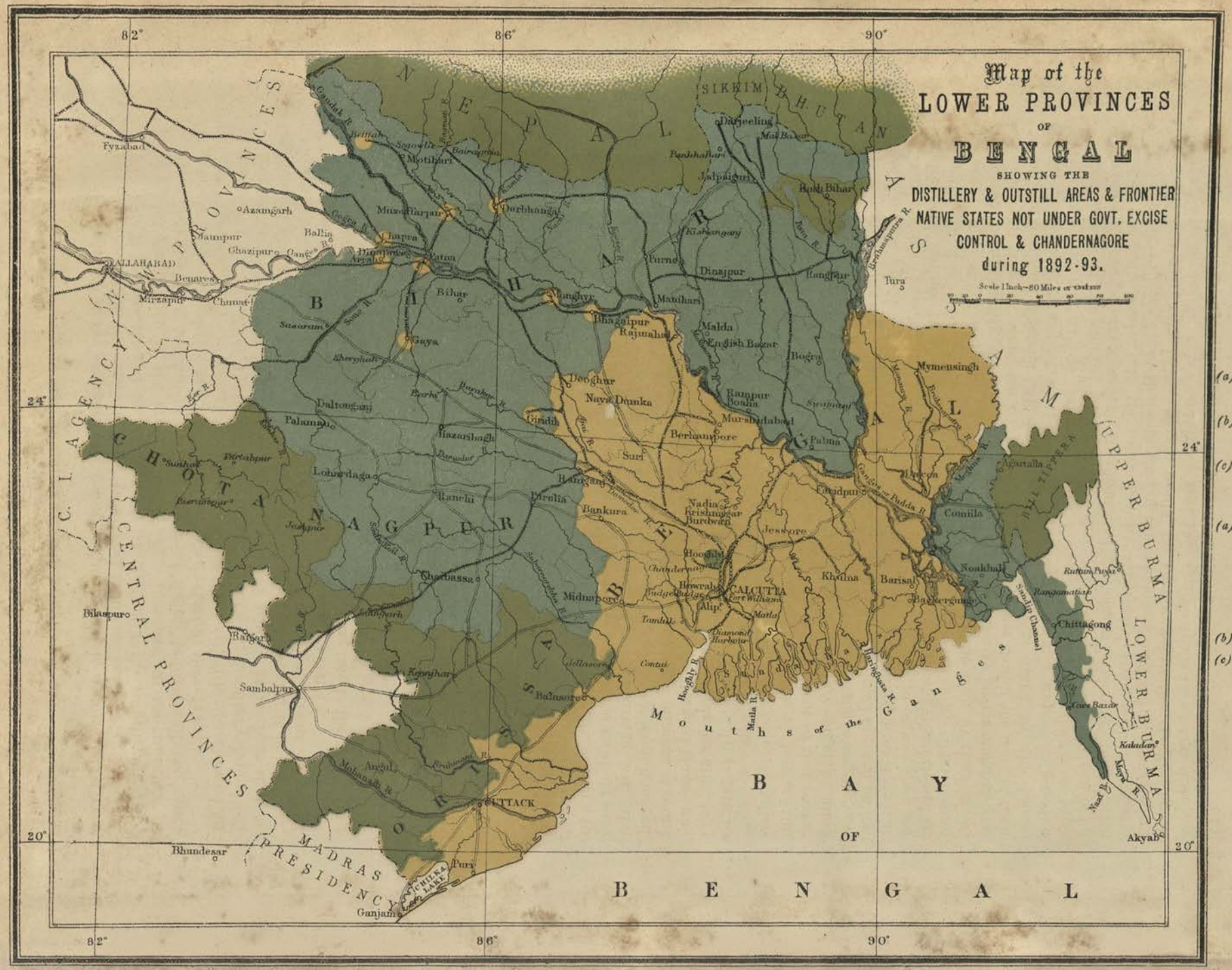
Last year the Lieutenant-Governor noticed and discussed the following points:—

(1) The restriction of still and vat capacities.
(2) The issue of liquor at fixed strength.
(3) The fixing of minimum retail prices.
(4) The rate of distillery fees.
(5) The desirability of distilling weak liquor at Government distilleries.

The first point has been disposed of by an order of Government doing away with all restrictions on vat capacity from the beginning of the current year, and allowing Collectors, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, to permit the use of stills of any size. There is abundant evidence to show that these restrictions were frequently evaded, and that in comparison with the trouble and harassment which they involved, the advantages they were believed to secure were quite insignificant. The expedient of fixing a minimum retail price below which distillery liquor should not be sold at the licensed shops was condemned in 1891, and has now been given up; but as regards outstills, it is reported that the system has not yet been altogether abandoned. In regard to the distillery fee, the question was discussed during the year whether a fee on stills, or a fee on each gross gallon of liquor distilled, or a fee on each gallon of London-proof liquor, was the most advisable. After the close of the year the Board suggested the total abolition of the fee, but in the event of that course not being adopted, they recommended the levy of a higher fee on each gallon of London-proof liquor. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the latter suggestion, and approved of the levy of a fee of 2½ annas calculated on each gallon of London-proof spirits; at the same time, in view of the inducements to illicit manufacture arising from the high price of distillery liquor in certain specified districts, orders were passed that in those districts the present system should be maintained and a fee of 1 anna per gross gallon be levied as now. The second and the last of the questions raised above were dealt with by the issue of instructions that the distillation of strong liquor was not to be encouraged, but that the abkars were to be allowed to distil liquor to suit the taste of their customers, and District Officers have accordingly been asked by the Excise Commissioner to report what reduced strengths they would propose with a view to carrying out these orders. The Excise Commissioner does not press distillation or the issue of liquor at fixed strengths, because he says such an order would be inoperative unless supplemented by others forbidding the dilution of liquor before sale. If the only benefit anticipated from such a measure be that it will facilitate the detection of illicit liquor offered for sale under cover of a license, no doubt the game would be hardly worth the candle; but it has been found in other provinces that this system tends to smooth distillery administration, and is hurtful neither to the people nor to the Government revenue.

The revenue derived from country spirits in the Burdwan Division decreased during the year from Rs. 3,38,233 to Rs. 3,33,172. The decline occurred in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Hooghly, and is ascribed to the increase in the price of liquor, to the enhancement of duty, to the high rate of license fees, and to the failure of crops. The following statement compares the revenue in this Division from country liquor, tari and pachwai in the years

NO. VI.



REFERENCES.

(a) Areas in which the Distillery System was in force during 1892-93.....

(b) Areas in which the Outstill System was in force during 1892-93.....

(c) Frontier Native States not under Govt. Excise control and Chandernagore.....

(a) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, greater portion of Bankura and Midnapore, and the Towns (including Suburbs) of Patna, Gaya, Arrah (Shahabad), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Chapra (Saran), Bettiah (Champaran), Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Giridih (Hazaribagh).

(b) The rest.

(c) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States not under Govt. Excise control.

1887-88, when the revenue from country liquor was at its highest, and in the year under report:—

District.	1887-88.				1892-93.			
	Revenue from—			Total.	Revenue from—			Total.
	Country spirits.	Tari.	Pachwai.		Country spirits.	Tari.	Pachwai.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,51,728	4,379	58,419	2,14,526	78,045	7,745	1,04,360	1,90,150
Birbhum	20,427	1,154	62,110	83,691	15,873	1,618	95,323	1,12,814
Bankura	53,620	67	10,121	63,808	23,032	73	15,139	38,244
Midnapore	75,006	1,105	2,838	78,949	59,809	4,847	5,706	70,362
Hooghly	1,51,303	22,134	1,366	1,74,803	1,23,268	30,493	2,171	1,55,935
Howrah	29,586	19,984	.....	49,570	33,145	27,967	.....	61,112
Total ...	4,31,670	48,823	1,34,854	6,65,347	3,33,172	72,716	2,22,699	6,28,587

	1887-88.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	4,81,670	3,33,172	.....	1,48,498
Tari	48,823	72,716	23,893	.....
Pachwai	1,34,854	2,22,699	87,845	.....
Total ...	6,65,347	6,28,587	.....	36,760

In his annual report the Excise Commissioner says that the falling off in the revenue from country spirits is no doubt due to the substitution of distillery shops for outstills during the period under consideration, the high-priced distillery liquor being beyond the means of the average consumer. As a consequence of the high prices, illicit distillation appears to have been prevalent, and it was found necessary to re-introduce outstills in certain wild tracts of Bankura and Midnapore. The statement above shows that as the revenue from spirits has declined, so has that from tari and pachwai risen; so that the ultimate loss to Government has only amounted to Rs. 36,760.

There was an increase of revenue in all the districts of the Presidency Division except Murshidabad. The advance was greatest in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas, and in both instances it is ascribed partially to the equalization of the duties on rum and country spirits, and so far the increase caused no actual profit to Government. Few cases of smuggling were detected, but the Collector of Nadia thinks that outstill liquor is brought into the district from Pabna and Rajshahi, and both smuggling and illicit distillation are suspected in Murshidabad, though no cases were detected. As usual, the districts of Purnea and Malda, belonging to the Bhagalpur Division, are considered along with those of the Rajshahi Division, to which geographically and ethnologically they pertain. In this tract there was a decrease in the number of outstills from 375 to 371, and the revenue declined by Rs. 6,982. In Darjeeling the falling off is said to be due to the abolition of two outstills: pachwai shops were opened in their stead, and the increase of revenue from pachwai more than compensated for the loss on country spirits. In Dacca the distillery system continued to be in force throughout the Division: the number of shops increased from 209 to 213, and the revenue from Rs. 2,05,172 to Rs. 2,18,698. All the districts of the Division show an increase, except Mymensingh, where the decrease is ascribed to the high price of food and to consumption of country rum and imported liquor in place of country spirits. It is said that rum and imported liquor are extensively sold in the Dacca district under the combined licenses which it has now been decided to separate. In the Chittagong Division the outstill system holds the field: the revenue was Rs. 2,895 greater than in the previous year: the demand for liquor throughout the Division is very small.

With the seven districts of the Patna Division may be classed the three districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh. In this tract the dual system continued in force, under which there is one central distillery in each district for the supply of the town area, while the rest of the district is supplied from outstills. The revenue from outstills rose from Rs. 14,05,808 in 1891-92 to Rs. 15,12,941 in the year under report, and the number of outstills increased by 158. The increase under the latter head is due to modifications being allowed in the upset price, and does not necessarily imply a larger consumption. The increase in revenue is shared by all districts except Shahabad

and Darbhanga. The revenue from distillery liquor, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 10,311. The decline is generally ascribed to the high price of food and to the reduction in the duty on distillery liquor. The former cause will not bear a moment's investigation in view of the concomitant increase in the revenue derived from outstills, but the latter no doubt contributed somewhat to the decrease.

The following statement shows that the system of central distilleries has not been a financial success in Bihar:—

	1887-88.	1892-93.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Outstill revenue ...	15,09,399	13,65,120	9·5
Distillery revenue ...	4,99,177	3,20,395	35·8
	20,08,576	16,85,515	...

From these figures it appears that the revenue from outstills has nearly recovered the decline that occurred in 1890-91, but not so that from distilleries. The Excise Commissioner urges that distillery liquor can never successfully compete with that from outstills until some means are devised for taxing them equally (and hitherto all attempts to do this have failed), and yet distillery areas are surrounded on all sides by outstills, and outstill liquor cannot be entirely prevented from competing with that from the distilleries. Tari also joins in the struggle, and either it has become so popular, or the revenue has been so well collected during the last few years, that the income derived from it goes some considerable way to making up for the loss that has occurred since 1890-91 in the revenue from country liquor. A comparison of the receipts in the year under report and in 1887-88, the year of the highest revenue, will illustrate this:—

	1887-88.	1892-93.	Percentage of difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Country liquor ...	20,08,576	16,85,515	—16
Tari	4,65,397	6,26,345	+34·5
Total ...	24,73,973	23,11,860	..

The difficulty of the competition of the distilleries and outstills was encountered in the Central Provinces, and the plan there adopted was to abolish the outstills and substitute for them bonded warehouses which drew their supplies from the distillery. This plan was so successful in the district (Nimar) in which it was tried, that its extension to other districts was decided upon. The Board of Revenue have therefore been requested to place themselves in communication with the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, with a view to trying the system in a selected area in Bengal.

All the districts of the Bhagalpur Division have been dealt with in the above remarks, except the Sonthal Parganas. The distillery system only was in force in this district during the year, and the revenue decreased by Rs. 1,677. There were 49 cases of illicit distillation, and this large number is said to be due to the facilities for the malpractice afforded by the use of pachwai. In the Orissa Division there was an insignificant decrease in the revenue: the distillery system continued as hitherto, but since the commencement of the current year some outstills have been sanctioned in certain jungly parts of Cuttack. The smuggling of outstill liquor from the Gurhjats is said to be rife in all three districts of the Division. In the Chota Nagpur Division, excluding Hazaribagh, which has already been discussed, the outstill system is everywhere in force, except that in Manbhum there is one distillery. There was an increase of revenue in all the districts of the Division, which amounted in all to Rs. 66,073.

The Excise Commissioner in his annual report summed up the situation thus—

"The revenue from country liquor attained the highest figure in 1887-88, when it stood at 52 lakhs. In the following year it declined to a little less than 51 lakhs, and dropped further to 47 lakhs in 1889-90. The bottom was reached in 1890-91 with 45¼ lakhs.

"The largest decrease took place in Bihar, which was mainly due to the gradual decline of the distillery revenue, and to changes in excise policy connected with the measures taken to regulate the production of outstills and increase their taxation. There was likewise a heavy fall in the Burdwan Division, which was chiefly caused by the general abolition of the outstill system. In the past two years, 1891-92 and 1892-93, much of the lost ground has been regained, and the total country liquor revenue of the past year amounted to nearly 50¼ lakhs, or 1¾ lakhs less than in 1887-88, but 5 lakhs more than in 1890-91. In Bihar the revenue from outstills has made great strides towards recovery, but the distillery revenue continues to suffer from insufficient protection against smuggling and from disparity between the prices of outstill and distillery liquor. The taxation on tari, too, requires to be put on a proper footing. As regards the Burdwan Division, in view of the prevalence of illicit distillation and of the difficulty of preventing it, a change of system is required in Bankura. In this Division pachwai yields a large revenue and is capable of further development."

In regard to the increase of excise revenue the cardinal principle that guides the policy of Government is that an increase of excise revenue is not absolutely satisfactory unless it is accompanied by a decreased consumption of exciseable articles.

The following table shows the principal figures of the year for country rum:—

Country rum.

Year.	Consumption.								Duty levied.			
	Bengal rum.		Shahjehanpore rum.		Aska rum.		Total.		Bengal rum.	Shahjehanpore rum.	Aska rum.	Total.
	Gross gallons.	L.P. gallons.	Gross gallons.	L.P. gallons.	Gross gallons.	L.P. gallons.	Gross gallons.	L.P. gallons.				
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	16,755	21,379	43,544	56,870	17,184	23,283	77,483	101,541	85,516	30,001	93,141	2,08,658
1892-93 ...	9,386	12,008	36,162	47,979	14,597	20,189	60,145	80,176	60,040	2,39,332	1,00,949	4,00,321
Increase or decrease ...	−7,369	−9,371	−7,382	−8,900	−2,587	−3,094	−17,338	−21,365	−25,476	+2,09,331	+7,808	+1,91,663

The decrease in consumption shown under each class, amounting in all to 17,388 gross gallons, is owing partly to actual decrease of consumption, the result of the increase in the rate of duty from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 from the 1st April 1892, and partly to the large clearances made at the close of the year 1891-92, in order to avoid paying the enhanced duty. The large increase in the duty obtained from Shahjehanpore rum was due to the fact that during the greater part of the year, under the notification of Government, dated 5th April 1892, it was imported into Bengal only under bond, and paid duty to this Government on issue, instead of to the North-Western Provinces as formerly. In February 1893, however, under the orders of the Government of India, the notification was withdrawn, and the rum is now, as before, imported duty-paid from Shahjehanpore, but by a special arrangement the importers are paying to this Government the difference of Re. 1 per gallon London-proof in the duty chargeable on country rum in the North-Western Provinces and in this Province. The sudden increase in the consumption of country rum led to a discussion whether country rum was under-selling country spirit. The Excise Commissioner made enquiries during the course of the year, the result of which were duly reported to Government. His ultimate conclusion was that country spirit is slightly dearer than country rum when the latter is obtained direct from the agents, but considerably cheaper when the rum is obtained from dealers: further that there is little ground for the apprehension that country rum is ousting country liquor from the market. The latter can probably be trusted to hold its own everywhere except in and near Calcutta, owing to the preference which native consumers show for it; but the sale of both kinds of spirit requires to be carefully watched.

During the year, the practice of issuing combined licenses in the mufassal for the sale of country spirit, country rum, and imported liquors, was discontinued under the orders of Government, and licenses for the sale of imported liquors are now to be issued in the mufassal only when the existence of a real demand is established. The object of these orders was to prevent the formation or development of a taste for the cheap and deleterious liquors which are imported from Europe and manipulated in this country so as to represent various kinds of wines and spirits.

Imported liquor.

There was an increase of 3 in the wholesale licenses, and a decrease of 48 in the general retail licenses, as the following statement shows:—

Years.	Licenses.						Revenue.
	Wholesale.	Retail.				Total.	
		Hotel.	Railway refreshment room.	Steamer.	General.		
							Rs.
1887-92 (average)	225	58	21	16	521	841	2,25,148
1891-92 ...	209	54	24	13	479	779	2,23,644
1892-93 ...	212	51	20	22	431	736	2,07,092

The decrease in revenue is ascribed to the extended issue of the combined licenses, which, as mentioned above, have now been prohibited in the mufassal. The scale of fees for licenses, both wholesale and retail, was revised during the year, and was in most cases considerably enhanced, but the orders did not take effect until the 1st April 1893.

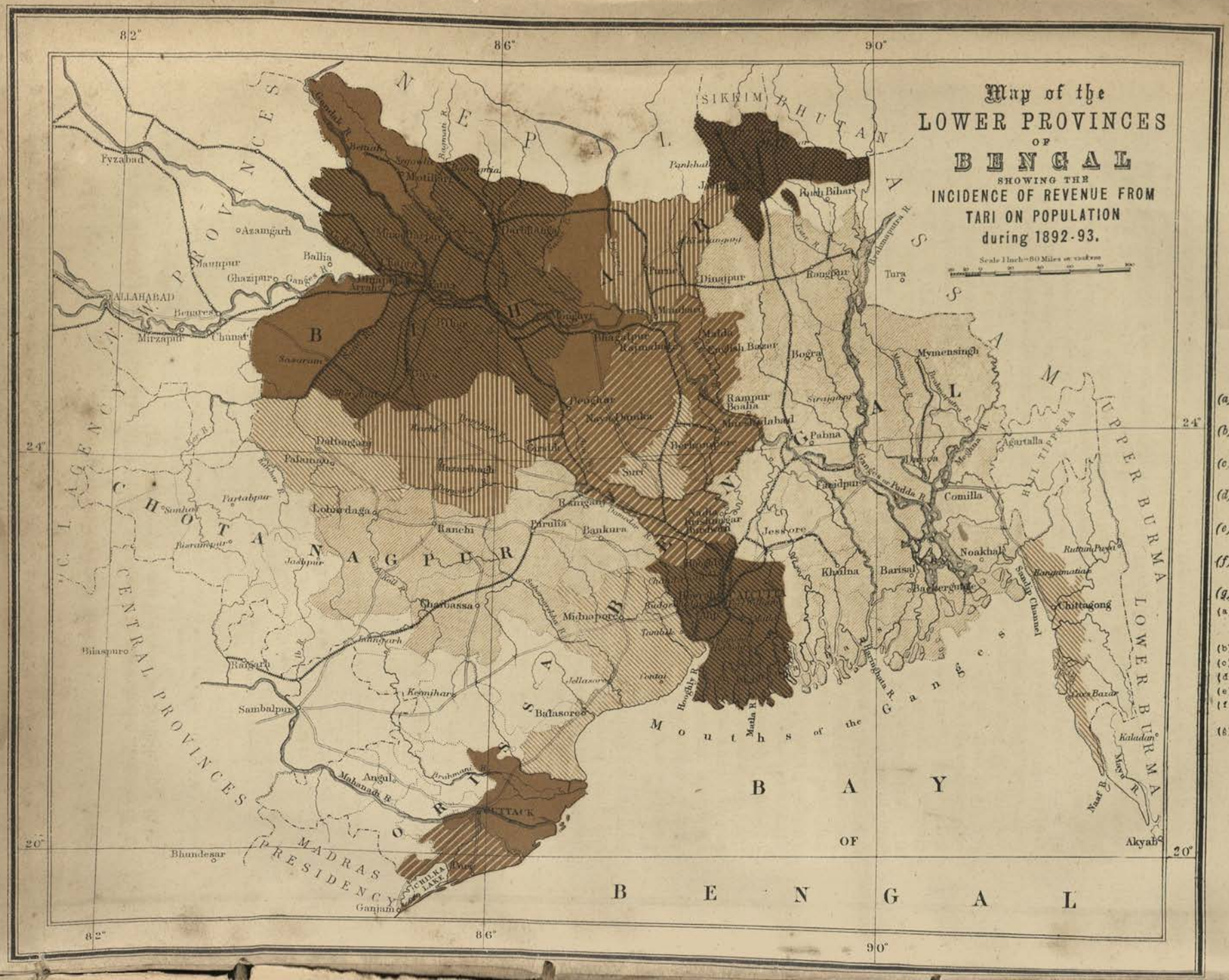
Tari.

The number of licenses for the sale of tari during the year was reduced from 16,920 to 15,675 by the elimination of small and unprofitable shops. The revenue, which has shown a steady increase during the last six years, declined to a small extent (Rs. 7,707) during the year, but still exceeded that of any year except 1891-92. Of the tari revenue, 97 per cent. is contributed by twenty districts lying in Bihar, Orissa, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, while the remainder only provide 3 per cent. of the total. The Patna Division, as usual, contributed by far the largest proportion, amounting this year to 57 per cent. of the whole tari receipts of the Province. All the districts of the Division, except Patna and Gaya, showed a decrease, which in the case of Saran amounted to Rs. 9,043, being ascribed to agricultural depression and to the enforcement of the system of paying fees direct into the treasury instead of through Excise officers. In Cuttack and Patna the tree-tax system was on its trial, the theory being that every tree yielding tari should pay a tax according to a fixed rate. Mr. Gupta is not hopeful that the experiment will result in any great expansion of the tari revenue, but both he and the Board of Revenue are of opinion that it should not be abandoned, because, owing to the intimate connexion and the competition between the consumption of tari and of country spirits, the administration of the latter cannot be put on a sound basis until the former is more highly taxed and properly regulated and controlled. It is beyond controversy that in this matter Bengal is at a disadvantage, as compared with Madras and Bombay, in not possessing the subordinate revenue agency and the village establishment which in those provinces are available to assist the Excise officials: the complete introduction of the scheme therefore into Bengal must necessarily be costly in its inception, and hardly less so in its maintenance.

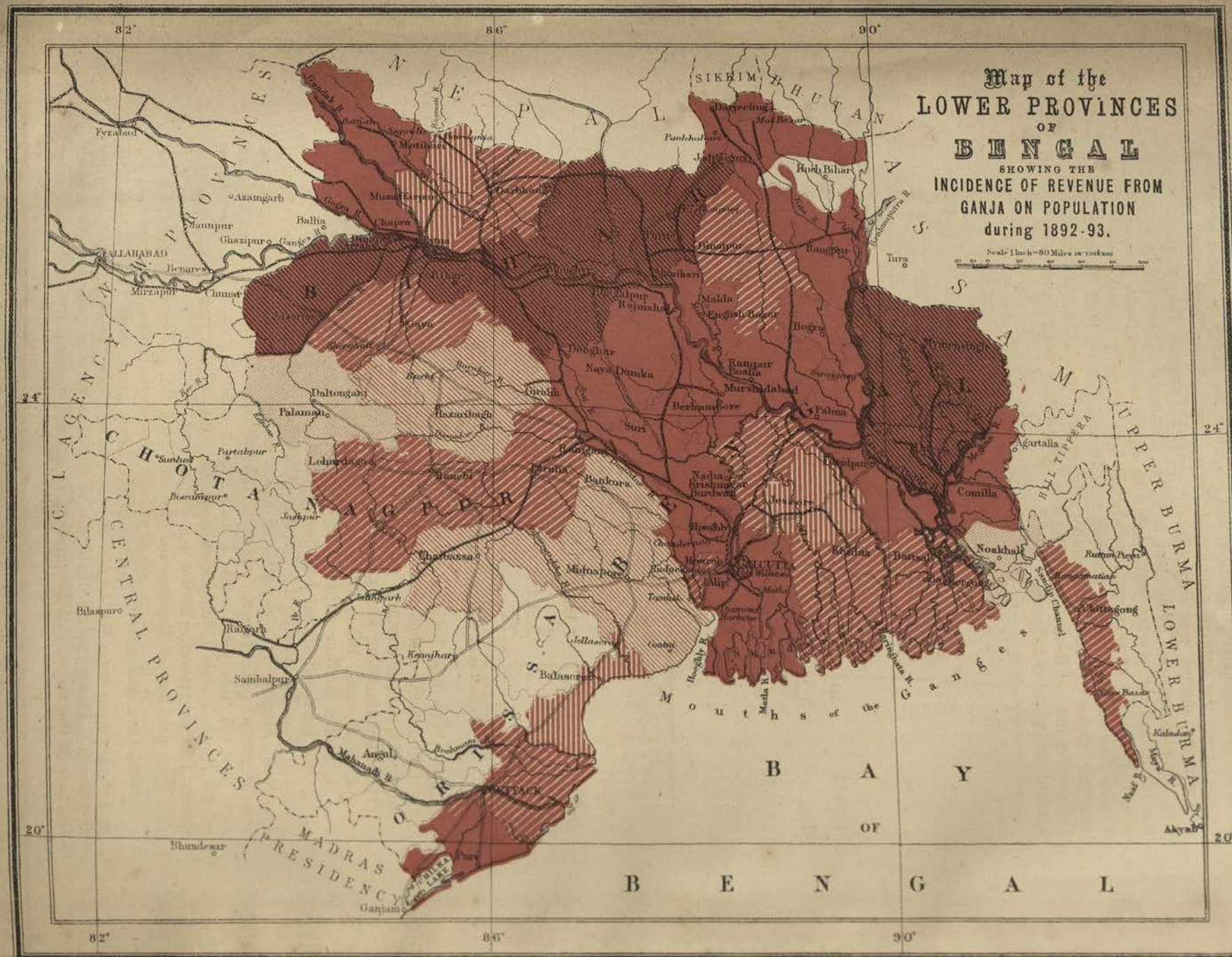
Pachwai.

Pachwai is a preparation from fermented rice or millet or other such grain. It is the favourite drink of the aboriginal tribes and is largely consumed in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, and Murshidabad, as well as in the isolated district of Darjeeling. The number of licenses increased by 22, and the revenue by Rs. 29,043, or over 10 per cent. The increase occurred in Birbhum, Burdwan and Darjeeling, and is ascribed in the two first-named districts to the substitution of pachwai as a stimulant for the high-priced distillery liquor, and in the latter district to the opening of six new shops. Besides the above, licenses for home-brewing were granted in 1,229 instances to headmen of villages inhabited by aboriginal tribes. The Excise Commissioner and the Board are of opinion that pachwai is

No. III.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
TARI ON POPULATION
during 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or thereon
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 601 persons and upwards
(b) ,, ,, from 401 to 600 persons
(c) ,, ,, ,, 201 to 400 ,, ,,
(d) ,, ,, ,, 101 to 200 ,, ,,
(e) ,, ,, ,, 51 to 100 ,, ,,
(f) ,, ,, ,, 10 to 50 ,, ,,
(g) Nil.
(a) Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Tippera, Lohardaga, Singbhum, Manbhum.
(b) Birbhum, Midnapore, Chittagong, Balasore, Palamau.
(c) Purnea, Hazaribagh.
(d) Burdwan, Murshidabad, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri.
(e) Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Cuttack.
(f) Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Monghyr.
(g) Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri.
BENGAL
BAY OF
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Sasaram
Daltongunj
Palamow
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Chhaibassa
Sambalpur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Pabna
Faridpur
Mymensingh
Tura
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Malda
Sonthal Parganas
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Chilka Lake
Naaf R.
Kaladan R.
Sangu Channel
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Rangamatia
Kaladan
Myaul R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Ajay R.
Barakar R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlok
Kasai R.
Kanchan Nagar
Jaipur
Bisramgunj
Partabpur
Sonthal
Rajgarh
Kosmihara
Jhanjgarh
Raipur
Binapura
Jashpur
Kharsawan
Chaibassa
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Palamow
Daltongunj
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore

No. IV.



REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 101 to 120 persons
(b) " " 81 to 100 "
(c) " " 61 to 80 "
(d) " " 41 to 60 "
(e) " " 21 to 40 "
(f) " " 1 to 20 "

(a) Noakhali, Palamau.
(b) Bankura, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Singbhum.
(c) Jessore, Muzaffarpur, Balasore.
(d) Howrah, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Manbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Tippera, Saran, Champaran, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri.
(f) Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea.

not sufficiently taxed, and an attempt is being made to ascertain the consumption of materials in each shop, in order that the fee may bear some proportion to the sales.

Ganja.

The ganja crop of February and March 1892, which came into the market for consumption in 1892-93, was remarkable for the poorness of its outturn. Though the estimated quantity of land under cultivation was nearly three times as great as in the previous year, the average produce per bigha was 50 per cent. less, so that the ultimate outturn was only slightly greater than in the previous year. The high prices realized by the drug in 1891-92 stimulated over-production, with the result that the raiyats were unable to cultivate their lands properly: it is observed that the average produce always falls off with increased cultivation. The number of retail licenses granted rose from 2,578 in 1891-92 to 2,672 in the year under report. The number of licenses issued, the consumption, and the revenue derived from duty during the last three years in the case of each kind of ganja, are as follows:—

	Quantity consumed.				
	Chur.	Round.	Flat.	Gurhjat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1890-91 ...	899	1,917	3,279	.....	6,095
1891-92 ...	424	1,795	3,455	3	5,677
1892-93 ...	1,369	1,760	2,317	5	5,451

Revenue from duty.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,51,653	4,67,613	5,90,608	.....	13,10,085(*a*)
1891-92 ...	1,18,685	4,38,233	6,90,747	400(*b*)	12,48,065
1892-93 ...	3,84,488	4,29,839	4,65,766	538	12,80,631

(*a*) Including Rs. 211 credited in March 1891 on account of ganja issued after the close of the year.
(*b*) This includes Rs. 150 realised on account of confiscated Gurhjat ganja and credited under this head.

Though there has been a decrease in the gross amount of ganja consumed, it is to be noticed that there has been a large advance in the consumption of *chur* ganja, which contains a far smaller proportion of wood and other useless matter than the other kinds. At the close of the year the duty on each kind of ganja in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, including Gurhjat ganja, was raised by Re. 1, and a further adjustment of duty between the different kinds of the drug has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India. In January last Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Sibpur, was deputed to make an enquiry into the cultivation and use of ganja. His report, which is full and exhaustive, was submitted after the close of the year, and is still under consideration. The appointment of the Hemp Drugs Commission since the close of the year under review has drawn further attention to the use of this drug.

Sidhi, bhang or sabzi.

The number of licenses for the sale of sidhi, bhang or sabzi, which are synonyms for the same substance prepared from the leaves of the hemp plant, rose from 271 to 288, and the revenue from Rs. 48,464 to Rs. 53,558; but the consumption actually decreased. There can be little doubt but that duty is paid on only a small fraction of the amount of bhang that is consumed, since the wild hemp plant

grows in almost every district: an attempt was made during the year to extirpate it, but under the orders of Government this has been abandoned as impracticable.

Opium.

The particulars in regard to excise opium, which is that offered for sale in these Provinces, and is not to be confounded with provision opium prepared for export, are thus given in tabular form:—

	Quantity sold.	Revenue.
	Mds.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	1,942	19,95,312
1891-92 ...	2,005	21,18,825
1892-93 ...	1,934	20,85,116

There is reason to believe that the smuggling of opium from the Bihar districts to Calcutta continues, and in proof of this may be cited the case of a railway mail service peon who was convicted during the year for this offence. In this connection the question has arisen whether the treasury price of opium in the opium-producing tracts can be safely raised so as to lessen the great variations in price that now exist in different districts of the Province, and the temptations to smuggling which they involve. Some correspondence on the subject took place during the year with the Chief Commissioner of Assam and also with the Commissioner of Excise of the North-Western Provinces: final orders have not yet been passed on the representations of the latter.

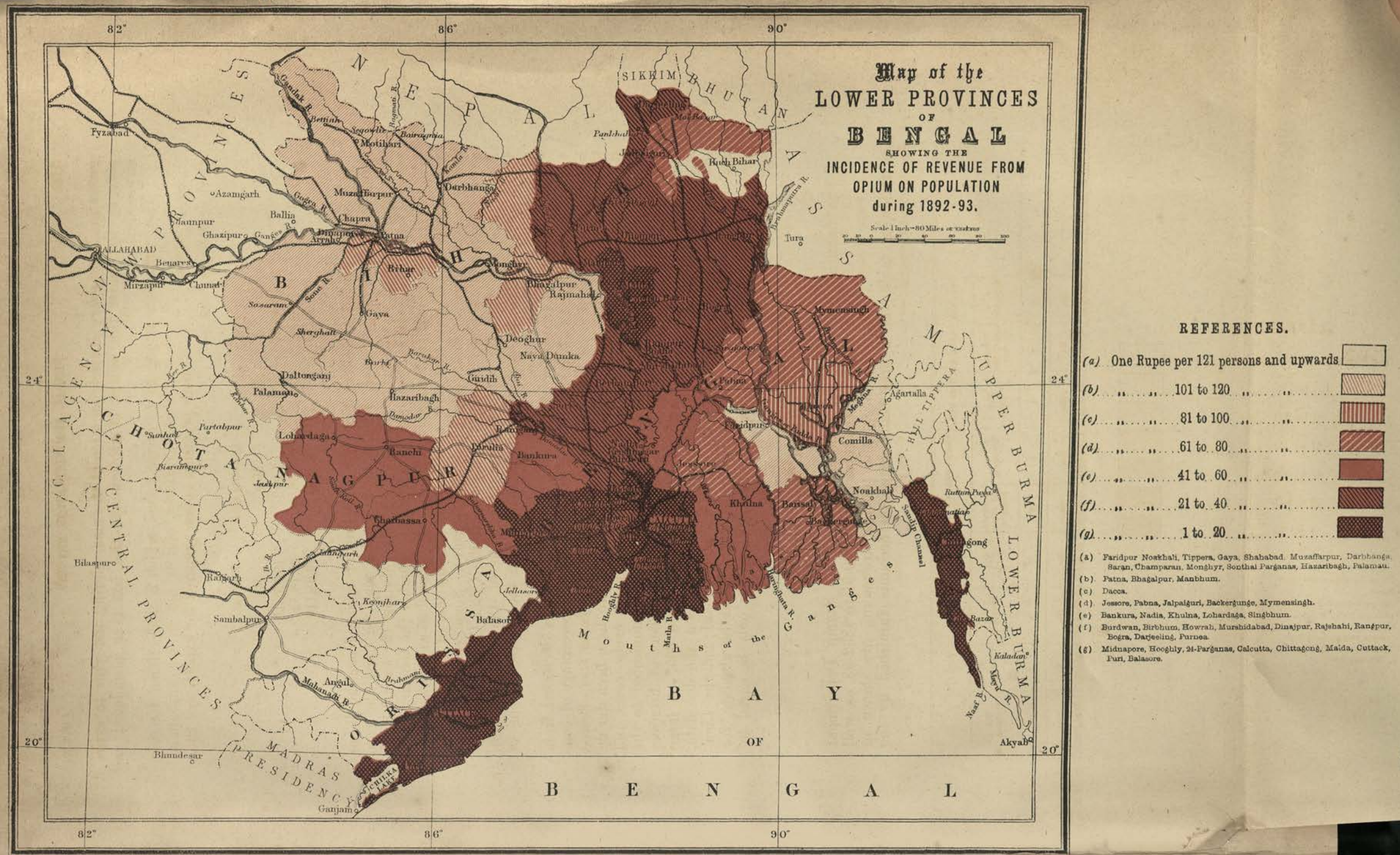
The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws decreased from 4,800 in 1891-92 to 4,634 in the year under report, but the percentage of convictions (84·8) was a little better. The arrest of 1,976 persons was effected by the police and 2,657 by excise officers. There appears to have been during the last few years a falling off in the activity of the police in excise cases, and the observations of the Excise Commissioner will be communicated to the Inspector-General of Police for consideration. The number of licensees prosecuted for breach of license was considerable, amounting to 635. A large number of these prosecutions were for non-payment of fees on the due date, and such prosecutions have now been prohibited by the Board; but the Lieutenant Governor is doubtful whether the prohibition should be absolute, for constant and chronic failure to pay on the due date can only be cured by prosecution in the last resort.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93, as well as during the previous triennium, are shown in the following table, the figures being based on accounts furnished by the Accountant-General:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years 1887-88 to 1889-90	37,30,357	2,73,676	34,56,681	1,02,33,909	3,47,298	98,86,611	1,39,64,266	6,20,975	1,33,43,291
1890-91	41,17,887	2,84,119	38,33,768	1,01,88,707	3,35,613	98,53,094	1,43,06,594	6,19,732	1,36,86,862
1891-92	41,49,842	2,38,644	39,11,198	1,09,50,620	3,43,922	1,06,06,698	1,51,00,462	5,82,566	1,45,17,896
1892-93	43,47,057	2,75,506	40,71,551	1,11,97,772	3,61,849	1,08,35,923	1,55,44,829	6,37,355	1,49,07,474
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93	42,04,928	2,66,090	39,38,838	1,07,79,033	3,47,128	1,04,31,905	1,49,83,961	6,13,218	1,43,70,743



Rec. No. 460. Ex. Com. B.—Sept. 93.—1,053.

The gross average annual receipts under the two Acts during the triennial period under report amounted to Rs. 1,49,83,961, against Rs. 1,39,64,266 in the previous corresponding period, showing an increase of Rs. 10,19,695. The increase occurred in both classes of stamps—judicial and non-judicial. As in other years, the receipts during 1892-93 were highest in Calcutta (Rs. 22,96,940), which provided more than one-seventh of all the stamp revenue in Bengal, and lowest in Singhbhum (Rs. 17,890). Mymensingh and Dacca contributed more than 7 lakhs each, the 24-Parganas nearly 6¾ lakhs, Backergunge over 6 lakhs, and Midnapore and Tippera nearly 5½ lakhs each. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population was 3 annas and 4 pies per head.

Stamp rules.

The following table shows in greater detail the receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps during the triennial period from 1887-88 to 1889-90 and the similar period under report. The figures which have been compiled by the Superintendent of Stamps, however, differ from those given in the previous statement, inasmuch as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, or receipts from the sale of plain paper prescribed by the High Court for use with court-fee stamps under the Court-fees Act. They show stamp sales only; but apart from these differences, there is a small discrepancy, amounting to Rs. 19,632, with the Accountant-General's figures, which is under adjustment.

Year.	Sales of Non-judicial Stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial Stamps or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, salt bond, bills of lading, and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years 1887-88 to 1889-90	25,57,959	6,16,879	2,30,634	34,714	48,343	1,08,880	3,149	11,917	48,250	36,60,725	94,75,068	5,66,883	1,00,41,951	1,37,02,676
1890-91	26,69,471	7,41,403	2,61,977	60,420	43,783	1,03,653	3,003	7,500	61,748	39,52,958	94,95,478	4,96,225	99,91,703	1,39,44,616
1891-92	28,53,786	6,68,654	2,92,327	21,206	40,219	1,08,655	2,780	19,500	54,567	40,61,694	1,01,92,845	5,40,757	1,07,33,602	1,47,95,296
1892-93	30,80,457	6,59,825	3,09,803	37,097	36,464	1,12,871	2,661	19,750	55,710	43,14,638	1,04,09,652	5,61,076	1,09,70,728	1,52,85,366
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93	28,67,905	6,89,961	2,88,036	39,574	40,155	1,08,393	2,815	15,583	57,342	41,09,763	1,00,32,658	5,32,686	1,05,65,344	1,46,75,107

As compared with the triennial period between 1887-88 and 1889-90, all classes of stamps, with the exception of Foreign Bill, Hundi and Notarial stamps, and stamps for copies, contributed to the increase in the sales during the period under report.

Non-judicial stamps.

The improvement was most marked in the case of impressed sheets, which are the most important of non-judicial stamps. Forty-three districts participated in this improvement, the largest increase (Rs. 18,000) being observed in Backergunge. The improvement is generally attributed to the execution of a larger number of documents, such as deeds of sale, mortgages, &c., consequent on the failure of crops in certain districts. The increase in impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, is normal. There was an improvement of nearly Rs. 60,000 per annum in the income from one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, which may be ascribed to the facilities afforded for obtaining them through the agency of the post-office, and to the stricter administration of the law, which had hitherto often been evaded with ease and impunity. A fresh cause at work was the action of the Board in inviting the attention of

local officers to the standing orders under which assessors of income-tax are vested with powers to impound instruments not duly stamped. Another class of instruments, on which the stamp duty is said to be frequently evaded, is the Hundi, the result being attributed to defects in the Stamp Law.

Judicial stamps.

Under the head judicial stamps are included adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps, High Court service stamps, Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and stamps for copies. The total average income during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,05,65,344 per annum, or an increase of Rs. 5,23,393 over the previous corresponding period. The extent to which each description of stamps contributed towards the average annual revenue is exhibited in the following table:—

	Rs.
Court-fee stamps	96,72,718
High Court service	9,500
Calcutta Small Cause Court	3,50,440
Stamps for copies	5,32,686
Total ...	1,05,65,344

Thirty-seven districts show an increase and nine a decrease. The largest increases were in Calcutta (Rs. 1,22,124), Nadia (Rs. 41,389), Faridpur (Rs. 40,702), Burdwan (Rs. 32,795), Rangpur (Rs. 25,399), Patna (Rs. 23,342), and 24-Parganas (Rs. 21,734). The largest decrease occurred in Howrah (Rs. 5,533) and Shahabad (Rs. 5,520). An increase or decrease in the number and the value of suits is the main cause to which the fluctuations in the sales of court-fee stamps may be attributed. It is significant that Singhbhum and Manbhum, to both of which districts railway communication has been effectively extended during the period under report, show a very large increase in stamp revenue, both judicial and non-judicial. Taking each denomination of court-fee stamps sold during the period under report, there was an increase of over $3\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in the sale of eight-annas tamps, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs each in that of one-anna and one-rupee stamps, nearly 1 lakh in that of four-anna stamps, while on the other hand there was a decrease of nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in that of twelve-anna stamps, Rs. 34,000 in that of two-rupee stamps, and Rs. 17,000 in that of four-rupee stamps.

Levy of penalties.

The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amount realized during the period under report as compared with the previous corresponding period:—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil courts.	Revenue officers.	By civil courts.	By revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years 1887-88 to 1889-90	1,308	2,139	10,728	22,930	3,447	33,658
1890-91	1,218	1,986	11,272	28,992	3,204	40,264
1891-92	1,370	2,298	11,653	24,095	3,668	35,748
1892-93	1,417	2,445	11,174	22,810	3,862	33,984
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93	1,333	2,241	11,365	25,314	3,574	36,679
Average increase in the triennium under report compared with the preceding triennium	25	102	637	2,384	127	3,021

Prosecutions.

The average number of prosecutions instituted annually for various breaches of the Stamp Law was 646 against 815 in the previous triennium. The average number of persons brought to trial was 740 against 929, of convictions 584 against 739, and of acquittals 125 against 116. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 5,439 against Rs. 6,658. The average amount of rewards paid was Rs. 1,339 against Rs. 1,751 in the preceding period. The fact is brought to the notice of Government by the Board that during the three years covered by the report not a single rupee was paid as reward in twenty-eight out of the forty-five districts in the province, viz., in the whole of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, in four districts of each of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, in five districts of the Rajshahi Division, in two districts of the Chittagong Division, in three districts of the Patna Division, and in three districts of the Bhagalpur Division. These results are not creditable to the district officers concerned, for it should be borne in mind that activity in the detection of evasions of the law must largely depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards, and where these are awarded with a sparing hand, it is almost certain that the Stamp Law will be broken with impunity, because no one will be at the trouble of bringing the offence to notice.

Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected during the period under report. One of the most serious of these occurred in the subdivisional treasury at Bishenpur in the district of Bankura. Court-fee stamps to the value of Rs. 3,598, and impressed non-judicial stamps to the value of Rs. 32, were abstracted. The enquiry disclosed a defect in the system of keeping accounts and returns, and orders have been issued to place matters on a better footing. The greater part of the loss is being made good by deductions from the pay of those in fault. Another extensive series of frauds was disclosed in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Jessore, which consisted in removing both punched and unpunched stamps from the records, substituting punched for unpunched stamps, and misappropriating the latter. The guilty parties have been punished.

INCOME-TAX.

The principal administrative change that took place in the working of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886, during the year, was the amalgamation, for the purposes of income-tax administration only, of the district of Hooghly with that of Howrah, of the district of Bankura with that of Birbhum, and of the district of Manbhum with that of Singhbhum. This reform was carried out shortly before the end of the year under review. The result will be an annual saving of Rs. 3,948. Regulations were laid down by the Board, with the approval of Government, for the appointment and promotion of Assessors, which will, it is hoped, yield good results. In December 1892 the Calcutta Income-tax Office was removed to the new building in Dalhousie Square, and the separate income-tax sub-treasury was abolished in consequence.

The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1891-92. Persons.	1892-93. Persons.
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants, who pay through the Accountant-General	111,160	111,858
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	105,967	106,142
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	103,176	103,894
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	107,878	108,818

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Final demand of tax for the year, excluding that paid by Government servants and interest on securities	36,82,269	36,97,623
Final demand of tax for the year, including that paid by Government servants and interest on securities	41,54,738	41,73,554
Final demand of tax for the year, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	45,30,877	44,50,299
Collections of tax within the year, excluding Accountant-General's collections ...	35,58,330	35,84,774
Collections of tax within the year, including Accountant-General's collections ...	40,20,843	40,60,705
Actual receipts, including advance and excess payments and after-adjustments ...	43,06,720	42,25,366
Charges	1,86,959	1,80,171
Percentage of charges	4·3	4·3
Net revenue	41,19,761	40,45,195

The net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 74,566 or 1·8 per cent., as against an increase of 1·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 42,25,366 in the year under report, and to Rs. 43,06,720 in the previous year: the decrease is in the collection of the arrear demand. The receipts on account of the current demand for the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 40,86,427, which is Rs. 23,540 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

Demand, collection and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections:—

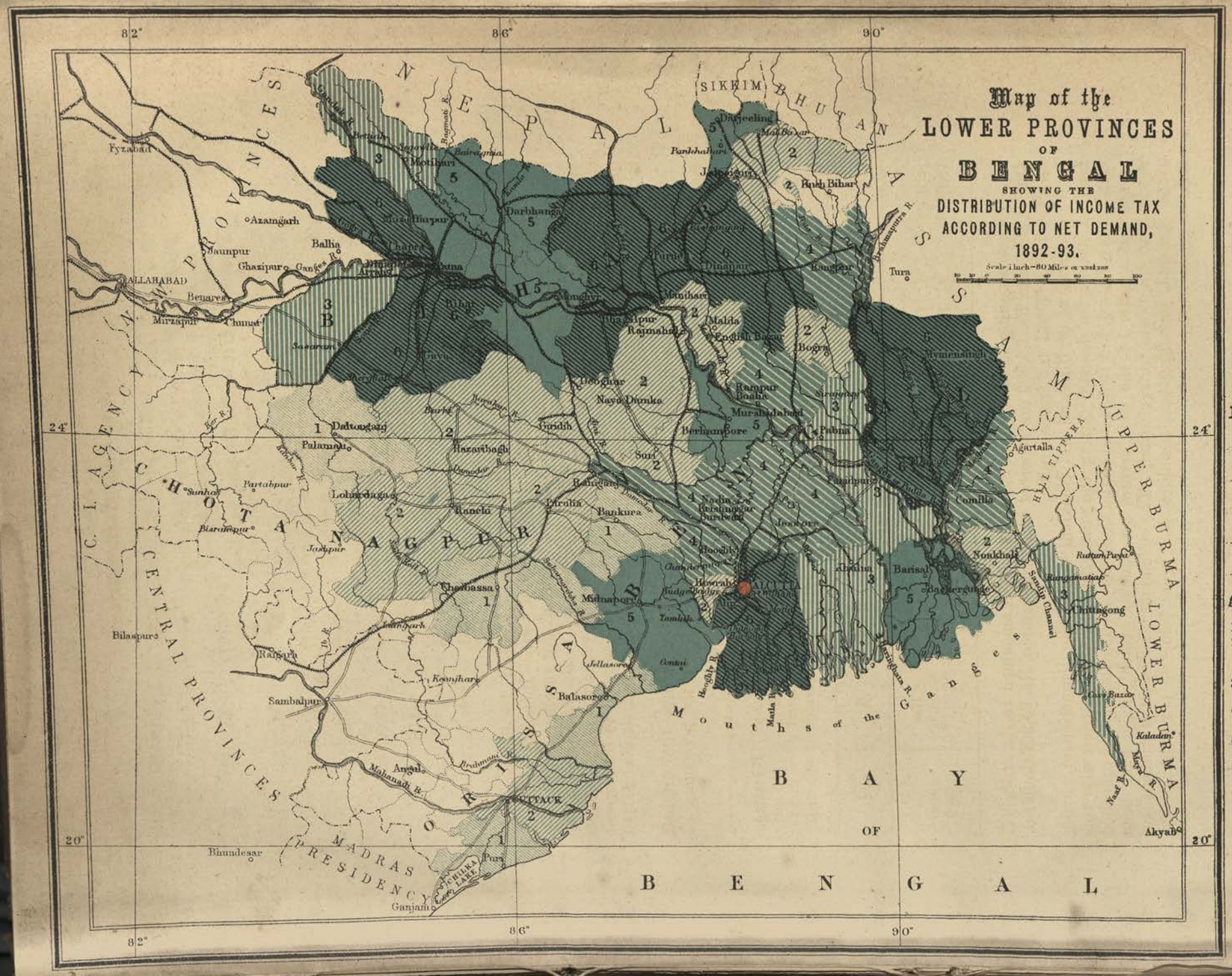
Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1891-92 ...	105,967	103,176	38,07,251	36,82,269	35,58,330	96·6
1892-93 ...	106,142	103,894	38,17,869	36,97,623	35,84,774	96·9

The outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,48,747. Out of this sum Rs. 66,993 are reported to be recoverable, Rs. 65,267 doubtful, and Rs. 1,16,487 bad and irrecoverable.

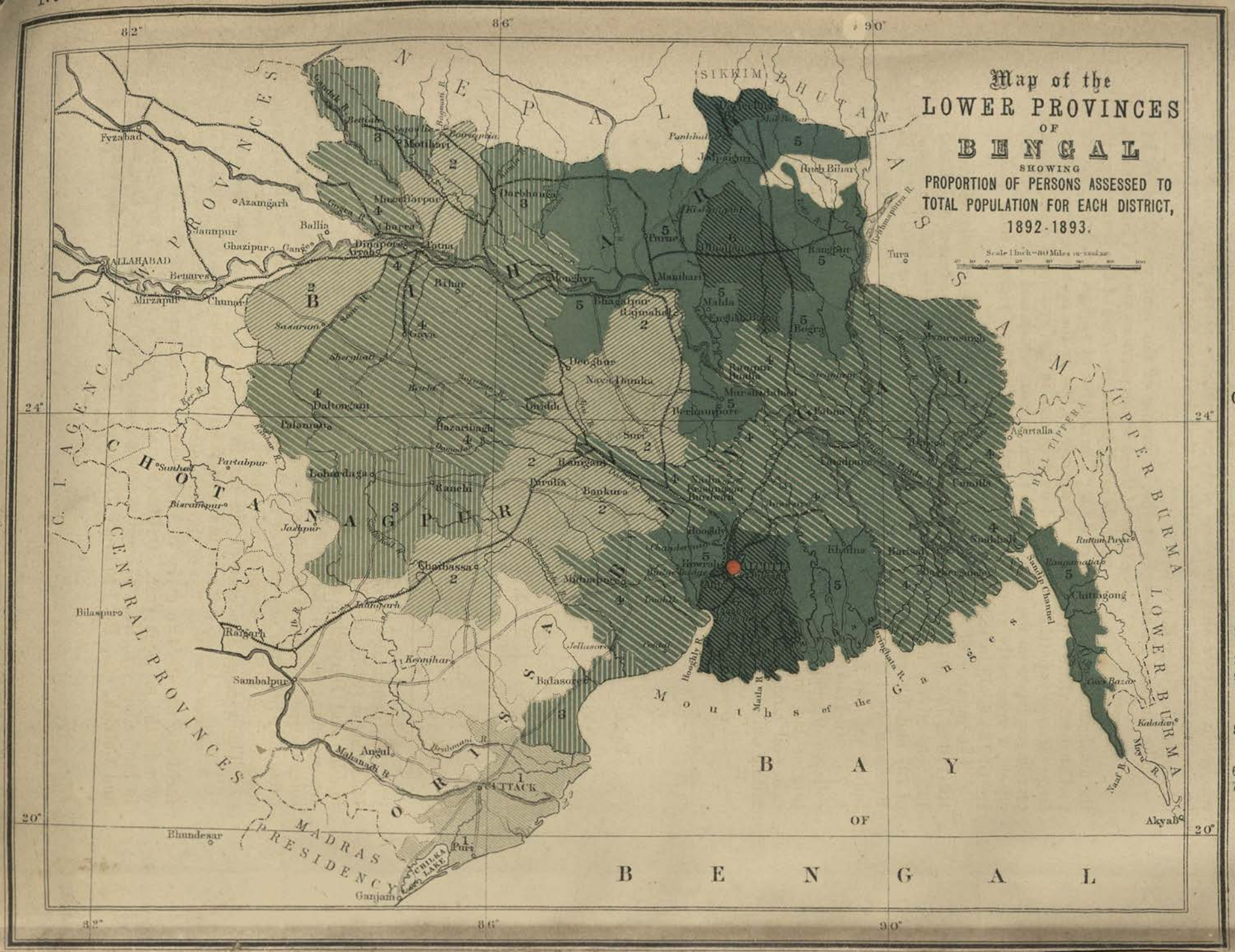
The districts of Birbhum and Noakhali earned the distinction of having realized the entire demand during the year. In four other districts also this result was attained, but it was due to the Collectors having improperly cancelled in the last quarter of the year certain assessments which should have been reported to the Board for remission. The collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent. in the following districts:—

24-Parganas	...	76·6	Gaya	...	81·2
Calcutta	...	91·1	Muzaffarpur	...	94
Khulna	...	82·2	Darbhanga	...	82·2
Jalpaiguri	...	86·09	Purnea	...	88·08
Patna	...	89·8	Singhbhum	...	86·4

In the 24-Parganas the low percentage of collections is excused by the falling off of trade owing to the bad crops of late years and to high prices; but the same difficulty appears to have been encountered and overcome in other districts. In Gaya, Darbhanga, and Purnea the poor results are ascribed to


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX
ACCORDING TO NET DEMAND,
1892-93.
Scale 1 inch=80 Miles
REFERENCES.
Less than Rupees 15,000 1
,, ,, ,, 30,000 2
,, ,, ,, 40,000 3
,, ,, ,, 50,000 4
,, ,, ,, 60,000 5
,, ,, ,, 1,00,000 6
Above Rupees 15,00,000 7
1. Singhbhum, Palamau, Puri, Bankura, and Balasore.
2. Birbhum, Lohardaga, Howrah, Noakhali, Manbhum, Sonthal Parganas, Malda, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, and Bogra.
3. Khulna, Chittagong, Pabna, Faridpur, Shahabad, and Champaran.
4. Jessore, Tippera, Hooghly, Nadia, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Burdwan.
5. Darjeeling, Murshidabad, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Darbhanga, and Midnapore.
6. Patna, Gaya, Purnea, Dinajpur, Bhagalpur, Saran, 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Mymensingh.
7. Calcutta.
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Malda
Bogra
Rajshahi
Pabna
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Jessore
Faridpur
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Tippera
Comilla
Chittagong
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Monghyr
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Champaran
Tirhut
Gorakhpur
Benares
Allahabad
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Balia
Mirzapur
Chunar
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Akyab
Kaladan
Tura
Agartalla
Sonthal Parganas
Jessore
Midnapore
Cuttack
Puri
Balasore
Chittagong
Noakhali
Barisal
Backergunge
Tippera
Comilla
Faridpur
Pabna
Rajshahi
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Bogra
Purnea
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rungpur
Nadia
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Gaya
Monghyr
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Patna

No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
PROPORTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH DISTRICT, 1892-1893.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
One in more than 1,500 persons 1
between 1,200 & 1,500 2
1,000 & 1,200 3
800 & 1,000 4
500 & 800 5
in less than 500 6
in 39 7
1. Cuttack and Puri.
2. Sonthal Parganas, Shahabad, Bankura, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Muzaffarpur, and Birbhum.
3. Darbhanga, Champaran, Lohardaga, and Balasore.
4. Gaya, Patna, Jessore, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Palamau, Saran, Faridpur, Hazaribagh, Pabna, Tippera, Midnapore, Burdwan, Monghyr, Rajshahi, Dacca, Nadia, and Noakhali.
5. Rangpur, Bhagalpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Murshidabad, Chittagong, Malda, Hooghly, Khulna, Purnea, and Howrah.
6. Dinajpur, 24-Parganas, and Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
HILL TIPPERA
CHILKA LAKE
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Motihari
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Chapra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Bihar
Sasaram
Gaya
Sherghati
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghar
Nawa Dumka
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Sambhar
Partabpur
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Kenjihar
Angul
Cuttack
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Purl
Jellasore
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Bankura
Barddhaman
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Faridpur
Backergunge
Mymensingh
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri
Rush Bihar
Purnea
Malda
Bogra
Pabna
Agartalla
Comilla
Chandpur
Chittagong
Ramganatia
Rattan Pura
Sandip Channel
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan
Akyab
Tura
Panchbhum
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Kharsawan
Saran
Champaran
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kosi R.
Mahananda R.
Karatoya R.
Teesta R.
Sankh R.
Barakar R.
Kasai R.
Rupnarayan R.
Haldi R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Sangu R.
Karnaphuli R.
Matamuhari R.
Sonar R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Meghna R.
Padma R.
Jamuna R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Punarbhava R.
Mahananda R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Bagmati R.
Burhi Gandak R.
Kamla R.
Adjai R.
Damodar R.
Rupnarayan R.
Haldi R.
Kasai R.
Barakar R.
Sankh R.
Subarnarekha R.
Kharkai R.
Karo R.
Koel R.
Son R.
Punpun R.
Karmnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Parasnath Hill
Hazaribagh Plateau
Ranchi Plateau
Lohardaga Plateau
Palamau Plateau
Chota Nagpur Plateau
Orissa Coast
Eastern Ghats
Western Ghats
Vindhyan Range
Satpura Range
Mahadeo Hills
Maikal Range
Amarkantak Plateau
Chilka Lake
Pulicat Lake
Cape Negrais
Diamond Island
Elephant Point
Sandoway
Ramree Island
Cheduba Island
Akyab
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.

dilatoriness in assessment—a plea which serves only to shift the burden from one shoulder to the other, and affords no justification of the failure. In Jalpaiguri the unsatisfactory result is reported to be mainly due to the difficulty experienced in making timely collections from the tea-planters; but, as the Commissioner points out, this difficulty has been successfully surmounted in the Darjeeling district, where the Deputy Commissioner himself took the work in hand, and where almost the whole of the demand was collected. Considering that in all these districts, except Muzaffarpur, the prescribed standard was not reached in 1891-92 also, the pleas of special difficulty in the year past cannot be accepted: it can only be concluded that bad arrangements or indifferent administration were the causes.

Assessment.

The number of assessors at the beginning of the year was 52, or one in excess of those in the previous year. Three of them were abolished before the close of the year owing to the amalgamation already referred to. The number of villages (including streets in Calcutta) visited was 78,959, as against 74,566 in the previous year. This large increase is partially explained by a change in the system of classification of villages, based on the tables of the recent census, which had in Jalpaiguri the effect of apparently increasing the number of villages visited from 566 in 1891-92 to 2,838 in 1892-93.

The number of persons finally assessed during the year increased from 103,176 to 103,894. Faridpur and Purnea, which showed an advance of 100 and 142 respectively in the previous year, were again remarkable for an increase of 197 and 106 respectively. In Gaya the number of assessees rose by 155, in Burdwan by 137, and in Muzaffarpur by 120. In a few districts there is a falling off, but in no district, save in Lohardaga and Calcutta, did it amount to 75. In Lohardaga the decrease in the number of assessees is ascribed to the collapse of gold-mining operations, a dearth of food-grain, the scanty production of lac, and some other causes; in the 24-Parganas depression in the castor-oil and sugar-manufacturing business is made responsible for the falling off.

Objections.

The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

Year.	Number originally assessed.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891-92 ...	105,967	12,388	11·6	4,513	36·4
1892-93 ...	106,142	11,640	11·	4,205	36·1

The percentage of objections was highest in the districts of Gaya (33·2), Muzaffarpur (24·7), and Puri (22·7). In the districts of Calcutta, Manbhum, Malda, and Darjeeling more than half the objections were successful. It is reported that most of the objections are filed either by new assessees, who in some districts consider it a point of honour to object, even though they may not eventually press the objection, or by the poorer class of assessees who keep no accounts and whose assessment must therefore be in great part guess work.

Incidence of the tax.

The average incidence of the tax in the whole province was the same as in the previous year, namely, Re. 1 to every 19·2 of the population. Excluding Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 36·9 inhabitants, as compared with Re. 1 to every 37·4 in the previous year. Outside the metropolis, the incidence was highest in Darjeeling, viz., Re. 1 to every 4 persons, and lowest in the Sonthal Parganas and Cuttack, viz., Re. 1 to every 77 persons. In Calcutta the incidence was

Rs. 2 to every person assessed, against Rs. 2-8 in the previous year, and one person in every 39 paid the tax, as against one in every 35 in 1891-92. Throughout the whole province one person in every 684 was assessed during the year under report. In the previous year the proportion was one in every 688 persons.

The following statement shows for the year under report and for previous years the distribution of the tax as between Calcutta and the rest of the province:—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realized in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act XXXII of 1860 ...	*	241,297	241,297	30,60,061	34,79,428	65,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto ...	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto ...	*	61,740	61,740	17,09,745	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto ...	*	57,879	57,879	11,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto ...	*	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts XXI and XXIX of 1867 ...	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act IX of 1868 ...	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870.	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto ...	*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act XII of 1871 ...	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872 ...	*	27,398	27,398	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License-tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878 ...	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880 ...	8,142	63,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto ...	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto ...	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto ...	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto ...	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto ...	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,32,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act II of 1886 ...	21,370	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto ...	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto ...	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto ...	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,966	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto ...	21,386	82,508	103,894†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

From these figures it will be seen that during the year 1892-93 as much as Rs. 17,21,695, or 48 per cent. of the whole collections, were contributed by Calcutta, and Rs. 18,63,079, or 52 per cent., by the rest of the province.

Coercive measures.

The following statement exhibits the main facts in connection with the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Cases of distraint.		Cases of sale.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1891-92 ...	103,176	6,450	6·2	2,329	2·2	333	·3
1892-93 ...	103,894	5,559	5·4	2,460	2·4	362	·3

In Khulna, Singhbhum, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Purnea, and Hooghly, the proportion of warrants issued exceeded 10 per cent. of the number of persons assessed. It is noticeable that in six of these districts (namely, in 24-Parganas, Darbhanga, Khulna, Singhbhum, Purnea, and Muzaffarpur) the collections were below 95 per cent., which fact tends to show either that the low percentage of collections was due rather to the unwillingness of the assessees to pay than to neglect on the part of the collecting officers, or else that the work of collection was not commenced sufficiently early, and that therefore coercive measures had to be undertaken to a large extent at the end of the year.

Under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, a small commission is allowed to managers of companies or other employers of labour who will collect the tax from their employés on behalf of Government. The total amount of tax collected in this manner was Rs. 2,47,918, as against Rs. 2,52,448 in the

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION REPRESENTED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
EACH RUPEE OF TAX,
1892-1893.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles
REFERENCES.
Less than 90 persons 1
70 2
50 3
40 4
30 5
5 6
1 person 7
1. Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Bankura, and Singhbhum.
2. Balasore, Puri, Palamau, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Shahabad.
3. Noakhali, Faridpur, Champaran, Jessore, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Birbhum, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, Rangpur, and Tippera.
4. Chittagong. Pabna, Backergunge, Nadia, Mymensingh, Khulna, Gaya, Monghyr, Saran, Malda, and Purnea.
5. Howrah, Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Dacca, Patna, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Dinajpur, 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

previous year, and the number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax fell from 340 to 324 in the year under report. The largest decrease was 29 in Darjeeling, which is said to have been due to the fact that previously in several cases managers had been allowed to pay in their tax under this section and claim commission, although they were the only assessees in the concern. The continued decrease in the number of persons making use of this section seems to corroborate the suggestion that employers, especially natives, do not consider the remuneration offered sufficient reward for the trouble of collecting the tax.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year, including the cost of contingencies and the remissions under Rule 13 of the Bengal Government rules, amounted to Rs. 1,80,171, against Rs. 1,86,959 in the previous year. The percentage of cost, excluding contingencies on the total collections, is 4·3, the same for the whole province as in the previous year. In eight districts the cost exceeded 10 per cent., amounting in Singhbhum to the very high percentage of 24·3, and in Palamau to 15·7.

The system of payment of income-tax by money-order continued to work satisfactorily. In Saran, in five cases amounts were remitted by telegraphic money-order. No serious cases of embezzlement were discovered during the year. In one case the prosecution of an assessor for the production of false accounts was ordered, but as the evidence appeared insufficient, the case was allowed to drop. Three persons were convicted for personating assessors and illegally collecting the tax.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

THERE was a decided improvement in the registration of vital statistics during the year under report, due chiefly to the change of system introduced from 1st January 1892, by which the work of registration was conducted entirely by the agency of the police, and births were registered for the first time not only in urban but also in rural areas.

Registration of births. Towns.

The number of towns in which births were registered in 1892 was 145, with a population of 2,768,381, as compared with 141 towns, having a population of 2,716,424 in the previous year. The number of births recorded was 70,088, giving a ratio of 25·31 per mille of the population, against 58,317, or a ratio of 21·46 per mille, in the previous year. After making every allowance for the fact that towns (though many of these areas hardly deserve the title) always show a smaller birth-rate than rural areas, on account of the larger proportion of males which they contain, it is impossible to doubt that these figures are far below the mark. The highest results were returned by the towns of Siwan, Jamui, and Sasaram, in all of which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per mille, and 19 other town areas, of which 9 are in the Patna Division and only 4 in Bengal, gave a rate of 35 per mille or more: in 1891 only 10 towns exceeded this rate. The good results obtained in Siwan (47·71) show clearly how great an improvement can be effected by the exercise of care and attention on the part of the local authorities. No municipality can be considered to be working satisfactorily in which so important a branch of the administration is neglected. In 5 towns, viz., Nasirabad, Darjeeling, Jessore, Nalchiti, and Jhalokati, the rate recorded was below 10 per mille, and in 36 towns it ranged between 10 and 20 per mille. In the towns of Baruipur, Birnagar, Jessore, Mohespur, Chanduria, Sherpur, Kurseong, Muktagacha, and Malda, the number of births recorded during the year was below 100, while in Nalchiti only 14 births were recorded and in Jhalokati only 11. This means that registration in these towns was practically neglected.

Ditto. Rural areas.

The total number of births recorded in rural areas was 1,911,872, giving a birth-rate of 28·27 per thousand, which, though naturally better than the result in town areas, is still doubtless inaccurate. Out of the 558 rural circles which profess to register births, only 27 have returned birth-rates exceeding 40 per mille. In the rural circles of Serampore, Barrackpore, and Patna, the number of births registered during the year was below 100, while in that of Nawabganj only 22 infants are said to have been born.

Births according to sex.

In both town and rural areas together, the male births numbered 1,032,902 and the female births 949,058, being 108 male births to every 100 female births, against a ratio of 110 in the previous year. These figures confirm the indication afforded by the previous paragraph, viz., that the deficiency is greatest in the registration

of the births of female infants. The census figures for 1891 show that in that year the proportion of female children living to every 1,000 male infants under five years of age was 1,086. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the mortality among infants of both sexes is equal up to that age, and that the registration of male births in 1892 was correct, these figures lead to the inference that there was a deficiency in the registration of female births of 17 per cent., and that the true number was not 949,058, but 1,115,534. This correction, if accurate, raises the birth-rate for both sexes to 30·5 per mille—a figure still low, but nearer the truth than 28·15.

Compared with the statistics elsewhere, the birth-rate in Bengal was lower than in any Province in India, with the exception of Madras and Burma, as the following figures will show:—

Bengal	28·15	Punjab	38·16
Madras	25·1	Central Provinces ...	38·39
Bombay	34·57	Assam	31·05
North-West Provinces ...	36·17	Burma	23·07

True birth-rate.

These ratios show how deficient birth registration is in Bengal relatively to other Provinces, and of its absolute deficiency there can be as little doubt. The Bengal Census Report of 1881 showed, with much apparent probability, that the birth-rate of the Province was "not less than 45 per mille," and this conclusion was confirmed by the conclusions of an English statistician, Mr. Hardy, to whom the census figures and the vital statistics of the Province were submitted in London. After introducing the necessary corrections deduced from a careful examination of a small body of reliable figures, Mr. Hardy evolved a birth-rate of 47·9 per mille. If this conclusion is accepted, the birth registration of 1892 was nearly 20 per mille below the truth.

Registration of deaths.

In 1892 the total number of deaths registered throughout the Lower Provinces, in town and rural areas together, was 2,247,275, as compared with 1,896,261 in 1891, giving an annual death-rate of 31·92 and 26·94 respectively. From the statistics given in paragraph 4 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report, it appears that the highest death-rate recorded was 49·48 per mille in the Punjab, and the rates in the other Provinces were as follow:—Assam 34·21, the Central Provinces 34·14, the North-West Provinces 34·11, and Bombay 32·50, while Madras and Burma show only 22·3 and 18·83. The true rate for Bengal, estimated by Mr. Bourdillon in 1881, was "about 34 per mille," and by Mr. Hardy 39·9, being 41·7 for males and 38·0 for females. The sex ratios recorded in Bengal in 1892 were 34·15 and 29·72 per mille respectively. The figures quoted above go to show that in Bengal the number of female births exceeds that of males, and in consequence the number of deaths should be in excess also, especially as a considerable proportion of the males born in Bengal die outside the Province. The proved longevity of females is a factor to be counted with on the other side of the argument; but, even after giving full weight to this consideration, it is clear that the deaths of females are habitually badly reported.

Deaths in towns.

The recorded death-rate in urban circles increased from 27·28 to 33·57, and that in rural circles from 26·93 to 31·85. In towns the figures recorded ranged between 59·31 at Muzaffarpur and 14·52 in Tangail. In no less than 41 out of the 145 towns there was a falling off in the number of deaths reported. In 60 towns, as against 34 in 1891, the rate was above 35, while in the towns of Madaripur, Dinapore, South Subarban, Sirajganj, Muktagacha, Vishnupur, Darjeeling, Cossipore-Chitpur, Nalchiti, Kishorganj, and Tangail the recorded death-rate was below 20 per thousand, which shows unmistakeably that the work of registration in those towns was very much neglected.

Deaths in rural areas.

The districts whose rural areas showed the highest mortality are Backergunge (43·88), Balasore (43·78), Jessore (42·30), Darjeeling (41·73), Rajshahi (40·99). Nine others, viz., Champaran, Palamau, Cuttack, Puri, Muzaffarpur, Lohardaga, Monghyr, Pabna, and Nadia, had rates above 35 per mille, and in 16 more they exceeded 30 per mille. In most of these districts the higher death-rates denote increased

mortality, but in some it was doubtless due to better registration. Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri suffered severely from cholera, as did Muzaffarpur, Backergunge, and Nadia to a less extent. Fever was very fatal in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore, while the position of Darjeeling on the list is due to a combination of the fever and dysentery. Turning to smaller units than the district, some rural areas reported exceedingly high rates of mortality. In 90 instances the rates reported were between 40 and 50 per mille, and in 21 others they exceeded 50 per thousand. The worst cases are those mentioned in the margin.

Rural area.	District.	Rate.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	72·23
Khetlal	Bogra	66·34
Kalupol	Nadia	65·37
Matbari	Backergunge	65·26
Semaria	Hazaribagh	61·33
Salkopa	Jessore	59·10
Golachipa	Backergunge	56·03
Ranka	Palamau	55·66
Kotchandpur	Jessore	55·53
Manullabazar	Murshidabad	55·48
Barhanuddin Havildar ...	Backergunge	54·95
Chandbali	Balasore	54·08
Dumaria	Khulna	54·04
Hardior Lawria	Champaran	53·24
Gorabazar	Murshidabad	52·92
Basudebpur	Balasore	52·12
Hattia	Noakhali	51·87
Tundwa	Hazaribagh	51·83
Singur	Hooghly	51·68
Aul	Cuttack	50·59
Lalpur	Rajshahi	50·06

Infant mortality.

The insanitary conditions, according to Western ideas, under which native children are brought into the world, and the constitutional weakness of infants born of parents frequently immature, cause year by year a lamentable mortality among infants under one year old. In 1892 the death-rate was higher than usual, being 168·29 per mille, against 132·95 in 1891, and 113·52, the average of the quinquennium 1887—91: part of the increase was doubtless due to better registration.

Death-rate from various causes.

The following statement shows separately the death-rate from the principal diseases during the year, compared with that of the previous year and the quinquennium 1887—91:—

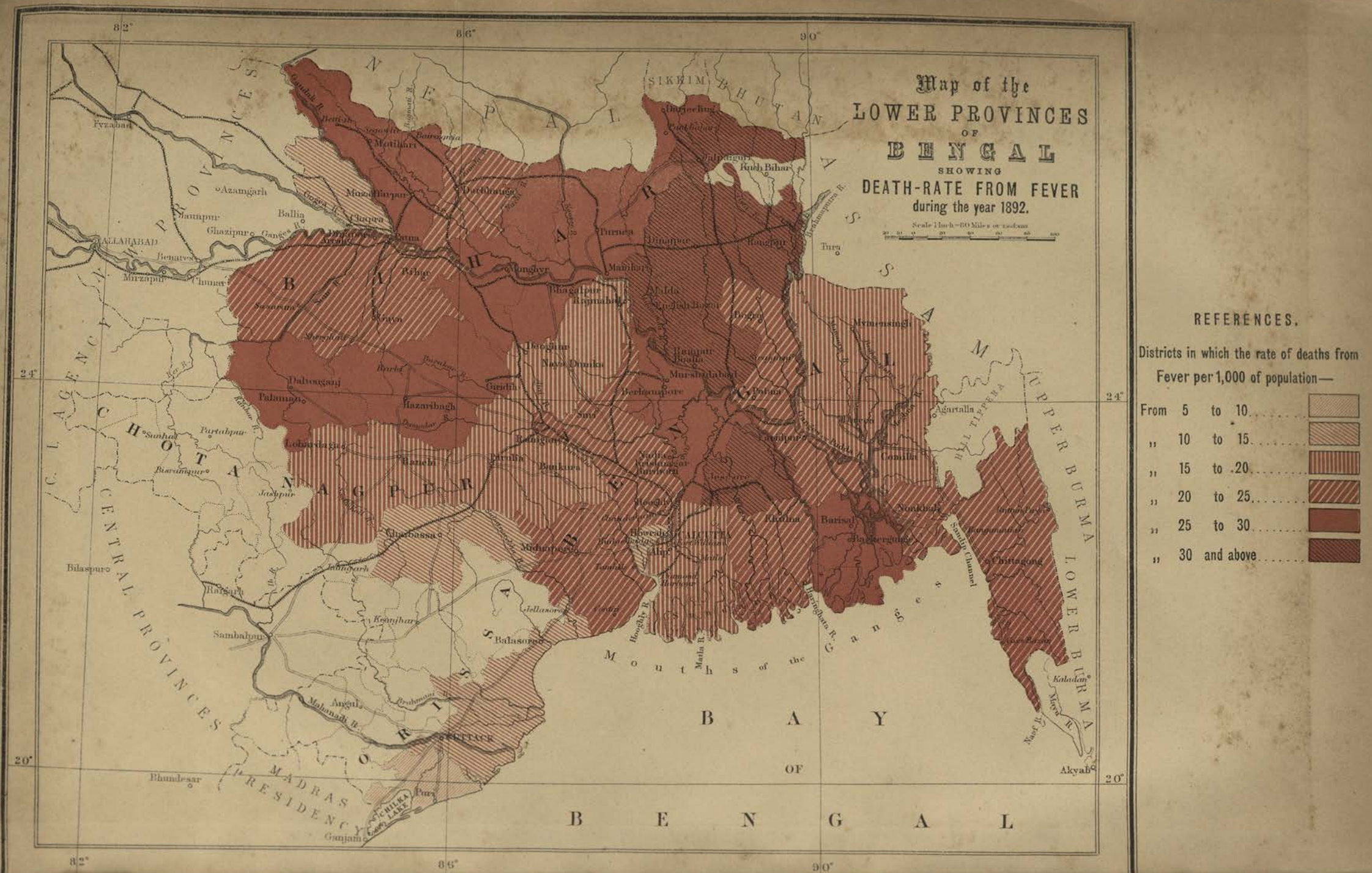
Causes of Death.	In 1892, per mille.			In 1891, per mille.			In 1887—91, per mille.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Cholera	5·05	3·62	3·68	4·54	3·20	3·26	3·33	2·30	2·34
Small-pox	·48	·31	·31	·48	·22	·23	·32	·12	·13
Fever	18·57	23·01	22·84	12·55	19·21	18·94	10·45	16·61	16·37
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2·87	·59	·68	2·67	·52	·61	2·51	·62	·69
Injury	·44	·39	·39	·47	·41	·41	·44	·40	·40
Other causes ...	6·13	3·91	4·00	6·54	3·35	3·47	5·62	3·10	3·20
All causes	33·57	31·85	31·92	27·28	26·93	26·94	22·69	23·18	23·16

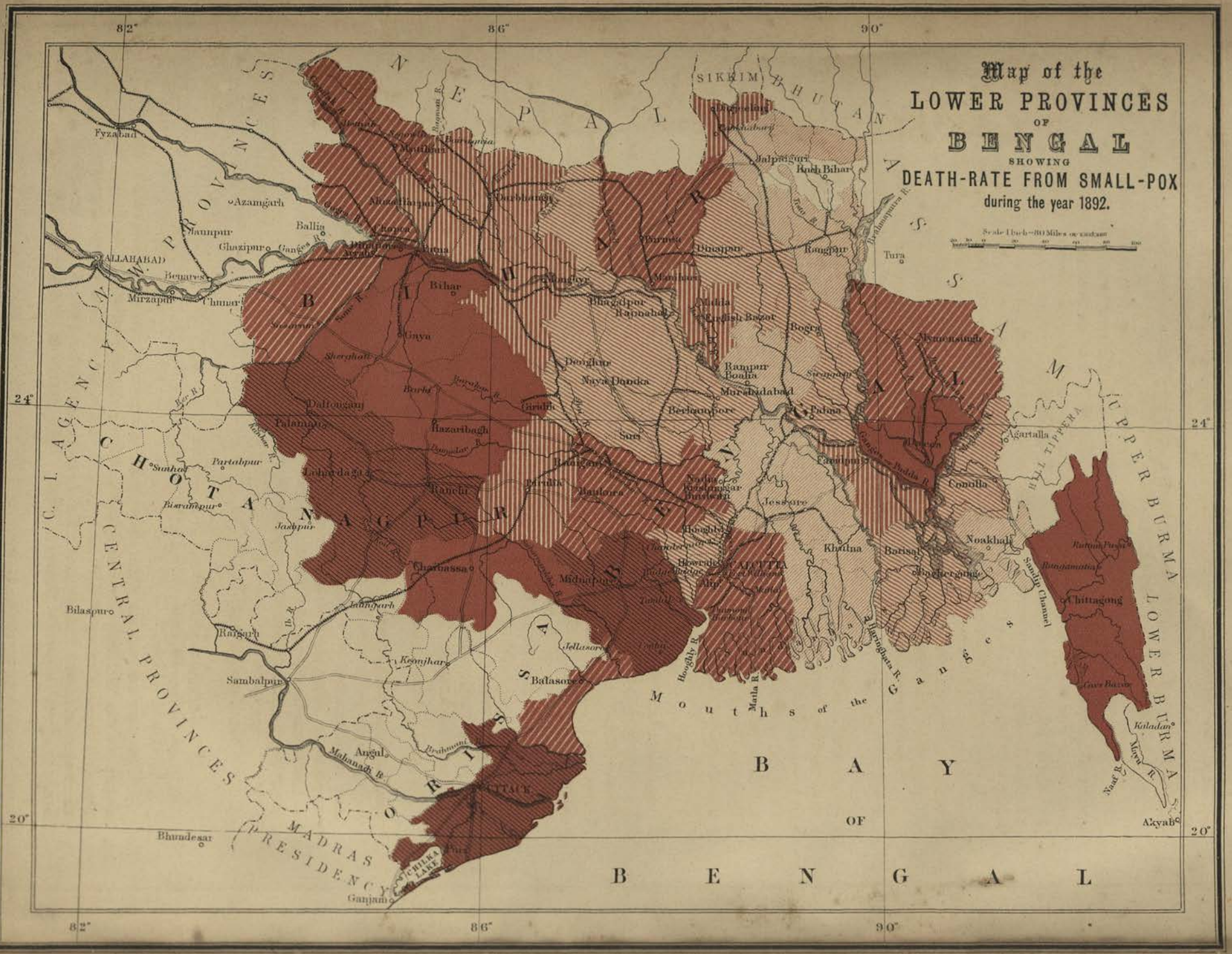
The most noticeable aspect of these figures is the increased mortality due to cholera and fever. The causes assigned were the excessively insanitary condition of the towns, and in rural areas defective drainage and bad drinking-water, and, no doubt, these were the true causes. They are susceptible of remedy with money and systematic effort.

Cholera.

During the year 259,398 deaths from cholera were recorded, against 229,575 in 1891, which again was the worst year since 1876: the average of the five years 1887—91 was 165,172. The excess was doubtless largely due to improved registration, but at the same time there is no doubt that there was a real increase of the disease in 1892, due in many districts to the deficient rainfall in the earlier months of the year, which caused wells and tanks everywhere to run dry and drove the people to drink impure water. The disease visited every district and attacked altogether, with more or less severity, 24,553 villages. The most remarkable feature in the cholera history of the year was the excessive mortality in the Orissa Division, which was comparatively free from the disease in 1891, and the immunity of Purnea, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, which suffered

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles.
80 60 40 20 0 80 160 Miles
82°
86°
90°
94°
28°
24°
20°
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
Katmandu
Darjiling
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Balia
Benares
Mirzapur
Dinapore
Arrah
Chapra
Sasseram
Buxar
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Purnea
Dalton
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Purulia
Sonbhum
Midnapur
Jellasore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Chanda
Nagpur
Kamptee
Seoni
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Raipur
Sylhet
Cachar
Manipur
Tipperah
Chittagong
Akyab
Kyaukpyu
Thayetmyo
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Rangoon
Moulmein
Amherst
Mergui
Tavoy
Tenasserim
Kyaikto
Thatone
Shwegyin
Martaban
Thaton
Salween R.
Sittang R.
Irrawaddy R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Penner R.
Palar R.
Cauvery R.
Vellar R.
Pennar R.
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Porto Novo
Negapatam
Tranquebar
Karikal
Nagore
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Pamban
Ramnad
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Cape Comorin
Point Calimere
Adam's Bridge
Manaar I.
Jaffna
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Point de Galle
Colombo
Kandy
Ceylon
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Port Blair
Diamond Harbour
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Chinsurah
Serampore
Barrackpore
Berhampore
Krishnagar
Kishnagar
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Rungpur
Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri
Darjiling
Kooch Behar
Goalpara
Gauhati
Shillong
Nowgong
Tezpur
Sibsagar
Dibrugarh
Lakhimpur
Jorhat
Golaghat
Cherrapunji
Mawphlang
Jowai
Nongklao
Nongstoin
Tura
Goalundo
Sadiya
Myitkyina
Bhamo
Katha
Mandalay
Minbu
Pakokku
Thayetmyo
Toungoo
Pegu


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM FEVER
during the year 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or nearabout
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Fever per 1,000 of population—
From 5 to 10
,, 10 to 15
,, 15 to 20
,, 20 to 25
,, 25 to 30
,, 30 and above
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
HILL TIPPERA
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Chupra
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Darjeeling
Rajmahal Hills
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Barisal
Khulna
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Pipli
Agartalla
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Sandip Channel
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Palamau
Dalton-ganj
Sasaram
Arrah
Chota Nagpur
Sonthal Parganas
Pachete
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Kolhan
Chaibassa
Jashpur
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Kanjhar
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Hijili
Bhundesar
Pari
Sonepur
Patkum Hills
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Barakar R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Kasai R.
Rupnarayan R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Haringhata R.
Kalinadi R.
Sangu R.
Mayu R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Gogra R.
Son R.
Ganges
Jumna
Betwa R.
Ken R.
Tons R.
Karamnasa R.
Mahanadi R.
Ib R.
Hasdeo R.
Mahanadi R.
Wardha R.
Penganga R.
Godavari R.
Indravati R.
Pranhita R.
Wainganga R.
Wardha R.
Purna R.
Tapti R.
Narbada R.
Mahi R.
Sabarmati R.
Banas R.
Luni R.
Jumna R.
Chambal R.
Sind R.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1892.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 1 Inch=100
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
N.W. PROVINCES
C. I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
BIHAR
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
CHILKA LAKE
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Bihar
Gaya
Dalton ganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Chaibassa
Midnapore
Jellasore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Angul
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Jalpaiguri
Ruch Bihar
Rangpur
Tura
Bogra
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Suri
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Chittagong
Agartalla
Akyab
Mymensingh
Dinajpur
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Giridih
Bauloora
Hooghly
Howrah
Alipur
Chandernagore
Chandernagore
Jaunpur
Partabpur
Sunhal
Bisrampur
Jaspur
Keonjhar
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Haringhata R.
Sandip Channel
Ratnapura
Rangamatia
Gaya Bazar
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Tista R.
Sonar R.
Sherghati
Barhi
Barakar R.
Damodar R.
Kunhar R.
Ker R.
Ganges R.
Padda R.
Sirajganj
Dacca
Faridpur
Bogra
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Bagherganj
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

severely in that year. The ratio of deaths from cholera in the Balasore district, where it was very clearly attributable not to pilgrim infection, but to the deficiency of water, was no less than 15 per thousand; in Puri it was 11·3, and in Cuttack it was 10·98. The districts which suffered least were Purnea, Dinajpur, Bogra, Rangpur, Malda, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri, where the registered mortality was 282, 298, 160, 593, 336, 132, and 408 respectively. The localities affected were invariably reported to be in an insanitary condition, the water-supply impure and insufficient, and the inhabitants frequently predisposed to disease, being enfeebled by exposure and scanty and unwholesome food.

Small-pox.

The mortality from small-pox during 1892 was the highest on record since 1882. The total number of deaths reported to have occurred from this disorder was 22,359, or ·31 per mille, against 16,193, or ·23 per mille, in 1891, and an average ratio of ·14 per mille for the nine years 1882 to 1890. As in 1891, the disease was most prevalent in Puri, Cuttack, Lohardaga, and Midnapore, where vaccination has not made much progress owing to the strong prejudices of the people. The largest number of deaths occurred among children under six years of age. The floating population of Calcutta continued to enjoy great immunity from the disease. A great development of vaccination is anticipated by the Sanitary Commissioner from the new arrangements sanctioned during the year, giving the Civil Surgeon full control over these operations in each district.

Fever.

Fevers prevailed to a very large extent during the year under review, and proved more fatal than in any year within the past decade. The recorded mortality from this cause was 1,607,716, or a ratio of 22·84 per mille of the population under registration, against 1,333,395, or a ratio of 18·94 per mille, in 1891, and it is to be noticed that the death-rate is steadily increasing, for it was 15·17 per thousand for the last ten years and 16·37 for the last five. The high fever mortality of 1892, which was nearly three-fourths of the entire mortality of the Province from all causes, is attributed chiefly to impeded drainage and bad water-supply. The districts in which the death-rate per mille was highest were Rajshahi (37·13), Jessore (34·17), Jalpaiguri (33·37), Rangpur (31·38), Dinajpur (30·95), Malda (30·72), Palamau (29·49), Monghyr (29·15), Purnea (28·43), Champaran (27·93), Bhagalpur (27·49), Darjeeling (27·02), Hazaribagh (26·63), Backergunge (26·36), Muzaffarpur (26·29), and Nadia (25·84). The first six of these districts and Nadia were the seven most fever-stricken districts in 1891 also. In Cuttack (14·84), Saran (14·01), Balasore (14·21), Singhbhum (13·24), Howrah (12·98), and Puri (6·71), the ratio of fever mortality was lowest. The comparative freedom of Orissa from fever is most providential, since, as already pointed out, this Division suffers severely from cholera and small-pox. The lowest mortality from fever, in the past as in previous years, occurred in the month of June, from which time it gradually rose till it reached its maximum during the drying up of the rains in November.

Fever mortality in the Terai.

The high rate of fever mortality in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Terai was brought out prominently in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the statistics furnished, especially those for the Darjeeling Terai, afford an interesting study of the comparative unhealthiness of the Terai and non-Terai regions. In the case of Jalpaiguri the statistics, owing to defective registration, seem to be unreliable. That fever is terribly prevalent in the Terai, the region of malaria, is indisputable, and the following figures furnished by Dr. Russell for the Darjeeling district show this conclusively:—

Name of subdivision.	Deaths per 1,000 from fever in 1892.
Darjeeling—non-Terai	... 20·8
Kurseong—Midway	... 26·1
Siliguri—Terai	... 41·7

The extraordinarily high death-rates from fever in certain gardens as shown in the Sanitary Commissioner's annual report seemed to point to the necessity for closer supervision in regard to the wants of the labourers employed on them, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling was specially drawn to them. The matter had already attracted the

notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and orders had issued prescribing the regular submission of death reports from all tea estates as well as from other registering circles.

Mortality from other causes.

The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa, injury and other causes was 48,491, 27,704, and 281,607 respectively, against 43,183, 29,283, and 244,692 in 1891. As usual, Darjeeling suffered most from dysentery and diarrhœa, Balasore, Puri, Howrah, and Lohardaga coming next.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The total amount expended by municipalities on sanitation during 1892, exclusive of the amount spent on the maintenance of roads, whose connection with sanitation is sometimes very slender, was Rs. 14,78,714, against Rs. 13,37,569 in 1891, showing a total advance of Rs. 1,41,145. The figures are given below:—

Head of Expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine	3,82,229	3,46,410	35,819	...
Ditto establishment ...	3,76,588	3,54,051	22,537	...
„ Drainage	98,600	94,732	3,868	...
„ Water-supply	1,50,641	1,12,027	38,614	...
„ Disposal of the dead ...	6,774	6,923	.....	149
„ Markets and slaughter-houses	16,734	13,190	3,544	...
„ Vaccination	18,200	17,510	690	...
„ Treatment of the sick ...	2,56,752	2,41,032	15,720	...
Other sanitary works ...	1,72,196	1,51,694	20,502	...
Total ...	14,78,714	13,37,569	1,41,145	...
On construction, maintenance and repair of roads	5,03,115	4,52,322	50,793	...
Total, including roads ...	19,81,829	17,89,891	1,91,938	...

Out of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees spent on sanitation, only the very inadequate sum of a lakh and-a-half was expended on water-supply.

The town in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to original sanitary works was Faridpur (48·64 per cent.), while, on the other hand, in 44 municipalities nothing at all was spent under this head. The town in which the largest portion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary works of an annually recurring nature was Nasirabad (67·05), while Joynagar spent the lowest (4·41).

Rural sanitation.

The total cost of the works undertaken and completed by the several local bodies was Rs. 3,34,658, while that of those in progress at the end of the year was estimated at Rs. 62,874. The total amount spent by private individuals on sanitary works was Rs. 3,19,469, the most important work undertaken being the construction of water-works at Nasirabad in the Mymensingh district by Raja Surja Kanta Acharjya, Bahadur, at a cost of Rs. 1,42,764.

Dr. Gregg's report contained a graphic description of the extremely insanitary condition of most villages in Bengal, which was recognised by Government as true; and in the Resolution on his report the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the opinion that the sanitary question in Bengal, in its various phases of silting-up deltaic rivers, obstructed drainage, uncleanly towns and unhealthy villages, was the pressing question of the day, and that early action would have to be taken to solve it.

The Sanitary Board.

Owing to the frequent absence of some of the members on tour, the Sanitary Board was not able to hold more than one formal meeting during the year. Much business was, however, done in an informal way. The most important subjects which came under their consideration were the drainage and water-supply of the town of Pabna, and the drainage of the towns of Dinajpur and Jamalpur. Rough estimates were also prepared of schemes for draining the towns of Meherpur and Bettiah. A survey for the drainage of the town of Serampore was completed,

and similar schemes for the towns of Burdwan and Monghyr were under preparation during the year. A survey of the town of Howrah for the same purpose was in progress when the year closed. Besides these projects, the Sanitary Board helped in the preparation of drainage schemes for Bally and Uttarpara, and gave their advice to municipalities on various projects, notably on the large scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Arrah. In fact the number of projects for water-supply and drainage proposed by Municipal Commissioners and District Boards became so numerous during the year that the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to define the duties of the Sanitary Board with regard to the preparation of such projects, and precise instructions on the subject were issued.

Inspections.

The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 35 municipalities during the year, against 48 in the previous year, and on 10 out of these 35 municipalities he wrote inspection reports.

Strength of the establishment.

The strength of the supervising and operating staff of the Vaccination Department during the last three years is exhibited in the following statement:—

	Year.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.				
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting officers.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		Total number of operators.
								Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
Calcutta	1890-91	1	1	4	...	2	8	38	...	4	...	42
	1891-92	1	1	4	...	2	8	31	...	7	...	38
	1892-93	1	1	4	...	2	8	31	...	4	...	35
Provincial rural areas ...	1890-91	6	13	115	...	13	147	107	1,631	10	594	2,342
	1891-92	6	13	119	...	13	151	92	1,641	9	696	2,438
	1892-93	46 and 3 D.S.Cs.	1	51	135	9	245	89	1,754	10	864	2,717
Mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries.	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	5	...	...	254
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	3	...	...	262
	1892-93	...	...	6	...	...	6	285	2	...	...	287
Total of above ...	1890-91	7	14	119	...	15	155	394	1,636	14	594	2,638
	1891-92	7	14	123	...	15	159	382	1,644	16	696	2,738
	1892-93	47 and 3 D.S.Cs.	2	61	135	11	259	405	1,756	14	864	3,039

The increase in the number of Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors and the decrease in that of Deputy Superintendents and Head Vaccinators in 1892-93, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the recent reorganization of the Department under which the executive supervision of the work of vaccination was entrusted to Civil Surgeons, who were appointed *ex-officio* Superintendents of Vaccination in their respective districts.

Number of vaccinations.

The total number of vaccinations and the average number performed by each operator during the past three years have been as follows:—

Total number of vaccinations performed.					Average number of operations per man.				
1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average of 1890-93.	Average of 1887-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average of 1890-93.	Average of 1887-90.
1,833,978	1,641,088	1,836,411	1,770,492	1,790,098	695	599	603	631	719

The number of operations declined greatly in 1891-92, but more than recovered their old level in 1892-93. The number of operations in each district shows great fluctuations from year to year in the same district, and extraordinary variations are found between districts believed to be not dissimilar in regard to population and general characteristics. The annual average of vaccinations, for instance, during the three years 1890—93 was in Jessore 26·6 per thousand of the population, and in the next district, Backergunge, only 16·3. Saran, again, has 26·7 and Champaran 17·5, and Pabna shows 34·8 to the 27·4 of Bogra. It is clear that much depends upon the personal interest taken in the matter by the Civil Surgeon in each district.

Degree of protection afforded.

The figures referred to above are those of total vaccinations in the past three years, embracing persons of all ages. The total number of infants under one year of age in the Province estimated to be available for vaccination in 1892-93 was 2,546,670, of whom 319,584, or 125·49 per mille, were successfully vaccinated. The Darjeeling and Lohardaga districts head the list with 544·73 and 528·1 successful operations respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Malda follows far behind with 397·76 per mille, and Puri, Cuttack and the Chittagong Hill Tracts show less than 10 per mille. In his Vaccination Report for the three years ending with March 1893 the Sanitary Commissioner remarks in regard to those districts in which a falling off in the number of operations has occurred: "Generally speaking, it is to be ascribed to neglect or indifference on the part of the supervising officers. At all events, the excuse that is very generally made of paucity of subjects, in consequence of previous activity, cannot be accepted, for * * * * * with the exception of Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, Dacca, Nadia, Faridpur, and Tippera, in no district did the total number of vaccinations come up to the estimated number of infants available for vaccination." A further consideration of the figures gives ground for more general deductions, for it is clear that in districts inhabited by non-Aryan people the objection to vaccination is not strong; for, with the exception of Malda, the whole of the first eight districts answer to this description, while the well-known hostility of the Uriyas to vaccination is demonstrated by the fact that, with the exception of Balasore, all the districts of this Division, which are almost entirely Hindu, are quite at the bottom of the list.

In regard to the number of vaccinations per mille of total population during 1892-93, Bengal is far behind the other provinces of Upper India, for while the provincial average of Bengal is 25·14 per mille, the figures for the Punjab are 39·7, for Assam 39·18, and for the Central Provinces 36·49, the North-Western Provinces lagging behind with 23·79. The provincial reports, with the exception of that from the Central Provinces, do not afford statistics for a calculation of this kind in regard to the proportion of successful vaccinations per mille of infant population; but in the Central Provinces the ratio is more than six times as high as in Bengal, being 790·25 per mille as against 125·49.

Work of the vaccinators.

During the last three years each paid vaccinator performed on an average 1,302 operations a year, and each licensed vaccinator 637, as compared with 1,578 and 671 respectively during the previous triennial period. The reason for the falling off in the average work of licensed vaccinators is said to be that there are now a larger number of apprentices employed, who, not being able to work as quickly as the more experienced men, reduce the general average. This may partially explain the fact, but there must be some further cause; for an examination of the figures shows that, even if the same number of apprentices had been employed in the earlier as in the later period, the number of operations remaining the same, the average work of each operator would still have been greater in the first triennial period. The Sanitary Commissioner suggests, with some show of reason, that the difference between the average number of operations performed by a Government vaccinator and by a licensed vaccinator is due to the fact that the former operates free of charge in new areas where there is no difficulty in getting subjects, and there is no doubt that the fee of 2 annas charged by the licensed vaccinator is strongly resented by most of those from whom it is demanded, since they consider it the insult of spoliation added to the injury of unnecessary suffering.

During the year 1892-93 an average of 1,172 operations was performed by each paid vaccinator, which is 130 less than the triennial average. The falling off is partially explained by the fact that the seven vaccinators appointed for the Chitagong Hills Tracts, which were only brought under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner in February 1893, were unable, owing to the strong opposition they experienced, to attain to a higher average than 62 operations each. The average during the same year for each licensed vaccinator was about half, viz. 615.

These figures compare very unfavourably with the statistics for other Provinces, for whereas in Bengal in 1892-93 the number of operations performed

by each vaccinator of whatever class averaged only 632, the figures elsewhere were as follows:—Punjab 2,747, Central Provinces 1,837, North-Western Provinces 1,349, and Assam 927. Furthermore, the number of vaccinators bore the following ratio to every 100,000 of the population in each of the Provinces quoted:—Assam 3·8, Bengal 3·7, Central Provinces 2·4, North-Western Provinces 1·7, and Punjab 1·4. These figures seem to show that the vaccinators in Bengal and Assam did less work, man for man, than those in any other Province, and lead to the inference that the outturn of work tends to be in inverse ratio to the relative number of operators.

Cost of vaccination.

	A.	P.
Assam	1	6½
Punjab	1	9
Central Provinces	2	0
North-Western Provinces	2	7
Bombay	3	0
Burma	4	2

The average cost of each successful operation during the three years amounted to 1 anna 6 pies, which apparently compares well with the cost in the other Provinces in India, as shown in the margin; but it is to be feared that the comparison is illusory, since a large number of the vaccinators in Bengal, viz., no less than 1,756 out of 3,039, are licensed vaccinators, who are remunerated by fees paid by the people, while 878 others were unpaid apprentices, whose operations swell the total without any cost to the State: apprentices seem to be unknown in other Provinces.

Comparison between the death-rate from small-pox in each district and the proportion of protection.

A comparison between the death-rate from small-pox in each district during the three years ending with March 1893 and the proportion of protection given leads to no very convincing deduction, probably because the phenomena recorded do not extend over a sufficiently long period. It is, however, noteworthy that Puri and Cuttack, which in each year are well in the forefront of the list of deaths from small-pox, are respectively eleventh and eighth from the bottom as regards protection: in these districts, however, all statistics are obscured by the annual concourse of pilgrims at Puri. Darjeeling, on the other hand, which is best protected, in no year shows a death-rate of more than ·13 for every ten thousand of the population.

Vaccination operations in Dacca Jail.

During the past year 3,465 prisoners of the Dacca Jail were vaccinated, of whom 1,667 had been previously inoculated, 1,445 had been previously vaccinated, 197 had had small-pox, and 156 were unprotected. At first 2,719 operations were successful, and as an experiment 2,032 prisoners were again vaccinated, with the result that 1,303 cases took. Vaccination was also performed on 14 prisoners one month after their recovery from small-pox, with the result that six cases were successful. The Civil Surgeon of Dacca, in view of these results, suggested the necessity of frequent re-vaccination until susceptibility is stamped out. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, who was asked to report on the matter, gives his opinion that if one attack of small-pox does not necessarily confer immunity from a second attack, it is only reasonable that it should not necessarily render impossible a subsequent successful vaccination: still less will one successful vaccination necessarily prevent a second successful vaccination. Dr. Dyson quotes instances and statistics, which show conclusively that re-vaccination at the age of puberty practically grants complete immunity from small-pox, and he draws the conclusion that even if continuous vaccination is theoretically correct, it is neither practicable nor necessary. He finally recommends that all school-children of over ten years of age, and all Government employés, should bear the mark of successful re-vaccination. The first suggestion is less practicable than the second, which is akin to one which was made by Dr. Gregg in 1890, and again by Dr. Dyson in 1893, to the effect that, under the Factories Act (XV of 1881), all persons employed in factories should bear a similar mark. The proposal was brought to the notice of the Government of India in the annual report on the working of the Factories Act, and is under the consideration of Government in the General Department.

Extent of vaccination.

Vaccination is now practised throughout the Province: it is compulsory in municipalities, but optional in rural areas, save in certain portions of Rangpur, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Tippera. It is recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner that those sections of the Bengal Vaccination Act (V of 1880) should be introduced which, without rendering vaccination universally compulsory, make it punishable for individuals who have been duly served with a notice

to refuse to undergo, or to allow their children to undergo, the operation. But the Lieutenant-Governor, while he recognises that Bengal is lamentably backward in this as in other sanitary matters, and that nothing short of compulsion will bring vaccination up to what it ought to be according to European standards, hesitates to adopt a measure which, even in its modified shape, must excite opposition. He is not prepared to force upon the people a general measure the importance of which they do not yet recognise, and to which in many districts ancient prejudice renders them hostile: for the present the extension of the practice of vaccination must depend on the spread of intelligence and sanitary knowledge among the people, and the influence that can be exerted by the executive officials. It was chiefly with the object of strengthening this influence that the Department was lately reorganised and its supervision localized, and the Lieutenant-Governor prefers for the present to await the results.

Attitude of the people.

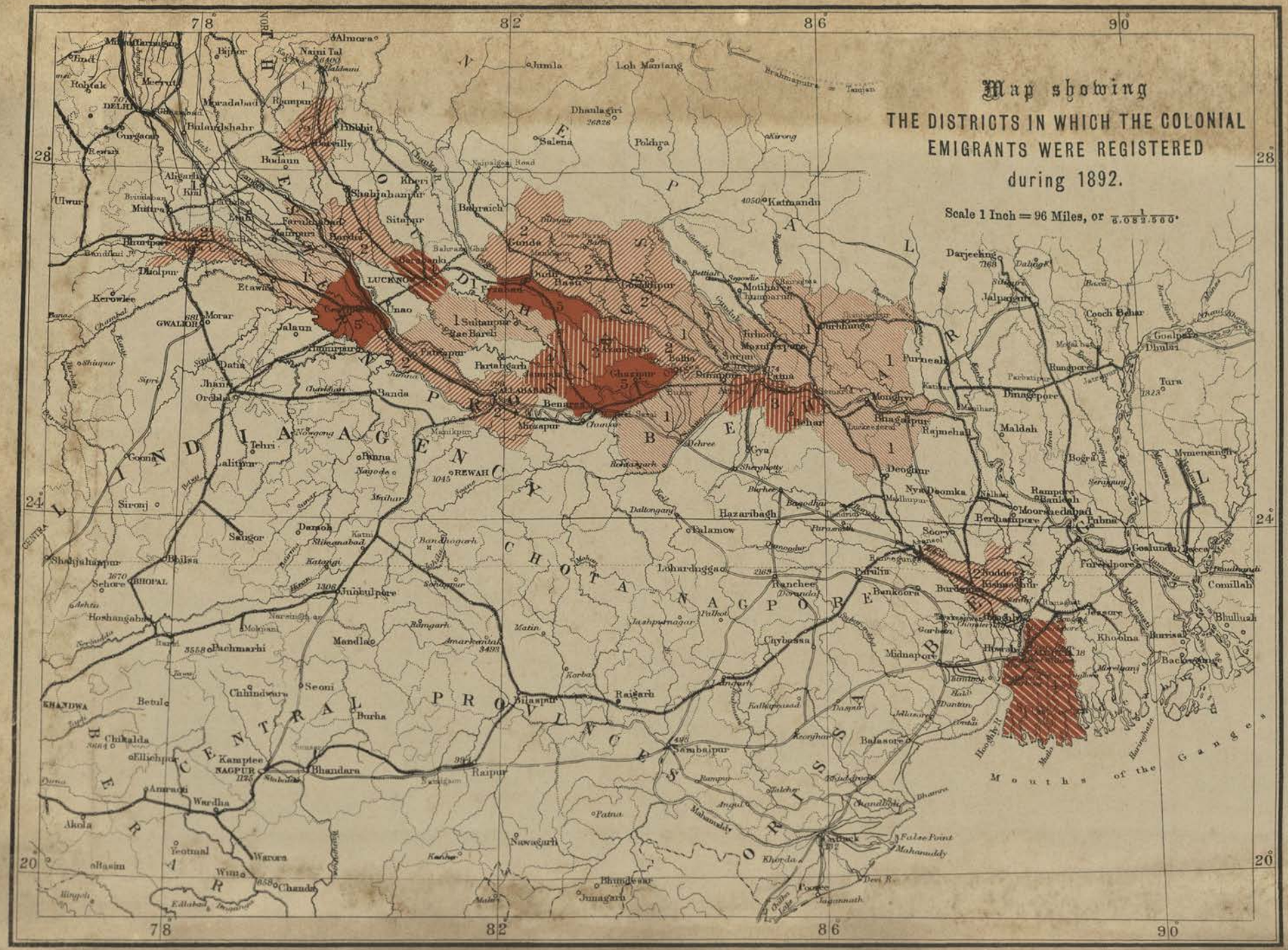
The attitude of the people towards vaccination is described as one of passive acceptance, but in nearly every district there are sections of the community who openly or covertly refuse to submit to it, objecting not so much to vaccination in itself, as to the use of human vaccinifers who are usually of low caste, and to the payment of vaccination fees. The difficulty of realizing the fees is said to be undermining the whole system of licensed vaccination in Bengal: it tends to make the vaccinators overcharge the unsuspecting, and leads them to operate only on those who can and will pay. On the other hand, it is urged that the cost of free vaccination would be small, amounting in a district like Burdwan to some 600 or 700 rupees only, which the District Board could well afford, and as a matter of fact the District Board of Puri have since the close of the year voted a sum of Rs. 850 for this purpose.

The supply of lymph.

Lymph was obtained during the year from the Calcutta and Darjeeling depôts. The former has been in existence since 1882; the latter was established in 1891. The system of preserving lymph by an admixture of lanoline was successfully continued throughout the year, and lymph can now be so prepared as to remain active for long periods and under various changes of temperature. One of the main objects of the establishment of these depôts has thus been successfully achieved, but without largely increasing the number of depôts and the expenditure on them, it is impossible to attain the further object of supplying a sufficient quantity of lymph during the working season to enable arm-to-arm vaccination and its attendant evils to be entirely abandoned. To compass this object, Dr. Dyson suggested the introduction of the Punjab and Central Provinces plan of vaccination direct from the calf. Under this system a calf is first inoculated with lanoline lymph, and from this calf all the children of the village, as well as calves from neighbouring villages, are vaccinated. These calves are returned to their own villages after vaccination, and when the lymph is ripe, a vaccinator proceeds to the village and vaccinates from the calves all the children as well as fresh calves from other villages. The operation causes the animals but little pain and no permanent injury, and as buffalo calves serve as well as cow calves, it is easy to avoid wounding any susceptibilities. Moreover, this system has this great advantage, that it obviates the sufferings to which arm-to-arm vaccination exposes the human vaccinifer, and removes the objections urged by some to vaccination from low caste, or possibly unhealthy, children. The introduction of the scheme has been sanctioned tentatively in twelve districts during the approaching cold weather.

Map showing
THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE COLONIAL EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED during 1892.

Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or $\frac{1}{6,082,560}$.

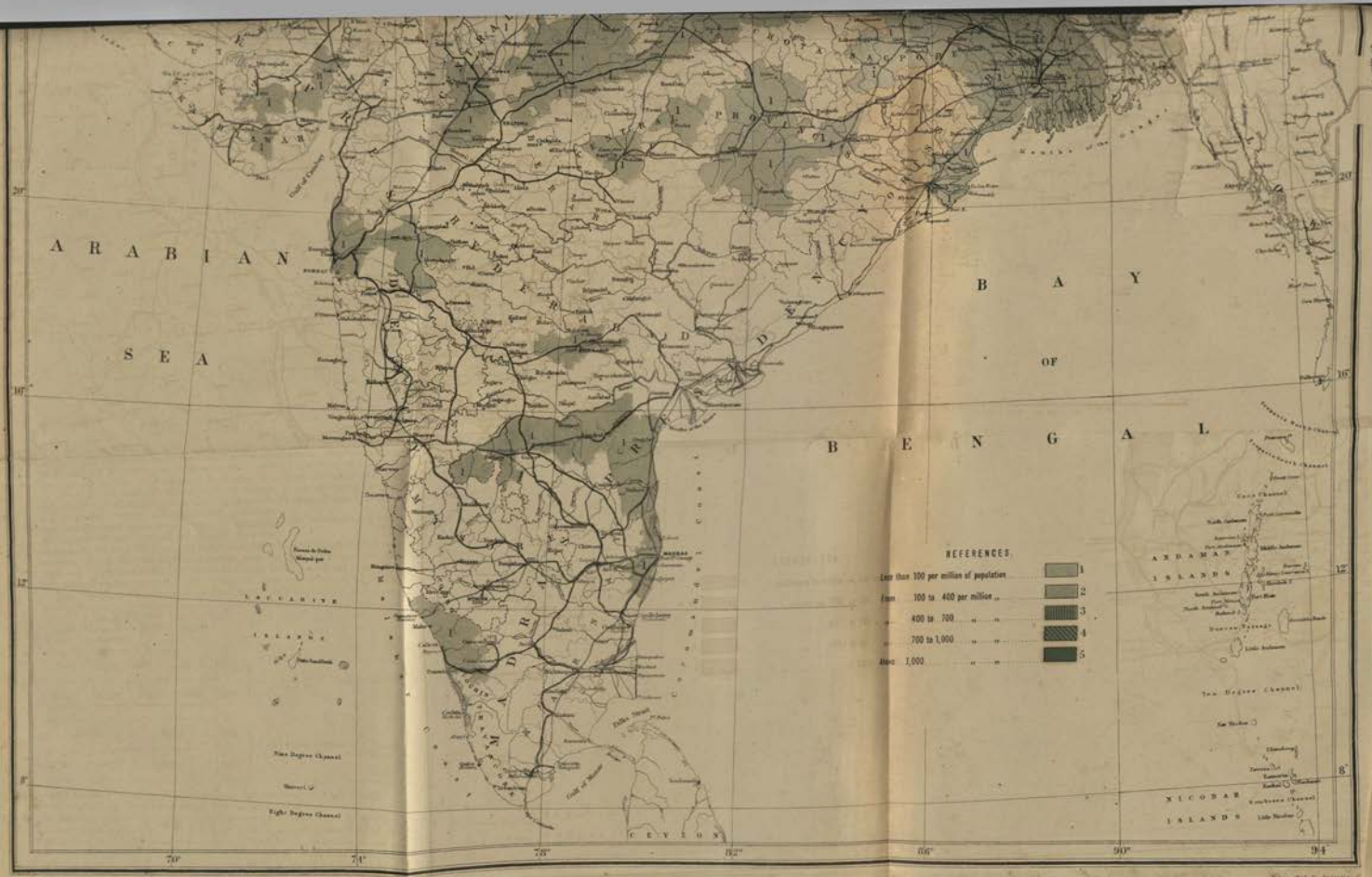


REFERENCES.

Less than 100 per million of population	1
From 100 to 400 per million	2
„ 400 to 700	3
„ 700 to 1,000	4
Above 1,000	5

Litho., S. I. O. Calcutta.

INDIA
shewing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS
OF THE COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
during 1892
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles or 1 Inch
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
ARABIAN
BAY


ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
REFERENCES
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From 100 to 400 per million " 2
" 400 to 700 " " 3
" 700 to 1,000 " " 4
Above 1,000 " " 5
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
NICOBAR ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
CEYLON
Nine Degree Channel
Eight Degree Channel
Ten Degree Channel
20°
15°
10°
8°
70°
75°
80°
85°
90°
95°

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Requisitions. Recruiting and despatch of emigrants.

THE demand for adult Indian emigrants fell from 13,867 in 1891 to 10,558 in 1892, owing to requisitions having been made by only five out of the eight colonies to which emigration from India is at present permitted. Demerara indented for 4,555, Trinidad for 2,500, Natal for 900, Fiji for 1,370, and Surinam for 1,233 adults. The indents of the first three colonies were smaller than those of the previous year, while those of Fiji and Surinam were appreciably larger. In the cases of Natal and Fiji, the requisitions were more than met, 123 adults being supplied in excess; but in the cases of the other three colonies the supply fell short by 264 adults. The deficiency of 83 in the case of Surinam was made up in January of the present year. On the whole 10,416½ adult coolies were supplied during the year as against 10,558 indented for.

Owing to the reduced requisitions the number of licensed recruiters decreased from 1,003 to 857, and the number of registrations from 25,613 to 17,225. Of the 17,225 emigrants, including children, registered in the districts, 14,196 reached the Calcutta depôts, and of these 11,133 were despatched to the respective colonies in seventeen sailing ships and three steamers. The number despatched in 1891 was 15,668. The prescribed proportion of 40 women to every 100 men embarked was more than complied with, and in the case of Surinam the percentage of married to single women rose from 52·5 to 64·3.

Areas of recruitment and registration.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh still continue to be the largest recruiting grounds for the colonies, but there is a tendency to have recourse more largely to the districts of Bengal and Bihar. Thus the proportion of emigrants drawn from the North-Western Provinces fell from 67 per cent. to 59½; Oudh contributed 22 per cent. against nearly 24 per cent. in the previous year; while the proportion of natives of Bengal and Bihar rose from 7 per cent. in 1891 to nearly 16 per cent. in 1892. The following table compares the province of registration with that of birth as declared by the emigrants:—

		Bengal.	Bihar.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
Number registered in	1892	2,126	3,012	9,212	2,875
	1891	2,047	3,347	15,208	5,011
Number who declared themselves to be natives of	1892	2,743		14,028	
	1891	3,400		13,983	5,173

Besides the four provinces indicated above, 454 emigrants declared themselves to be natives of other provinces and places, and a relatively large number is shown to have come from native States. Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Basti, in the North-Western Provinces, and Shahabad in Bihar, which stands fourth on the list with a supply of 1,177 emigrants as against 2,229 from Azamgarh, maintained their places as the chief recruiting districts. A larger number of emigrants was registered than in the previous year in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Patna, and Shahabad. The district of the 24-Parganas, which shows 1,407 registrations, cannot, however, be compared

with the others, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the recruiting in that district is carried on among coolies brought to Calcutta by unlicensed recruiters as free emigrants.

Disappearance and rejection of emigrants.

A very marked advance has been made in the process of accounting for emigrants who, after being registered in the districts of recruitment, reach the Calcutta depôts. In the past year only 584 registered emigrants have not been accounted for, as against 4,753 in 1890 and 6,755 in 1891. Of the registered emigrants who did not reach the Calcutta depôts, no less than 1,365 were rejected as unfit for emigration. Although this compares favourably with the figure of 1891, viz. 2,057, it seems desirable, both in the interests of intending emigrants as well as of the indenting colonies, that something should be done to ensure that none but really fit persons are selected as emigrants. Another point of great importance is to reduce as low as possible the number of emigrants declared unfit for despatch after arriving in Calcutta. The proportion of persons so rejected fell from 9·7 in 1891 to 8·9 in 1892, but even the latter percentage is high. The position of an emigrant who is rejected after admission into a depôt is one of peculiar hardship. The small sum paid to him on discharge is very inadequate compensation for the breaking up of his home, the trouble he has been put to in coming, and the necessity of making a fresh start in life. Cases of this kind probably do much to deter intending emigrants, and it is to the interest of the Emigration Agents to have a trustworthy medical examination made at as early a stage of the proceedings as possible.

Sanitation and management of the depôts.

The general arrangements, sanitation and management of the depôts were highly satisfactory. As compared with the previous year, the percentages of sickness and deaths were 4·44 and 0·37, against 4·67 and 0·66 respectively. The total admissions to hospital amounted to 669, and the total mortality to 56, as against 986 and 141 respectively in 1891. The chief causes of sickness were malarial fevers, chest affections, and dysentery. There were 264 cases of malarial fever, 12 of which proved fatal, 85 cases of chest affections with 24 deaths, and 89 cases of dysentery, of which one only ended fatally. The great attention paid by the Emigration Agents to sanitation accounts in great measure for the very marked decrease in the number of cases of measles, of which there were only 64 against 183 in 1891. The hospitals of the Surinam and British Guiana depôts were improved at considerable expense, and further improvements are being undertaken in the latter. At no time during the year was the embarkation or despatch of emigrants delayed by the occurrence or existence of any epidemic disease. The aggregate mortality on the voyages to the colonies amounted to 146 against 398 in 1891, and the percentage of deaths on the number embarked in Calcutta fell from 2·54 to 1·31.

Return emigrants.

Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five return emigrants, including 11 from Bourbon, were re-shipped in eight sailing vessels and eight steamers from the various colonies, as against 4,201 in the preceding year. Of these 87 or 1·66 per cent. died on the voyage, a percentage remarkably low, looking to the fact that a certain proportion of return emigrants are advanced in age and enfeebled in health. There were no lepers among the returned emigrants. The savings brought back averaged Rs. 156 per man as against Rs. 138 in the preceding year, Jamaica, Trinidad and Natal showing the largest averages, and Mauritius the smallest. Out of 551 returned coolies, 333 re-emigrated to Demerara, 110 to Trinidad, 62 to Natal, 27 to Fiji, and 19 to Surinam.

Administration of estates.

This branch of the work of the Protector's office was efficiently conducted during the year. Such delay as occurred in administering was due to the fact that when heirs had been traced the Emigration Agents in India could not pay to the Protector the amount standing to the credit of the estate without the sanction of the Colonial authorities. Notwithstanding this cumbrous procedure, all the colonies except Mauritius made payments within a reasonable time. Of 500 estates, valued at Rs. 70,384, which came under administration, 360, amounting to Rs. 49,772, were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 140, amounting to Rs. 20,611, still under enquiry, for which British Guiana, Mauritius, and Fiji are mainly responsible.

Map showing
THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH INLAND EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED during 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or 1/6,082,560.
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From .....100 to 400 per million. 2
,, ...400 to 700 ..... NIL 3
,, ...700 to upwards 4
INDIA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
CHOTA NAGPORE
BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
78
82
86
90
24
20

Map showing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
INLAND EMIGRANTS
during 1892.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or 1/6,082,560.
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population..... 1
From .....100 to 400 per million ,,..... 2
,, ...400 to 700..... ,, ... NIL 3
,, ...700 to upwards..... 4
INDIA GENERAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
CHOTA NAGPORE
BENGAL
ORISSA
Mouths of the Ganges
78
82
86
90
24
20

Financial.

Owing to smaller despatches the receipts derived from the consolidated fee of Rs. 3 per head on each cooly embarked fell from Rs. 47,624 to Rs. 35,272-4, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 27,632-15-5 to Rs. 29,616-10-8. The balance at credit of the Bengal portion of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 5,655-9-4 against Rs. 19,991-0-7 in 1891.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Recruitment.

Under the licensed contractors' system of recruitment, there were 7 licensed contractors in 1892, against 6 in the previous year. In 1892, 31 recruiters licensed on behalf of these contractors registered 4,712 immigrants, as compared with 8,754 immigrants registered in the previous year by 47 recruiters. Under the certificated garden sardars' system, 3,609 sardars and 163 sardarnis registered 13,408 immigrants, the corresponding numbers in 1891 being 10,859 immigrants registered by 1,733 sardars and 61 sardarnis. The system of free emigration, authorized by section 7 of the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882, has been extensively resorted to, and is said to have been liable to many abuses. This subject has largely engaged the attention of Government during the past year, and the adoption of executive measures for the prevention of malpractices in the recruitment of free emigrants has been recognized as a necessity. Revised rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889 dealing with the question have been drafted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Statistics.

The following statements show in a concise form the chief statistics of the despatch to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar of emigrants under the contract, sardari, and free systems:—

Emigrants embarked.

CLASS.	AT GOALUNDO FOR—								At Dhubri for Assam.		Grand Total.	
	Assam.		Sylhet.		Cachar.		Total.					
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Contractors'	6,121	3,329	193	170	1,067	663	7,381	4,162	Nil	Nil	7,381	4,162
Sardari	5,655	8,067	600	1,258	2,525	3,343	8,780	12,668	1,668	1,455	10,448	14,123
Free	11,532	15,822	5,387	7,377	1,478	2,705	18,397	25,904	17,740	23,062*	36,137	34,400†

* This number includes 14,566 emigrants embarked at Goalundo for Assam, landed at Dhubri *en route*, and re-embarked at Dhubri.
† From the total, 48,966, has been deducted 14,566 re-embarked at Dhubri.

Emigrants disembarked.

CLASS.	*Viâ* GOALUNDO AT FINAL LANDING STATIONS IN—								*Viâ* Dhubri at final landing station in Assam.		Grand Total.	
	Assam.		Sylhet.		Cachar.		Total.					
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Contractors'	6,111	3,324	193	170	1,012	656	7,316	4,150	Nil	Nil	7,316	4,150
Sardari	5,623	8,012	599	1,255	2,496	3,316	8,718	12,583	1,668	1,448	10,386	14,031
Free	...	15,804	11,458	7,377	3,119	2,703	14,577	25,884	17,740	23,007*	32,317	34,325†

* This number includes the emigrants from Goalundo who were embarked at Dhubri.
† From the total, 48,891, has been deducted the number re-embarked at Dhubri.

Comparing these figures with the figures for recruitment given in the preceding paragraph, the following statement traces the history of coolies recruited under the contractors' and sardari systems from the time of their recruitment until their disembarkation:—

CLASS.	Emigrants recruited.		Emigrants embarked.		Emigrants disembarked.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Contractors' ...	8,754	4,712	7,381	4,162	7,316	4,150
Sardari ...	10,859	13,408	10,448	14,123	10,386	14,031
Total ...	19,613	18,120	17,829	18,285	17,702	18,181

The total number of emigrants registered in 1892 under the Emigration Act I of 1882 was 18,120 against 19,613 in 1891. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, but not embarked until the year under review, was 18,285 as compared with 17,829 in 1891, while the number disembarked was 18,181 against 17,702 in 1891. Between registration and embarkation the total number of casualties was 836 or 4·6 per cent., against 1,352 or 6·8 per cent. of the previous year. During the passage the casualties among contractors' coolies were 12 and among sardari coolies (making allowance for three births which occurred) 95, the percentage being 0·2 and 0·6 respectively, against 0·8 and 0·5 in 1891. Among the 34,400 free emigrants shown in the statements above to have been embarked, 81 casualties occurred. The figures for free emigrants are, however, known to be inaccurate, and there is no doubt that a much larger number of free emigrants were imported than has been ascertained.

Health. The depôt buildings were kept in good and serviceable condition by the contractors, and great attention has been paid to conservancy and general sanitation. No complaint was made as regards either the quantity or the quality of the food supplied to the emigrants, and the water-supply was excellent. The percentages of sickness and mortality to total population were 2·3 per cent. and 5·7 per mille respectively, as compared with 2·7 per cent. and 2·1 per mille in the preceding year. Thus, although the percentage of sickness was slightly less, the mortality was considerably higher than in 1891. Of the 27 deaths, 9 were due to cholera, and 13 were of infants or young children.

The general arrangements at the depôts for the accommodation of emigrants at Goalundo were satisfactory. As regards the arrangements at Dhubri, information is furnished to the Assam Administration.

Of the 3,329 contractors' coolies embarked for Assam, 4 died between Goalundo and Assam, while 5 deaths occurred among the 833 embarked for Sylhet and Cachar. These figures compare favourably with those of the previous year.

On the other hand, the figures of mortality among sardari emigrants who travelled *viâ* Goalundo do not compare so favourably with those of 1891. Of these, 12,815 left the districts of recruitment in charge of certificated garden sardars. During the journey to Goalundo 11 died, the total number of casualties, including desertions and those left behind, being 113. Prior to embarkation 30 more casualties and 2 births occurred, leaving 12,677 emigrants to embark, of whom 12,668 actually embarked before the close of the year. Among the 8,067 who embarked for Assam, 58 casualties occurred, the percentage being 0·71 against 0·56 in the previous year; 43 emigrants died from cholera and 8 from other causes, making a death-rate of 0·63 against 0·53 in 1891. Of the 4,601 sardari emigrants embarked for Sylhet and Cachar, 6 deserted and 24 died, the total casualties being 30. Of the 24 deaths 19 were due to cholera. The percentage of mortality was 0·52 compared with 0·88 in 1891.

It is stated that 25,904 free emigrants embarked at Goalundo against 18,397 in 1891. Of these, 20 are reported to have died between Goalundo and Assam, none between Goalundo and Sylhet, and only 2 between Goalundo and Cachar. These returns, however, are of doubtful accuracy and can scarcely be accepted as representing the real facts.

All sardari emigrants and free emigrants who do not avail themselves of the Goalundo route, proceed direct to Dhubri for embarkation for the labour districts in Assam. The number of sardari emigrants who adopted the Dhubri route was 1,457. Of these 9 died on the journey to Dhubri, and at Dhubri 3 more deaths occurred. Other casualties occurred, and a number of emigrants remained undisposed of at the close of the previous year, so that altogether 1,455 actually embarked. During the voyage 7 deaths, all due to cholera, occurred, giving a death-rate of 0·48. The percentage of mortality among the 23,062 free emigrants who embarked at Dhubri is said to have been 0·23 only.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1892 the public health was slightly better in the town of Calcutta and the amalgamated area than in the previous year, which was one of unusual mortality throughout the Province; the general death-rate in those two areas having been 27·1 and 34·8 respectively, against 27·9 and 39·4 in 1891. In Calcutta the number of deaths from cholera, bowel-complaints, and fever showed a decrease, while those from small-pox and other causes showed a slight increase. In the amalgamated area also cholera, fever, and small-pox were less prevalent, but mortality from bowel-complaints and other causes was greater than in the previous year. In Howrah the recorded death-rate rose from 18·29 to 23·68, the increase being distributed over all the heads except small-pox and other causes. The deaths from cholera and fever increased by 281 and 369 respectively: the number of deaths from cholera was greater than in any of the previous ten years.

The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the metropolis during the past two years :—

Name of Institution.	1891.								1892.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths on total number of indoor patients treated.	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients treated.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
Medical College Hospital.	6,803	371·77	449	56,227	407·36	63,030	632	10·07	7,054	400·79	449	54,660	394·11	61,714	744	11·41
Presidency General Hospital.	2,928	144·63	238	...	...	2,928	127	4·33	3,498	168·11	238	...	...	3,498	120	3·43
Campbell Hospital ...	9,088	427·08	588	...	...	9,088	1,711	18·82	8,551	445·23	588	11,470	90·46	20,021	1,687	19·73
Police Hospital ...	2,468	95·62	175	...	...	2,468	24	·97	2,045	88·36	175	...	...	2,045	20	·97
Mayo Native Hospital	1,884	82·2	105	28,700	181·4	30,584	295	15·65	1,756	80·7	105	27,508	174·8	29,264	228	12·97
Chandney Hospital ...	391	12·89	12	42,998	384·98	43,389	10	2·55	421	13·92	12	44,947	344·86	45,368	10	2·37
Park Street Dispensary	..	...	...	29,901	206·3	29,901	...	...	...	...	...	28,847	186·7	28,847	...	...
Chitpur Street Dispensary.	...	...	...	22,262	172·4	22,262	...	...	...	...	...	20,621	154·8	20,621	...	...
Sukea's Street Dispensary.	...	...	...	18,589	150·80	18,589	...	...	...	...	...	18,485	151·55	18,485	...	...
Bhowanipur Dispensary.	...	...	...	10,884	83·26	10,884	...	...	...	...	...	9,737	85·49	9,737	...	...
Total ...	23,562	1,134·19	1,567	209,561	1,586·50	233,123	2,799	12·15	23,325	1,197·11	1,567	216,275	1,582·77	239,600	2,809	12·32
Howrah General Hospital.	1,756	71·48	109	10,257	85·48	12,013	371	21·12	1,886	79·18	108	10,497	88·28	12,383	332	17·60
Grand Total ...	25,318	1,205·67	1,676	219,818	1,671·98	245,136	3,170	12·78	25,211	1,276·29	1,675	226,772	1,671·05	251,983	3,141	12·72

The total number of outdoor patients treated was larger by 6,954 than in 1891. The increase was probably due to the opening of an outdoor dispensary

attached to the Campbell Hospital, in which no less than 11,470 patients were treated. There was a falling off in the number of indoor patients which was insignificant everywhere except in the Campbell Hospital, where the numbers receded from 9,088 to 8,551 owing to the opening of the outdoor dispensary mentioned above. In the Police and the Mayo Hospitals there was a decrease of 423 and 128 respectively. All the other institutions, however, received a larger number of in-patients than in the previous year.

Of the total number of persons treated during the year, 154,492 were adult males, 37,707 adult females, and 59,784 children, against 153,705, 34,678, and 56,753 respectively in 1891. The statistics according to race showed that there was an increase of all classes of patients except Hindus. The increase of European patients was due chiefly to the increased population of the port, brought about by the stagnation of trade and the large number of vessels detained in the river, and to the popularity of the outdoor department of the Eden Hospital. The number of Hindu patients decreased in all the hospitals except Howrah, the total falling off being 3,155; but the year 1891 showed an advance of 7,297 upon the figures of 1890, and the fluctuation in 1892 was probably fortuitous.

The rate of mortality among the inmates of the medical institutions was practically the same as in several past years, viz., 12·7 per cent. The death-rate as usual was highest in the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals, where pauper and moribund cases are sent for treatment. The death-rate among children was lower than that among adults, which was 60 per cent. higher than the average rate in English hospitals.

There was a slight increase in the small-pox cases treated in the hospitals, the numbers being 35, against21 in the previous year. All of these cases were admitted into the Campbell Hospital, and 10 of them proved fatal. The result seems to indicate the absence of protection by vaccination in at least half the number of cases. In order to afford grounds for further conclusions, instructions have been issued that the number of patients who can be seen by their marks to have been vaccinated, or inoculated, or to have had small-pox, and the proportion of deaths among them, should be stated in future reports. Results so remarkable have been obtained from observation of an outbreak of small-pox in the Dacca Jail during 1892, that it is considered desirable that particular attention should be given to recording the past medical history of small-pox patients, and the previous efforts, if any, made to protect them. Seven hundred and nine persons were admitted to hospital during 1892 suffering from cholera, which in 425 cases proved fatal, giving a ratio of nearly 60 per cent. The mortality among European patients treated for this disease was higher in the General Hospital than in that attached to the Medical College. It is satisfactory to find that there were no cases of cholera among the patients in the Presidency General and the Campbell Hospitals, but the Medical College and the Howrah General Hospitals did not enjoy this immunity, 6 and 4 cases respectively having occurred in those institutions. These cases were said to have been due chiefly to contaminated food obtained by the patients from outside the hospital. There was a considerable decrease in the admissions for dysentery and diarrhœa, but the mortality showed a higher percentage. Cases of malarial fever also were fewer than in the previous year, though this disease is by far the most common in the Lower Provinces. The number of cases of venereal disease rose from 11,886 to 13,072. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals remarked in his annual report that the "statistics of the Presidency General Hospital are significant of the greater prevalence of syphilis in the quarters frequented by European sailors." The figures produced in the report, however, showed that the increase was slight, and there was a decrease in cases of secondary syphilis compared with the average of the last five years. The admissions for leprosy fell from 134 to 94, of whom all but six were received in the Campbell Hospital. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is opposed to the treatment of lepers in the same ward with other patients, chiefly, it is understood, on account of the loathsomeness of the disease, for the danger of contagion, according to the conclusions of the Leprosy Commission, is very small; and he suggests that, as soon as further accommodation is provided for them in the Leper Asylum, they should not be admitted to the hospitals. If, however, the hospitals were closed to them, and they were all forced into the Leper Asylum, the accommodation

which it is proposed to provide in that institution would be quite insufficient. The total number of cases of enteric and remittent fever treated in all the hospitals during the year was 12 and 1,215 respectively, against 26 and 1,188, the corresponding figures of the previous year. Of the 12 cases of enteric fever, 6 occurred in the Medical College Hospital, 5 in the Presidency General Hospital, and 1 in the Howrah General Hospital. The absence of this disease from the institutions where only native patients are received is noticeable, especially in connexion with the belief entertained by some that the natives of this country are to a great extent free from this disease. But the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in his annual report remarked that this circumstance is insufficient to disprove the belief held by many careful European and Native observers that enteric fever often attacks natives of this country. The difficulty of distinguishing it from remittent fever renders any definite opinion on this subject at present impossible. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India recently enjoined extreme care in the diagnosis of the disease, in the hope that some day the key to the difference between the two diseases may be found.

The total number of major operations performed in all the institutions showed an increase of 1,182. The increase was due in a great measure to a common class of operations (tapping for hydrocele), which were formerly classed at the Medical College Hospital as minor operations, having under recent orders been included under this head. It is satisfactory to notice the general reduction in the percentage of deaths after operation from 4·5 to 3·78, and the fact that in the Howrah General Hospital it fell from 8·23 to 3·01. This result was doubtless partly due to the care and thoroughness with which the details of antiseptic surgery were carried out. The number of dental operations performed was 2,362 against 2,275. There was a considerable increase in the number of Europeans who sought relief for dental diseases, while the number of Eurasians fell from 894 to 760.

In the Eden Hospital 1,609 women and children were treated, against 1,811 in the previous year. Of these, 832 were Europeans, 746 Hindus or Mussulmans, and 31 belonged to other classes. The daily average attendance of Europeans showed the large decrease of 33 per cent. The reduction in the number of admissions of European and Native patients was attributed by the medical officer in charge of the hospital to the opening of the outdoor department. There were 28 deaths among Europeans and 67 among Natives, as compared with 32 and 65 of the previous year. The number of confinement cases rose from 501 to 542, the mortality among this class of cases being 26, against 21 in 1891. The number of cases of septicæmia also rose from 24 to 31, giving a percentage of 5·7 on confinements, as against 4·7 in 1891: of these 21 proved fatal. These figures show that the precautions reported as having been taken against the occurrence of this disease unfortunately had not much effect, and the Lieutenant-Governor again drew attention to the necessity of using all possible means to minimize the chance of its appearance or extension in the hospital.

The steady increase in the number of out-patients treated in the Shama Churn Law Eye Infirmary testified to the growing popularity of the Institution. The principal operations performed were extraction of the lens, iridectomy and excision of the eye-ball. The operations for cataract were successful in 61 per cent. of the cases, which compares unfavourably with the results in the Howrah Hospital, where the operations were successful in 87 per cent. of the cases treated, and with those in the mufassal dispensaries generally, where the percentage of successful operations was 81.

In the Ezra Hospital, which is intended chiefly for the sick of the Jewish persuasion, 1,555 out-patients and 350 in-patients were treated, the daily average attendance being 10·6 and 16·91 respectively, against 12·63 and 16·73 in 1891.

The nursing arrangements of the Medical College and General Hospitals continued to work satisfactorily: grateful testimony to the efficiency and skill of the nurses was frequently received, and the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his appreciation of the good work done by them. Two trained European nurses were employed in the Howrah General Hospital, but they were not connected with the Hospital Nurses' Institution. Fourteen pupil nurses and eight pupil dhais passed out of the Eden Hospital.

The invested capital belonging to the hospitals remained the same as in 1891, viz. Rs. 5,83,000, of which more than half belonged to the Mayo Institutions. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the metropolitan hospitals during the past two years :—

	1891.	1892.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	16,289	17,020
From Government	3,21,845	3,15,296
Local Funds	67,527	33,441
Municipal „	34,621	35,522
Interest on investments ...	27,993	26,813
Sale of securities ...	4,173	10,000
Receipts from paying patients ...	.....	47,675
Miscellaneous receipts	.....	1,622
Subscriptions—		
Europeans	12,319	11,819
Natives	11,696	1,371
	1,58,329	1,68,263
Total ...	4,96,463	5,00,579
Expenditure.		
On establishment	1,86,736	1,92,969
„ bazar medicine	4,216	5,389
„ European „	23,708	31,039
„ diet	1,12,221	1,28,717
„ miscellaneous charges ...	75,786	78,100
„ buildings and repairs ...	66,776	36,842
Invested during the year ...	10,000	10,714
	4,79,443	4,83,770
Closing balance ...	17,020	16,809
Total ...	4,96,463	5,00,579

The receipts from paying patients and the miscellaneous receipts were this year shown separately for the first time, which accounts for the apparent falling off in receipts from Local Funds.

The total income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,83,559 against Rs. 4,80,174, and the total expenditure, excluding the amount invested, was Rs. 4,73,056, which exceeded the amount expended in 1891 by Rs. 3,613. The increase was distributed over all the heads of expenditure except repairs and buildings. The cost to Government showed a reduction of Rs. 6,549, while the receipts from local sources increased by Rs. 9,934, chiefly owing to larger receipts from the Port Dues Fund and from paying patients. In the Medical College Hospital the cost of diet increased by Rs. 5,070-4-11, which was ascribed to higher rates and larger issues of diet. The average cost of the daily diet was annas 7-2$\frac{3}{4}$ for Europeans and annas 3-3$\frac{5}{6}$ for Natives.

The reasons for the variations observed in the cost of diet at the different hospitals were examined during the year past, and it was shown that the circumstances of the different institutions vary so materially that uniformity in the matter of average expense was very difficult to attain. In the Presidency General Hospital the patients were all Europeans, and a considerable number were paying patients. In the Howrah General Hospital and in the Medical College Hospital both Europeans and natives were treated. There was an

advance in the cost of native diet everywhere, and in that of European diet at the Medical College Hospital only, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Europeans.		Natives.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Medical College Hospital ...	6 9¾	7 2¾	3 1¾	3 3⅝
Presidency General „ ...	8 9	8 9	.....	.....
Campbell „ ...	.....	9 1⅘	2 3½	2 6½
Police „ ...	.....	.....	2 4	2 6
Mayo Native Chandney „ ...	.....	.....	3 7	3 8⅕
Howrah General „ ...	8 6	8 6	2 3	3 2

In the Medical College Hospital a new latrine block was erected, and improved arrangements were made for the supply of drinking water. Two rooms were constructed for the Registrar's office and the Medical officer's board-room, and other minor improvements have been effected. All of them were much needed.

The existing provision for meeting the medical wants of the town has more than once been declared to be insufficient by the Local Government, and this opinion was endorsed by the Government of India in July 1892. Accordingly, after the close of the year under report a Committee was appointed to report on the necessity for providing further accommodation, and the localities where it should be afforded. They have suggested the establishment of a hospital at Bhawanipur, and four outdoor dispensaries in Wards Nos. 3, 19, 20, and 22 respectively: their proposals have received the full assent of Government, and the difficulty of providing funds for the work alone retards its commencement.

The report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals brings into striking prominence the insignificant extent to which the medical charities of Calcutta are supported by voluntary contributions. Out of a total income of rather more than five lakhs of rupees, as much as Rs. 3,15,000 were contributed by Government, while the subscriptions from Europeans and Natives aggregated only Rs. 11,818 and Rs. 1,371 respectively. In other words, out of every Rs. 100 spent in 1892 on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta, the proportion voluntarily contributed by those whose countrymen form 81 per cent. of the patients treated was less than five annas. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see part of the great stream of native charity turned into this most useful channel.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following table compares the admissions into the Institution year by year, during the past eight years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Patients ...	192	273	344	336	370	316	356	370
Relatives and attendants	68	120	84	107	122	86	151	44
Total ...	260	393	428	443	492	402	507	414

The number of patients admitted in 1892 was the same as in 1889, which had been the highest on record; but there was a considerable falling off in the number of relatives and attendants: the number of these latter varies according to the nature of the cases admitted. The increase in the number of the sick testifies that the benefits which the Institution is capable of conferring on invalids are becoming more fully appreciated. Orders have been issued sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to meet the cost of sending convalescent European sailors from the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals to the Sanitarium, and if this amount is properly utilized, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will add materially to the usefulness of the Institution.

Of the four classes into which patients are divided in the Sanitarium, the second is the most popular, judging from the results of the past four years which are exhibited in the following table:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
First class	93	57	75	59
Intermediate class	103	79	123	90
Second class	171	164	169	146
Third „	125	102	140	119
Total	492	402	507	414

The Sanitarium, as usual, was open from the 1st March to 30th November. Of the 370 persons treated, 298 were adults—172 males and 126 females. The number of children treated increased from 46 in 1890 and 58 in 1891 to 72 in 1892. The daily average number of persons residing in the Institution, including 12 patients from the Calcutta hospitals who occupy free beds, was 35·8, against 44·18 in 1891 and 36·03 in 1890. The average number of days spent in the institution by each patient was 34·24, against 39·08 in 1891 and 27·3 in 1890. By far the largest number of persons admitted into the Sanitarium were suffering from malarial fever or its effects, more than 50 per cent. of the total admissions being due either directly or indirectly to this cause. Forty surgical operations were performed during the year, against 35 in the preceding year, all of which were successful. There were 8 deaths during the year—2 due to dysentery, 1 to cancer, 1 to disease of the liver, 3 to diseases of the nervous system, and 1 to bronchitis. Most of these cases were in an advanced stage of disease when admitted.

The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 31,524. The details of receipts were Rs. 30,047 received from patients, Rs. 1,060 from subscriptions, Rs. 207 from interest, and Rs. 59 from miscellaneous receipts. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,307, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 7,918.

A fund was started during the year with the object of providing a free cot for children needing a change to the hills, but the amount raised was not sufficient to form a permanent endowment. It is hoped that the effort will not be abandoned, as the known suitability of the Darjeeling climate for sick children would render such an institution most useful. The cot was occupied from 23rd June to 4th November.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries increased from 272 on the 31st December 1891 to 310 at the end of 1892. Almost all the new institutions belong to classes II and III, viz., other than purely State dispensaries—a circumstance which indicates that local bodies and private individuals have shown greater interest in affording medical relief to the people; indeed, the number of dispensaries

maintained solely from local funds advanced from 125 to 160. Looking to the large population of the Province, however, the number of existing dispensaries is still far too small to meet the requirements of the people. The figures in the margin give for each Division the number of persons to each dispensary, and they show that the Chittagong Division is best supplied, while Bhagalpur and Patna are at the other end of the scale. In all the Divisions the provision for medical relief is still quite inadequate, and it will probably be long before the local bodies will be able fully to supply this want.

Burdwan	...	219,682
Presidency	...	174,523
Rajshahi	...	170,621
Dacca	...	273,445
Chittagong	...	151,214
Patna	...	316,220
Bhagalpur	...	357,603
Orissa	...	213,018
Chota Nagpur	...	289,299

Of the 299 dispensaries from which returns were received, 193 were under the immediate charge of medical subordinates of the Government establishment, and 106 were under local native doctors, so that on the 31st December 1892 Government medical officers held charge of about two-thirds of the institutions. Local bodies generally prefer to employ medical subordinates of the Government establishment in their dispensaries, and it is only when they are unable to meet the pay of these officers that they appoint their men locally under rule 9 of the Dispensary Manual. This action, however, sometimes causes inconvenience not only to the dispensary authorities, but also to Government, which has to provide for the men replaced by local native doctors. A somewhat similar inconvenience arises when an officer paid from local funds is promoted, and his employers find themselves unable to meet the extra cost of his enhanced pay.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year and their ratio to population and the general result are shewn in the following table:—

Years.	Patients.			Population of the Province.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890 ...	29,660	1,239,850	1,269,510	*70,665,427	1·79
1891 ...	35,859	1,460,195	1,496,054		2·12
1892 ...	37,845	1,575,926	1,613,771		2·28
	103,364	4,275,971	4,379,335	70,665,427	6·19

* *N.B.*—This is exclusive of the population of Calcutta, but is inclusive of that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

About half the dispensaries (148) in the Province received indoor as well as outdoor patients, and the total number of indoor patients treated has advanced from 35,859 in 1891 to 37,845 in 1892. The increase is satisfactory so far as it goes, but the figures are small in comparison with the results in other Provinces, and it is clear that full advantage is not taken of the accommodation provided, for out of 2,357 beds available during the year 1892 for indoor patients of both sexes, the daily average of occupants was only 1,535. The explanation is probably to be found in the absence of accommodation near the dispensaries for the relatives of patients, and there can be little doubt that, if proper provision were made for them, more satisfactory results would be obtained. The death-rate among the in-patients was very high, being 13·49, and is said to be due to the unavoidable admission of a large number of patients in a hopelessly advanced stage of disease: this is specially the case in the dispensaries at Balasore, Puri, Deoghur, Raniganj, Midnapore and Chandbally, which lie on the main pilgrim routes. The death-rate is also further increased by the number of severely injured persons brought to dispensaries by the police.

There was a steady increase during the last three years in the attendance of outdoor patients, equivalent to 396,083, or 33·5 per cent. on the total of 1889—the actual figures being 1,239,850, 1,460,195 and 1,575,926. The improvement is satisfactory, and points to the increasing popularity of mufassal dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries which have an average daily attendance of 100 or more was 16. The attendance at those which have been most conspicuous for steady progress during the past three years is given below. The popularity of the Hathuwa dispensary must be gratifying to the Maharaja, who supports it entirely at his own expense:—

Dispensary and district.	Total number of outdoor patients treated.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4
Chapra (Saran) ...	26,305	27,750	29,780
Laheria Serai (Darbhanga) ...	14,616	19,934	25,316
Dacca (Dacca) ...	18,055	19,650	20,317
Hathuwa (Saran) ...	15,222	19,460	20,294
Gaya (Gaya) ...	11,312	13,240	14,535
Kurigaon (Rangpur) ...	8,981	11,565	12,266
Sujamutha (Midnapore) ...	2,684	3,475	8,767
Nator (Rajshahi) ...	3,880	7,474	8,674
Tangail (Mymensingh) ...	6,381	7,834	8,610
Mymensingh (do.) ...	5,761	7,454	8,275
Nasriganj (Shahabad) ...	4,875	6,425	8,040
Chowdagram (Tippera) ...	1,965	4,444	8,014
Digwara (Saran) ...	5,865	6,510	7,620
Goalundo (Faridpur) ...	5,273	6,188	7,244
Jangipur (Murshidabad) ...	2,995	3,815	4,036
Kishanganj (Purnea) ...	1,356	2,846	3,772
Mattab (Tippera) ...	1,760	2,700	3,426
Nasirnagore (do.) ...	648	1,800	3,550
Nabinagar (do.) ...	1,317	2,261	3,353
Diamond Harbour (24-Parganas)	950	1,233	2,137

Some doubts have been expressed by Government of the propriety of supplying medicines to patients represented through their friends or relatives, but from the explanation afforded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals it appears that in most cases the practice is not likely to lead to abuse.

Malarial fever contributes the largest number of cases to the sick list. It is well known that the high temperature which accompanies many disorders of the body is frequently represented as the cause and not the consequence of illness, so that many cases are improperly ascribed to malarial fever which should be attributed to some other specific ailment; but even making allowance for these mistakes, the fever which is endemic in Bengal yearly claims a majority of the patients in the dispensaries in the Province, and of the deaths in the returns of mortality. The number of outdoor fever patients relieved in each of the years

1890, 1891 and 1892 were 267,003, 327,969 and 320,113 respectively, giving a percentage on the total outdoor patients of 21·03, 21·92, and 19·03. No doubt the true remedy for the deplorable loss of life which this disorder causes year by year is to be found in the improvement of drainage and the supply of pure water. The following table demonstrates clearly the general accuracy of this concluson and confirms the observations of the Superintendent of Census as to the great insalubrity of large tracts in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Presidency Divisions:—

	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Number of cases of malarial fever.	Percentage to total treated.	Number of cases of malarial fever.	Percentage to total treated.	Number of cases of malarial fever.	Percentage to total treated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	47,996	30·61	58,973	32·67	51,036	28·08
Presidency ...	54,150	33·93	68,142	36·19	58,620	30·19
Rajshahi ...	43,762	27·01	60,692	30·2	55,097	26·55
Dacca ...	17,609	13·6	22,047	13·71	24,278	13·39
Chittagong ...	9,538	16·88	9,615	11·18	11,270	10·39
Patna ...	56,158	14·22	64,235	14·41	75,452	15·28
Bhagalpur ...	19,278	19·45	23,495	20·72	23,689	20·69
Orissa ...	13,279	16·59	14,953	18·15	14,118	15·96
Chota Nagpur ...	5,233	16·18	5,817	15·25	6,553	14 82

As usual, very few cases of small-pox were brought for treatment, the number being 103 cases in 1891 and 191 in 1892. The people are naturally averse to remove a relative suffering from this disease from their homes, especially as a religious prejudice is connected with it. The number of cholera cases shows an increase from 6,360 in 1890 to 9,402 in 1891 and 9,795 in 1892. The advance was remarkable in the Patna Division, where the disease appears to have been very prevalent in 1892, and the mortality high: admissions for cholera were very small in the Chota Nagpur Division, but it is not to be expected that they will ever bear any considerable ratio anywhere to the number of cases. The onset of the disease is so violent, and collapse follows with such rapidity, that removal to a hospital, even if possible, is in many cases not advisable. Diseases of the spleen, which are considered as the effect of continued malarial influence, caused no less than 61,863 admissions in 1892, against 54,652 in 1891 and 46,822 in 1890. Although for obvious reasons cases of leprosy are not generally admitted in the dispensaries, the number of persons treated for this disease was by no means small, being 2,769 in 1892, 2,828 in 1891, and 2,625 in 1890.

The number of surgical operations of all kinds increased from 66,324 in 1889 to 86,915 in 1892, or by 31 per cent., and the number of major operations, which have more than doubled during the last six years, advanced from 5,336 in 1889 to 9,263 in 1892, or by 73·3 per cent. In proportion to population, however, as the statistics below will show, the number of major operations in Bengal is much below that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Panjab. The largest number of major operations were performed at Gaya (2,474), Dacca (1,844), Bankipore (1,308), Monghyr (1,272), Chapra (972), and Arrah (752). Most of these institutions were at the head of the list in 1889 when the previous triennial report was submitted, and the great development of surgical treatment during the last three years can be inferred from the fact that the figures for the previous three years were—Dacca 832, Monghyr and Chapra 697 each, Burdwan 480, Muzaffarpur 398, and Bankipore 382. The popularity of these institutions for their surgical record is due to the skill and labour of Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray at Gaya, who in two years performed 1,434 operations; and of Assistant Surgeons Upendra Nath Sen (Monghyr), Apurba Krishna Das (Chapra), and Nritto Gopal Mitter (Arrah). The lithotomy operations, always an important feature in the list, aggregated 659, with a mean death-rate during the three years of 7·8. Numerically the most important operation is that for cataract, and the number of these

operations increased from 926 in 1889 to 2,333 in 1892, more than 81 per cent. of them proving successful. The statistics given in the margin show, however, for the year 1892, that the figures for Bengal fall much below those of the other great provinces of Upper India, and the Civil Surgeons and subordinate medical officers must be stimulated to greater exertion in this direction. The number of officers who have really devoted themselves to the practice of this operation is small, and it is clear that over large areas of the Province little has been done to relieve what is evidently a most common affliction.

Province.	Population.	Total major operations.	Operations for cataract.	Ratio per cent.	
				Column 3 on column 2.	Column 4 on column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal	71,346,987	9,263	2,333	·01	25·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	46,905,085	24,301	8,880	·05	26·5
Panjab	20,866,847	14,060	4,294	·07	29·8

There has been a considerable increase in the number of adult males and children treated in the dispensaries. The number of females, though showing an increase over that of the previous year, is still only about one-fourth of that of the males, and it is believed that want of separate accommodation in most of the dispensaries for the treatment of female patients is the cause of this small attendance. At present separate hospitals for females exist at Bankipore, Burdwan, Cuttack, Dacca, Dinajpur, Kamarhati, Gaya and Barisal, and in many dispensaries there are separate wards for the treatment of women. But it is understood that the necessity for providing separate accommodation for female patients has been more generally recognized, and it is hoped that before long this want will be supplied at most places.

The following table shows at a glance the total income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the last three years:—

Income.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January	35,669 2 5	33,369 5 10	35,327 6 6
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers ...	16,339 11 11	15,925 7 8	16,257 11 8
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants) ...			570 0 0
As registers and forms ...	2,081 0 7	2,507 7 2	2,846 13 1
As European medicines ...	1,056 15 1	1,139 7 11	1,313 14 7
For diet, including police cases	2,545 7 1	2,782 8 0	3,533 14 7
Special allowances given by Government ...	3,018 15 10	3,246 1 3	3,455 6 7
Total ...	25,042 2 6	25,601 0 0	27,977 12 6
From local or other funds—			
Local or other funds ...	70,504 15 7	89,377 0 3	93,992 14 2
Municipal funds ...	1,58,941 1 7	1,73,858 15 5	1,88,187 1 9
Interest on investment ...	36,112 2 8	39,320 2 0	36,895 1 10
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	19,638 11 10	14,643 14 10	19,834 7 5
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans ...	15,693 13 2	16,819 4 11	16,155 12 11
„ Natives ...	1,45,981 1 2	1,20,736 12 4	1,25,170 12 5
For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	.....	.....	996 7 9
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	.....	.....	64 15 3
Miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	.....	4,096 11 1
Total income ...	5,07,583 2 11	5,13,726 7 7	5,48,699 7 7

Expenditure.

	1890. Rs. A. P.	1891. Rs. A. P.	1892. Rs. A. P.
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers ...			16,557 11 8
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.			192 0 0
Menial servants ...			378 0 0
Paid from local sources—	2,38,522 3 5	2,50,926 11 2	
As salaries—			
Medical officers ...			1,68,206 11 2
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.			41,989 5 5
Menial servants ...			42,119 9 5
On bazar medicines ...	11,238 0 9	12,403 1 11	13,184 9 11
„ European medicines ...	58,340 4 4	59,781 14 3	73,998 15 11
„ diet	47,416 10 8	52,088 5 10	62,014 9 5
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government) ...	36,325 14 3	47,236 6 6	40,915 0 2
„ buildings or repairs ...	48,732 14 9	39,858 0 7	38,997 3 11
Invested during the year	34,277 15 4	16,146 12 4	24,990 12 8
Total expenditure ...	4,74,853 15 6	4,78,441 4 7	5,23,544 9 8
Cash balance on 31st December	32,729 3 5	35,285 3 0	25,154 13 11

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year is due to certain institutions having been newly brought on the Government list, to the closing of a dispensary, and to the correction of the accounts of certain institutions.

The total income of the mufassal dispensaries shows a considerable increase, the figures being Rs. 5,07,583 in 1890, Rs. 5,13,726 in 1891, and Rs. 5,48,699 in 1892, against Rs. 4,73,333 in 1889. These receipts were sufficient to meet the current expenses of the institutions, and allowed of investments being made. The contributions from Government increased from Rs. 22,921 in 1889 to Rs. 27,978 in 1892. This increase was chiefly under the head of Salaries, and is largely due to Government having undertaken in many cases to meet the increased salaries payable to medical subordinates on promotion to higher grades, where the dispensary funds were unable to bear it. The total amounts received from municipal and other local funds increased by Rs. 5,769-12-8 in 1890, by Rs. 33,789-14-6 in 1891, and by Rs. 18,944-0-3 in 1892. The receipts from subscriptions rose in 1890 from Rs. 1,36,738-11-10 to Rs. 1,61,674-14-4. In 1891, however, they fell to Rs. 1,37,556, but again rose in 1892 to Rs. 1,41,326-9-4. The great increase in 1890 was due to a sum of Rs. 17,600 having been received in the Kandi dispensary as a part of the original legacy of the late Kumar Girish Chunder Singh, and to a sum of Rs. 15,000 having been paid by Srimati Bindu Bashini Chowdhurani of Santosh for the construction of a masonry building for the Tangail dispensary.

The total expenditure, exclusive of the amounts invested, shows an increase of Rs. 17,833-9 in 1890, Rs. 21,718-8-1 in 1891, and Rs. 36,259-4-9 in 1892. The increase is distributed over all the heads of ordinary expenditure excepting miscellaneous charges. The rise under the head of Establishment is due to the opening of new dispensaries and to an increase of the staff of menials at certain places. The increase under all other heads is attributed chiefly to the rise in the number of in-patients. Under the head of Buildings and repairs, there was a large increase in 1890, but in 1891 it fell by Rs. 8,874-12-2, and in 1892 by Rs. 860-12-8.

The amount invested during the three years was Rs. 11,04,374-7, Rs. 11,00,323-13-3 and Rs. 11,08,849-15-1 respectively, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 19,586-0-11, Rs. 14,643-14-10 and Rs. 19,834-7-3, the difference between the opening balance of each year and

the closing balance of the previous year being mainly due to the incorrectness of the accounts of certain dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There was a slight decrease in the population of the five Native Asylums in the year under report. The number of persons under detention on the 1st January 1892 was 963. During the year 158 persons were admitted and 28 re-admitted, giving a total of 1,149 treated against 1,234, the figures of the previous year. The discharges (cured and otherwise) were 71 and 43 respectively, and 84 patients died, leaving 951 persons in confinement at the close of the year, against 963 persons at the close of 1891. The number of criminal lunatics in confinement at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, the decrease of 12 in the total population occurring in the non-criminal class.

The number of admissions and re-admissions fell from 213 in the previous year to 186. Of this number, 98 were criminals and 88 non-criminals, against 91 criminals and 122 non-criminals in 1891. While a falling off of 39 is shown in the number of admissions, it is remarkable that the number of re-admissions, which increased by 12, should be the highest recorded during the last ten years for which figures are given in the report. Last year it was observed that the increase in the number of persons discharged was remarkable and its cause a little obscure, and it was thought that perhaps the large number of re-admissions this year was due to premature releases in the previous year, but inquiry showed that this was not the case.

The criminal population in asylums during 1892 is said to have been in excess of that in any of the previous nine years except 1890 and 1891, and the increase is attributed to the effect of the rules for the treatment of recovered criminal lunatics confined in asylums and for their discharge, issued with Government Resolution of 21st August 1888, which, it is alleged, cause the detention of a larger proportion of these lunatics than heretofore. The table of criminal lunatics given in the report shows that, with the exception of 1887, when there was a slight decrease, there has been a continuous increase in the number remaining under confinement at the close of each year up to 1890, and that since then there has been a decrease. It is therefore obvious that the causes of the increase must be some other than the rules of 1888.

During the year under review, the only asylum at which the total number of inmates at any time exceeded the capacity was that at Dacca, but the overcrowding was slight and no inconvenience was felt, nor was the health of the inmates affected. The extension of the Asylum at Berhampore, which has been completed since the close of the year, will largely increase the capacity for patients, and be the means of affording relief to other asylums which may be overcrowded.

In Statement No. VII, the causes of insanity in 53 out of the total of 186 admissions in 1892 are stated to be ganja-smoking and the use of bhang, against 54 in 1891. It is to be observed that in Statement No. VI only 40 of the admissions are shown to belong to the types of insanity caused by ganja-smoking and the use of bhang. The truth is that in the majority of cases there is not sufficient evidence to say definitely what the cause of insanity is. The Superintendent of the Patna Asylum wrote on this subject during the year: "In those cases in which it is stated that the lunatic is a ganja smoker, it is commonly assumed that ganja is the cause of insanity."

The number of admissions into hospital was 595, against 717 in 1891. These figures indicate a less severe incidence of sickness in all the asylums taken together, although at Dallanda and Patna there were more admissions into hospital than in the previous year. The increase at Dallanda is attributed to the occurrence of chicken-pox and to several cases of pneumonia which were absent in 1891, and to the prevalence of bowel-complaints to a greater extent than in the year before. There were 29 cases of chicken-pox and 10 of pneumonia, while the admissions for bowel-complaints were 22, against 7 in 1891. At Patna the increase is said to be due to fever and dysentery, and to disorders which these diseases leave in their train. As the jail population at Patna and Alipore suffered similarly in 1892 from bowel-complaints, pneumonia, and other disorders, it is inferred that the incidence

of sickness in the Dallanda and Patna Asylums must be ascribed to general rather than to local influences. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the outbreak of cholera in the jail at every station where an asylum is situated except Cuttack, the disease nowhere appeared among the lunatics. There were 84 deaths, against 80 in 1891, the ratio of deaths to the daily average strength being 8·74 per cent., against 8·02 in the previous year. The increase in the death-rate is small compared to that which has been reported from the jails, where it has advanced from 30·9 per mille in 1891 to 43·9 per mille in 1892. The reported mortality in the Province generally has also increased from 26·94 per mille in 1891 to 31·92 per mille in 1892.

The record of injuries and accidents is very small, the total number of cases being 11, against 16 in 1891. At Dallanda there were three injuries; at Dacca there were two accidents and one injury; at Patna there was one accident, and at Berhampore there were four cases of contusion. It is satisfactory to observe that only two of the injuries, one of which was merely a contusion, were caused by the violent treatment of the patients by their keepers, and that in both cases the warders were punished with dismissal.

There were three escapes—one from each of the Asylums at Dallanda, Patna, and Dacca—against two in the previous year. The lunatics who escaped from Dallanda and Patna were recaptured, but no trace could be found of the other. The warders through whose carelessness the escapes occurred were adequately punished.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the past two years:—

INCOME.

		1891. Rs. A. P.	1892. Rs. A. P.	1891. Rs. A. P.	1892. Rs. A. P.
1.	Received from Treasury	64,576 5 9	63,232 6 9		
2.	Ditto from paying-patients ...	1,228 14 0	1,754 7 6		
				65,805 3 9	64,986 14 3
3.	Ditto from Manufacture Department ...	...	...	16,917 7 10	18,084 14 10
4.	Ditto from the Public Works Department ...	...	...	11,544 7 5	2,536 10 0
5.	Ditto from Government Medical Store ...	...	...	433 4 4	608 5 4
6.	Ditto from Stationery Office	...	...	80 4 9	76 3 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...			94,780 12 1	86,293 0 1

EXPENDITURE.

	Received from Treasury on account of—		Received from Manufacture Department on account of—		1891.	1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment proper	16,480 2 7	16,230 11 3	.....	.....	16,480 2 7	16,230 11 3
2. Superintendence	15,946 14 7	15,936 12 10	.....	.....	15,946 14 7	15,936 12 10
3. Diet	20,583 1 5	22,139 8 2	14,010 13 2	15,330 5 4	34,593 14 7	37,469 13 6
4. Clothing and bedding	999 5 9	785 14 6	1,963 6 3	1,786 8 6	2,962 12 0	2,572 7 0
5. Bazar medicines	64 8 1	81 14 9	6 8 0	5 10 0	71 0 1	87 8 9
6. Contingencies proper	6,148 4 2	5,613 3 3	703 1 8	789 4 7	6,851 5 10	6,402 7 10
7. Contingencies of manufacture ...	.....	.....	2 12 0	2 1 5	2 12 0	2 1 5
8. Repairs and maintenance ...	1,224· 5 2	281 13 6	230 14 9	171 1 0	1,455 3 11	452 14 6
9. Rates and taxes on asylum buildings.	4,358 10 0	3,917 0 0	.....	.....	4,358 10 0	3,917 0 0
Total ...	65,805 3 9	64,986 14 3	16,917 7 10	18,084 14 10		
10. Printed forms and stationery ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 4 9	76 3 8
11. English medicines	.....	.....	.....	.....	433 4 4	608 5 4
12. Public Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,544 7 5	2,536 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,780 12 1	86,293 0 1

The only item of expenditure calling for special notice is "diet." Under this head the increase which took place in all the asylums except Cuttack, where the number of inmates was unusually low, amounted to Rs. 2,875-4-11, and was due to the high prices that prevailed in 1892. The following statement compares the average cost of each lunatic on account of diet during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891. Rs. A. P.	1892. Rs. A. P.
Dallanda	37 14 1	42 13 2
Dacca	36 13 2	40 13 2
Patna	31 10 0	34 7 8
Cuttack	27 15 1	36 6 5
Berhampore	33 3 5	37 12 3

The average cost of each lunatic, calculated on the actual expenditure incurred, was Rs. 67-10-5, against Rs. 65-15-7 in 1891.

During the year, the Government of India suggested that the practicability of establishing dairy farms in connection with the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal might be taken into consideration. At Dallanda a dairy has been in successful operation since 1889, and steps are now being taken to extend it. The only other asylum with a dairy attached to it is the Dacca Asylum. The Superintendent of the Patna Asylum having reported that want of space will not admit of a dairy being opened there, and that a dairy farm is not likely to be profitable, owing to the cheap rate at which milk sells in the bazar, the project of establishing a dairy in connection with that asylum will be abandoned. Efforts will be made to start this experiment in other asylums.

The total population of the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhawanipur rose from 50 in 1891 to 61 during the year under review. Of this number 35 were under detention on the 1st January 1892, and 26 were subsequently admitted, including nine criminal lunatics. During the year 17 patients were discharged cured, one was despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, four were transferred to the care of friends, one was deported to Europe as still insane, one was discharged, and two died, leaving 35 under detention at the close of the year—the same number as at the close of the previous year. There was no want of accommodation either in the male or in the female wards, and the health of the patients was good throughout the year. There was one accident, but no case of injury or escape. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,831, against Rs. 25,370 in 1891, the decrease of Rs. 2,539 occurring under the heads of Public Works and Rates and Taxes.

In 1891, the question of abolishing the Bhawanipur Asylum and transferring the patients to the Dallanda Asylum was referred to a Special Committee; this Committee, however, was unable to suggest any practicable and economical arrangement, and the proposal was therefore abandoned, leaving the asylums to be managed as at present.

The rules for the control and management of Lunatic Asylums in Bengal were last revised in 1878. Since then a new Code of Criminal Procedure has been passed, the Acts relating to Lunatic Asylums have been amended on several points, and a large number of executive orders have been issued on the subject. A Committee was accordingly appointed during the year under review to undertake the revision of the rules and to lay down a clear and distinct procedure for the admission and discharge of both criminal and non-criminal lunatics, and for the treatment and disposal of recovered criminal lunatics. The report of the Committee is still awaited.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year compared with that of the previous year:—

	1891.	1892.
Medico-legal.		
Human viscera tested for poison ...	228	276
Animal ditto ditto ...	118	147
Fowls' ditto ditto ...	...	2
Dogs' ditto ditto ...	3	1
Pigeons' ditto ditto ...	5	...
Cats' ditto ditto ...	1	...
Mules' ditto ditto ...	1	...
Other substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison ...	745	1,000
Articles examined in connection with a case of forged notes	...	16
Articles tested for blood stains	235	234
Ditto for seminal stains ...	21	18
Ditto for both blood and seminal stains	49	46
Human hair	7	5
Cotton fibre	1	...
Total Medico-legal ...	1,414	1,745

	1891.	1892.
Articles tested for purity and quality.		
Potable water	100	149
Petroleum and inflammable oils	397	382
Lime-juice	26	23
Opium confiscated	103	53
Do. from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	16	17
Salt	12	2
Ghee	39	44
Spirit for deleterious adulterations ...	53	23
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs, Calcutta	147	193
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	520	609
Fort William Arsenal	2	1
Medical Store Department	1	12
Telegraph ditto	6	13
Commissariat ditto	74	37
Army Clothing ditto	3	...
Other departments	150	100
Total tested for purity and quality ...	1,649	1,658
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,063	3,403

The number of analyses performed during the year under report was 3,403, against 3,063 in 1891 and 2,746 in 1890. These figures show a considerable increase of work in the Chemical Examiner's Department, the establishment of which has been strengthened since the close of the year. Besides analytical work, the Chemical Examiner had to report on 16 technical questions referred to him, and on 10 applications for leave to file specifications for patent processes.

The increase was almost entirely in the number of medico-legal analytical cases, which rose from 1,414 to 1,745. In 1,426 of these cases (against 1,101 in 1891) human viscera or other substances were sent up for examination under the suspicion of containing poison. Out of 276 cases in which human viscera and out of 1,000 cases in which other substances were sent up on the suspicion of containing poison, 150 and 489 instances occurred respectively in which no poison was discovered. The principal poisons detected were arsenic, opium and aconite. In the case of human remains, opium was the most common form of poison, having been found in 26 per cent. of these cases. Arsenic was discovered in as many as 79·59 per cent. of the supposed cattle-poisoning cases in which animal viscera were sent up for examination.

The number of samples of potable water sent up for analysis increased from 61 in 1890 to 100 in 1891 and 149 during the year under report. Of the 149 samples examined in 1892, 13 were for Municipal authorities, 69 for jails, and 67 for other departments. The results of these analyses are set forth in a special table in the Chemical Examiner's Report. Early in the year 1892 the Sanitary Commissioner was asked when inspecting a municipality to procure samples of the water in ordinary use, in order that they might be submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. It is hoped that greater effect will be given to these orders during the current year, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be directed to share in this work. The duty of testing the water of all the towns in Bengal should be taken up on a uniform and general plan, so as to obtain information where a pure water-supply ought to be provided, and where it is possible to rest content with the present supply. This would be the work of the Sanitary Commissioner. Besides this, whenever an epidemic of sickness occurs, which the Civil Surgeon thinks attributable to the water of the place, he will be authorised and enjoined to send in samples of the water for examination. The attention of the Sanitary Inspectors will also be called to the matter.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

Calcutta University.—The Calcutta University is, strictly speaking, rather an Imperial than a Provincial institution, as it exercises its functions in the provinces of the North-West, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, British Burma, Ceylon, and Assam in addition to Bengal. Its jurisdiction over the Punjab was to a certain extent interfered with when the Punjab University was instituted. Similarly, on the institution of the Allahabad University its jurisdiction was somewhat affected. In January 1887 it was affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and in May 1889 to that of Oxford. Most of its undergraduates come from Bengal schools, and its seat is Calcutta. It has no direct connection with any Government, and is self-governed, though the Viceroy is *ex-officio* Chancellor, and no change in its regulations can be made without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. It is self-supporting, but the Government of India advances a certain sum of money to it each year, which is repaid as fees accumulate.

Its functions.—The preamble of the Act (II of 1857) by which the University was constituted recites that the University was established "for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects.....in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education," and "for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees." The University has no paid Fellows; only one Professor (holding a Professorship of Law founded by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore) and a few scholars are paid from endowments left by various persons. One endowment deserves special mention. The sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was presented in 1866 by Prem Chand Ray Chand, Esq., of Bombay, which was funded, and the proceeds applied to the foundation of five studentships each of Rs. 1,600 annually, tenable for five years. The University in its turn with those of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and Allahabad, elects to the State scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. These scholarships are of the value of £200 a year for three years. It also in its turn has the privilege of nominating to the Gilchrist scholarship of the same value tenable in Europe. The functions of the University are to examine and confer degrees. Its Fellows, consisting of gentlemen drawn from all nationalities and professions, are appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and form the Senate, the governing body of the University. Since 1891 the privilege of nomination to a limited number of fellowships from among themselves has been conceded to Masters of Arts and to Bachelors of Arts who took their degrees before 1867. Still more recently a further privilege has been granted to the University, the members of the Senate being authorized to nominate one of their number to serve upon the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This privilege will be exercised for the first time in the year 1893-94. The Fellows are divided among four Faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

The Syndicate or executive body of the University consists of the Vice-Chancellor and ten members chosen by the Faculties—five by the Faculty of Arts, two each by the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and one by the Faculty of Engineering.

Its wide influence.—The influence of the University is felt throughout all the English schools in Bengal and in many of the schools in the provinces of India mentioned above, their course of study being modified in order to fit in with the University scheme of examinations. The University prescribes the subjects for all examinations, and in most cases the text-books themselves.

University Examinations.—The several University examinations in Arts, which by late regulations have been considerably altered in character, are the Entrance examination, to which candidates are admitted without any restriction of age; the F.A. Examination, to which candidates are admitted who have read in an affiliated college for two years after passing the Entrance Examination; the B.A. examination, to which candidates are admitted who have read for two years in an affiliated college after passing the F.A. examination. From the 1st January 1885 an Honour examination was held in connection with the B.A. examination. Candidates may be admitted to the M.A. examination who have passed the B.A. examination.

For these examinations the following are the prescribed subjects, for the study of which text-books are in most cases indicated:—

Entrance.

Languages.

English, and one of the following:—

Greek.	Hindi.
Latin.	Urdu.
Arabic.	Burmese.
Persian.	Armenian.
Hebrew.	Pali.
Sanskrit.	French.
Bengali.	German.
Uriya.	Tamil.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English and Indian History.
The Elements of General and Physical Geography.

Mathematics.

Simple arithmetic, up to extraction of Square Root, Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks.
Algebra below Quadratic Equations.
Drawing, which is an optional subject.
The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.
Mensuration of plane surfaces.

First Arts.

Languages

English, and one of the following:—

Latin.	Persian.
Greek.	Pali.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.
Hebrew.	French.
Arabic.	

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Plane Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Logarithms.

Elementary Physics.

General ideas.
Heat and light.
Frictional electricity.
Dynamic electricity.

History.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome, with questions upon the Geography of the countries to which they refer.

Logic.

Deductive Logic.

For the B.A. examination there are two alternative courses, the A or Literature course, and the B or Science course—

A.

Pass subjects.	*Corresponding Honour subjects.*
I. English.	I. In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and History of the English Language and Literature, and an original English composition.
II. Mental and Moral Science, *i.e.*, Psychology including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.	II. In addition to the pass course, the History of Modern Europe, Philosophy, and either—
And one of the following :—	(*a*) Pure Logic, or (*b*) Natural Theology.
III. A second language (defined as in F.A. course, excluding Armenian and French).	III. In addition to the pass course, comparative Grammar and a second course in the Classical language.
IV. History of England, and. History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy.	IV. History of England, India, Greece, and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, or Mill on Representative Government or History of the Jews.
V. Mathematics as in the B course.	V. Mathematics as in the B Honour course.

B.

Pass subjects.	*Corresponding Honour subjects.*
I. English.	I. In addition to the pass course, a further course in English and the History of the English Language and Literature, and an original English essay.
II. Mathematics, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics.	II. In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus.
And one of the following :—	
III. Physics and Chemistry.	III. The full course in Physics and Chemistry, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
IV. Physiology, and either Botany or Zoology.	IV. Physiology, Botany, and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V. Geology, and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography.	V. Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The examinations in other subjects will be referred to in connection with the various special colleges and schools with which they are concerned.

Special Colleges and Schools.

This head includes colleges and schools the aim of which is to teach other subjects than those included in the Arts course of the University. Among these are included the Medical College, the Government Engineering College, the Law Departments of various Colleges, the Madrasahs in Calcutta and in the mufassal, the School of Art in Calcutta, the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta, smaller medical schools in other parts of the country, the Veterinary School recently established, Artizan schools, Survey schools in Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, Training schools, Industrial schools at Dehri, Patna, and Ranchi, &c., &c., the Calcutta Music School, Commercial schools at Bankura, and various associations scattered through the Province for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

The Medical College.

The *Medical College* educates students of Medicine in different grades for the public service, and it also carries medical students through the courses required for the several examinations and degrees in Medicine provided by the University.

The examinations prescribed and degrees and licenses awarded by the University are—

Degree of Doctor in Medicine.
Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.
License in Medicine and Surgery.

The examination for this license consists of three parts—

(1) *Preliminary scientific examination*, open to candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts, have been engaged in medical studies for two years, and have attended two courses of lectures in Chemistry, one course in Botany, and one course in Practical Chemistry.

(2) *First Licentiate Medical Examination.*—To this examination may be admitted any undergraduate of the University who has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination one year previously, and who has attended certain specified courses of lectures at a recognized medical school.

(3) *Second Licentiate Medical Examination.*—To this examination may be admitted any candidate who has passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously, who has attended certain specified courses of lectures, and who has performed certain specified surgical operations.

The examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine also is divided into three parts :—

(1) *The Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination.*—To this examination may be admitted any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Arts, has been engaged in medical studies for two years, has attended specified lectures in (*a*) Chemistry, (*b*) Botany, (*c*) Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology and Zoology, and (*d*) Practical Chemistry.

(2) *First M.B. Examination.*—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination who has passed the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, and has since been engaged in medical studies for at least one academical year, and has attended certain specified lectures and performed certain specified surgical operations.

(3) *Second M.B. Examination.*—Any candidate may be admitted to this examination who has passed the first M.B. examination two years previously, and has subsequently attended certain specified courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the University, and has during the previous three years attended hospital and dispensary practice for certain specified periods.

Honours in Medicine are awarded to candidates who, having passed the second M.B. examination in the first division, have passed an examination for Honours in one or more of the following branches: (*a*) Surgery, (*b*) Medicine, (*c*) Midwifery, and (*d*) Medical Jurisprudence.

The Degree of Doctor in Medicine.—To this examination any candidate of good moral character may be admitted who is a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor in Medicine, and has, since taking the latter degree, completed five years of practice of the medical profession, or two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice; or, if he have graduated in Medicine with Honours, two years' private or hospital practice. A holder of a senior diploma from the Medical College, or a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, may on producing certain certificates be admitted to this examination.

Medical graduates employed in the public service.—Any student who passes the Second Licentiate Examination is qualified for the public service in the grade of Assistant Surgeon. Some of the students are taught their profession through the medium of Bengali; and a three years' course of study in Materia Medica, Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, together with attendance at the hospital and dissecting room, entitles students to appear at the final examination. Successful candidates at this examination receive certificates as Civil Hospital Assistants, and are qualified for the independent practice of Medicine or for the public service.

Civil Hospital Assistants are employed in the public service or in charitable dispensaries established or aided by Government, but very many more passed students of the Medical College and schools settle down to private practice in Bengal towns and villages.

There are now four Government schools in Calcutta and the interior for teaching Medicine through the medium of the vernacular. In November 1873 the Bengali class of the Medical College was transferred to Sealdah, and is called the Campbell Medical School. In June 1874 the Hindustani class of the Medical College was transferred to Patna, and is called the Temple Medical

School. The Dacca Medical School was opened in June 1875, and that at Cuttack a year later. The course for each of these schools is—

First year.

Descriptive Anatomy.	Dispensing.
Materia Medica with the Elements of Chemistry.	Dissections.

Second year.

Descriptive Anatomy.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Materia Medica.	Dissections.
Surgery.	Hospital practice.
Medicine.	

Third year.

Surgical Anatomy.	Midwifery.
Therapeutics.	Dissections.
Surgery.	Medico-legal examination.
Medicine.	Hospital practice.

Law Colleges.—To seven public colleges under public management and to seven under private management are attached Law classes in which lectures are delivered to students of Law with a view to their competing for the B.L. degree of the Calcutta University.

Law Colleges.

Law Degrees.—The University grants a degree of Bachelor-in-Law, a degree of Honours-in-Law, and of Doctor-in-Law.

To the examination for the first degree, a candidate may be admitted who has passed the B.A. examination and has studied regularly in a recognized school of Law for not less than two academical years after taking his B.A. degree.

A candidate may be admitted to the examination for Honours-in-Law who has taken the degree of B.L.

A candidate is granted the degree of Doctor-in-Law without examination, who has taken the degree of Honours-in-Law and has practised his profession with repute for five years since graduating, and produces an essay, approved by the President of the Law Faculty, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

Civil Engineering Colleges.—There is only one such College in Bengal, the Government Civil Engineering College at Sibpur. This College was opened on the 5th April 1880. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:—

Civil Engineering College.

(1) Civil Engineers.	(3) Civil Overseers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.	(4) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance examination with at least 40 and 50 per cent. of the marks respectively in English and Mathematics, the F.A. examination, or the B.A. examination in the B course. Their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the workshops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent entirely in practical work. An attempt is being made to start Mining classes in connection with the College.

For admission to the lower classes there is an entrance examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test.

The theoretical course for these classes, including four hours daily in the shops, continues for four years, and the remaining year is spent in practical work by Civil Overseers as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during that period.

The degrees and licenses in Engineering conferred by the University are—

License in Engineering.	Honours in Engineering.
Bachelor in Engineering.	Master in Engineering.

License in Engineering.—The examination for this consists of two parts—

(1) First Examination in Engineering, to which any undergraduate of the University may be admitted who has studied in an affiliated Engineering school for three years after passing the Entrance Examination.

The subjects of examination are Mathematics, Natural Science, Engineering, Construction, Geodesy, and Drawing.

(2) Examination for license in Engineering.

To this examination candidates are admitted who have studied regularly for one year in an Engineering school after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

The candidate may choose one of two branches. The subjects of examination of the A branch are Mathematics, Natural Science, Engineering, Construction, and Drawing. The subjects for the B branch are Mathematics, Engineering, Construction, Machinery, and Drawing.

The Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.—Any candidate may be admitted to this examination who has passed the F.A. Examination, and has studied regularly in a school of Engineering for one year after passing the first examination in Engineering. The subjects of examination are the same as those for a license in Engineering.

Honours in Civil Engineering.—Candidates may be admitted who have passed the examination for a license in Civil Engineering, or for a Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

The subjects for examination are one or more of the following subjects:—

I. Civil Engineering.
II. Mining Engineering.
III. Electrical Engineering.

The Degree of Master in Civil Engineering.—For this degree no examination is held, but it may be conferred on any B.C.E. who, being certified to as a fit and proper person for the degree, has passed the examination for Honours in Civil Engineering, has practised his profession for four years with repute, and produces an essay on some subject connected with Engineering, which shall satisfy the President of the Engineering Faculty.

A proposal is now on foot to open an Artizan class in connection with the Civil Engineering College.

School of Art.

School of Art.—There is no examination for entrance. The subjects taught have of late been largely extended. They now include architectural drawing, modelling, wood engraving, water-colour and oil painting, landscape painting, and lithographing, etching and photography. An Art Gallery is attached to the school, in which there are some valuable oil-paintings, &c.

Sanskrit College.

Sanskrit College.—This was founded for the study of the Sanskrit language and literature exclusively, but there is now attached an English department in which the University Course up to the F.A. examination is taught—Sanskrit being taught up to the standard of the M.A. degree, and also for the Sanskrit Title Examination, on the result of which titles of Honour for proficiency in Sanskrit language and literature are conferred. Vedic classes have been newly opened in the Sanskrit College.

Madrasahs.

Madrasahs.—There are five colleges of this class for the education of Muhammadans in Persian and Arabic at Calcutta, Dacca, Hooghly, Chittagong, and Rajshahi. At the close of the year 1882-83, the Calcutta Madrasah was raised to the position of a second grade college, while the Rajshahi Madrasah, which was of comparatively little usefulness, was lowered in rank. All but the first of these colleges derive their support from the bequest of Haji Mahomed Mohsin, which had in course of years accumulated such large funds that it was found possible

in 1874 to build and endow Madrasahs at Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Dacca. The object of raising the Calcutta Madrasah to a second grade college was to meet the wishes of the Muhammadan community that their boys should be enabled, while continuing to study their own special subjects, to present themselves at the examinations of the Calcutta University. During the decade several Madrasahs founded by private enterprise received aid from the Mohsin Fund.

There are a small number of private Madrasahs in various parts of the mufassal.

Survey Schools.

Survey Schools.—There are three schools of this class, namely, the Government schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. The object of these schools is to train surveyors who obtain employment on railways and under the Public Works Department.

Industrial and Artizan Schools.

Industrial and Artizan Schools.—The number of these has increased in the decade from two schools to 21 schools. The principal industrial school is that started in 1891 in Patna, from the proceeds of the Prince of Wales' Endowment Fund, a fund raised on the occasion of the visit made by the Prince of Wales to India in 1875. Technical education of an elementary character is gradually making its way among the people, and District Boards and other local authorities are beginning to patronize it. It is hoped that many of the mufassal industrial schools will in a short time become affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, to which they will send up their promising pupils for such instruction as is not obtainable locally. In this way in time the several districts of Bengal may be provided with trained mechanics of their own production.

Other Schools of Special Instruction.

Other Schools of Special Instruction.—Under this head may be mentioned the Calcutta Music School, founded in 1871 by Raja Surendro Mohun Tagore and aided by Government; also two music schools in the district of Bankura, and a school of music in Rangpur.

Training Schools.

Training Schools.—Bengal has now twenty-one training schools for males and eleven for females. Fifteen training schools for males, eight in the higher and seven in the third grade, are Government schools. The object of these schools is to train vernacular teachers, and from them the best vernacular schools of all grades draw their masters. The third grade training schools provide for the training of gurus, who return to their villages after a year's training with their intelligence quickened and their powers of teaching largely increased. The five aided training schools are maintained by missionary bodies, and through their means teachers are provided for many of the classes whom the Government system would hardly reach.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' Schools.—In the Administration Report for 1872-73 occur the following sentences:—"The great majority of girls' schools are in the central and western districts of Bengal Proper, and especially in the town of Calcutta. There are a few girls' schools in the Dacca district, but over the rest of the country there are hardly any girls' schools at all." In 1883 there were 1,398 girls' schools with an attendance of 27,485, besides 31,137 girls who read in boys' schools, making a total of 58,622 girls at school. In 1893 the numbers were 2,821 girls' schools, 56,579 pupils, and in addition 34,200 girls reading in boys' schools,—in all 90,779 girls at school. Many towns in Bengal, and even some villages, now possess schools for girls. The class of education imparted has also advanced far beyond the elementary stage. Two Hindu ladies were admitted to the degree of B.A. at the last convocation of the Calcutta University, and of the girls now at school no less than 105 are approaching the stage of the University Entrance examination, while 191 are in the middle stage of instruction. Perhaps in a comparison between the state of education now and that of twenty years ago, the advance in female education is the most striking fact. The figures given above relate to schools for natives only.

Superior Instruction.

Colleges for General Education.

Colleges for General Education.—Including the Bethune College for Young Ladies, there are eleven Government colleges in Bengal. Besides these, there are one college managed by a municipality, seven aided and fifteen unaided colleges. The table

below shows the names, grade, and number of pupils at each of these colleges in the latest return. A first grade college is one which teaches the full course up to the examination for the B.A. degree, while a second grade college teaches the first two years' course up to the F.A. examination:—

Names of Colleges.		Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1893.
Government—		
Presidency College	(1st grade)	451
Hooghly ,,	(do.)	162
Dacca ,,	(do.)	213
Krishnagar ,,	(do.)	93
Rajshahi ,,	(do.)	103
Patna ,,	(do.)	230
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	(do.)	68
Bethune School (college department)	(do.)	20
Sanskrit College	(2nd grade)	37*
Calcutta Madrasah	(do.)	36
Chittagong College	(do.)	26
Municipal—		
Midnapore College	(do.)	39
Aided—		
General Assembly's Institution	(1st grade)	376
Free Church Institution and Duff College	(do.)	268
St. Xavier's College	(do.)	316
London Mission College, Bhawanipur	(do.)	83
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	(do.)	26
Narail Victoria College	(do.)	43
Uttarpara College	(2nd grade)	55
Unaided—		
Metropolitan Institution	(1st grade)	577
City College	(do.)	527
La Martinière for Boys (college department)	(2nd grade)	7
Albert College	(do.)	72
Ripon College	(1st grade)	464
Maharaja's College, Burdwan	(2nd grade)	192
Jagannath College, Dacca	(do.)	327
Berhampore College	(1st grade)	136
Bishop's College, Calcutta	...	Information not received.
Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	(1st grade)	83
Bangabasi College	(2nd grade)	70
Raj Chandra College, Barisal	(1st grade)	89
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	(2nd grade)	93
Bihar National College, Bankipore	(1st grade)	100
La Martinière for Girls (college department)	(do.)	6

* Exclusive of 50 students for the Sanskrit title and the Vedic classes.

Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., the first native lady who took the highest University honours in this country, is the Lady Principal of the Bethune College. The increased number of pupils from 4 in 1883 to 20 in 1893 is worthy of notice, as showing that the cause of the higher education of native females is making steady progress. Its success at the University examinations of the last three years has been—

1891 { F.A.—4 passed.
B.A.—1 ,,
1892 { F.A.—4 ,,
B.A.—1 ,,
1893 { F.A.—nil.
B.A.—3 ,,

The changes introduced of late years into the Arts course of the University, by which a larger option has been given to each student as to the special branch of study he may adopt, has necessitated the increase of the staff in almost all first grade colleges. The fees charged at Government colleges are Rs. 12 a month at the Presidency, Rs. 6 at the Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna Colleges, Rs. 5 at the Krishnagar, Sanskrit, and Midnapore Colleges, Rs. 4 at Cuttack, Rs. 3 at the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bethune Colleges, and Rs. 2 at the Calcutta Madrasah. Among the aided colleges the fees are Rs. 6 at St. Xavier's and Rs. 5 at all the rest, except at Narail and Uttarpara, which charge Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 respectively. La Martinière and the Burdwan Maharaja's College are free, and Rs. 3 is charged at the Metropolitan, Albert, and City Colleges.

In some of the Government colleges, such as Rajshahi, Cuttack, &c., considerable sums have been raised locally to form a fund towards meeting

the cost of the college, so that there is an annual income which lessens the cost to Government. Native Professors in various branches of science are now employed in most Government colleges, and at the Sanskrit, Midnapore, and Chittagong Colleges the Professors are all natives. Such is also the case with all the unaided colleges except La Martinière. The policy of Government is to close in a few years some of the smaller mufassal colleges, or to place them entirely under a native professorial staff.

Secondary Instruction.

According to the classification now adopted by the Department, secondary education is divided into high and middle schools, the latter being again divided into middle English and middle vernacular.

High Schools.

High Schools.—These schools prepare their highest classes for the Entrance examination of the University. All the zilla schools, as they are called, *i.e.*, the schools at the head-quarters of each district, are of this nature. With three exceptions, they are supported by Government, as is also the case with the collegiate schools attached to Government colleges. The exceptions are the zilla schools at Barisal and Monghyr, which have been transferred to Joint Committees, and the Howrah School, which has been transferred to the local municipality. The Midnapore Collegiate School is managed by the Municipality of Midnapore. Besides these, there are many schools of this class, both aided and unaided, in the towns and large villages of the mufassal, and as a rule they are well filled. At these schools are held the Government middle scholarships. On 31st March 1893 there were 355 schools (for natives) of this class with 76,458 pupils.

Middle Class Schools.

Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools.—The only distinction between these schools is that the former teach the English language in addition to the middle vernacular scholarship course. The teaching is through the medium of the vernacular. Upper primary scholars as well as, occasionally, lower primary scholars hold their scholarships at these schools. These schools are some of the most satisfactory in Bengal. They are cheap to keep up, and the instruction conveyed to the boys being conveyed to them in their own vernacular, forms a thoroughly good grounding for those who pass to higher schools, and is in itself a valuable possession to those who do not. On the 31st March 1893 there were in Bengal 1,971 schools (for natives) of this class, with an attendance of 121,812.

Primary Instruction.

In the chapter of the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73, which deals with the general system of public instruction, under this heading occurs the following passage :—"A plan for systematically establishing Government primary schools in all districts and of localising their administration has been framed, and a total Government grant, amounting to Rs. 5,50,000 a year, is now allotted." In this sentence was announced the now well-known system of primary education initiated by Sir G. Campbell in his Resolution of 30th September 1872. In August 1873 there were under the operation of the Government scheme 10,787 village schools with 255,728 scholars. In March 1883 there were 62,551 primary schools with 1,094,911 scholars. In March 1893 the numbers were 47,525 schools with 1,122,930 scholars. This system has gone through many modifications during this period, and possibly still further modifications may be required. Its main features, however, are unlikely to be altered.

Bengal system of Primary Education.

The following quotation from the report of the Education Commission places the policy that was adopted ten years ago, with regard to the system of primary education in this Province, in a clear light:—

Bengal system: General view.—"The Bengal system of primary education is therefore based entirely upon the existing indigenous schools. Its declared policy towards them has been, first, to win their confidence, and then, secondly, to cautiously and gradually introduce necessary improvements. Any rapid improvement or elevation of their standard has been studiously avoided. The

object of Government has been to give the masses of the people useful, however elementary, instruction in the schools which they themselves created and maintained, and in the form in which they are said still to desire it. The schools are declared to be village schools established and maintained by the people for the people; and the Government contribution, small as it is, is a subsidy paid to the school-masters as an inducement to them to teach and as a reward for teaching those subjects of elementary liberal instruction which find no place in the ordinary course of the village pathsala. It is believed that any attempt to raise the schools as a body above the lower primary standard would be to drive away those pupils whom, above all others, it desires to attract. At the same time, the general improvement of the pathsala is not wholly neglected; and it is effected partly by the substitution, as opportunity offers, of younger and better educated teachers, and as a consequence thereof by the introduction of new subjects of study, serving to connect the pathsala with the general education system of the Province, and by encouraging the rise of selected schools to upper standard. The motive to improvement is supplied not only by the small rewards that are earned at the annual gatherings, but by inspection, by the stimulus of a competitive examination, by the award of scholarships, and perhaps in a still higher degree by the knowledge which the people in every village of Bengal have acquired, that the Government interests itself in their schools, desires them to prosper, and is eager to co-operate with them in their improvement." Though the administration of affairs connected with primary education has of late years been in the hands of District Boards in the districts scheduled under the Local Self-Government Act, the system above described is still very generally adhered to.

Scholarships.

There are now 11 varieties of Government scholarships. They are as follows:—

52 Senior scholarships.	54 Engineering scholarships.
152 Junior ditto.	20 Medical ditto.
Middle ditto to the value of Rs. 54,300.	81 Mohsin ditto.
200 Upper primary scholarships.	20 Sanskrit ditto.
348 Lower primary ditto.	10 Art School ditto.
5 Girls' ditto.	

N.B.—In some districts some of the lower primary scholarships are reserved for girls.

Of these, the first five are used as a chain to connect the various classes of schools together, the first connecting the two stages of the University career. The lower primary scholarships are awarded to pupils of the lower primary schools, and are held, as stated above, either in upper primary or middle schools. The upper primary scholarships, which are awarded to pupils of upper primary schools, are held in middle schools. The middle scholarships competed for by pupils of the middle schools, either English or vernacular, are held in high schools. The senior and junior scholarships are held in colleges or medical schools.

There are other scholarships which are paid from the interest of funds presented by native gentlemen for the encouragement of study. Stipends are also awarded by Government to deserving pupils in the medical and survey schools.

Scientific and Technical Training.

The course taken by the University has resulted in awakening a large and growing interest in physical studies. The alternative course for the B.A. degree, which embraces Physics, Chemistry, &c., is gaining in popularity. Provision has been made in almost all Government and in a few private colleges for instruction in the Physical Sciences by supplying a full stock of necessary instruments and apparatus. A doubt has been raised whether the increasing popularity of the Science course in the University arises from a fondness for the study itself, or from the fact that it is easier to obtain a pass in it than in the Literature course.

Grant-in-aid Rules.

Grants from the allotment assigned by Government (amounting to Rs. 4,75,000) are made to colleges, high schools, middle and upper primary, girls', training and special schools. The system adopted is thus described in paragraph 467 of the report of the Education Commission:—

"The main features of the system are that the grant is settled for a term of years, and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided. The points taken into account in fixing the amount of grant are such as these: the strength and expense of the teaching staff and establishment, the accommodation, the probable efficiency and pecuniary resources, and the situation of the school, whether in a populous, prosperous, and advanced district where considerable fees may be levied, or in a less progressive locality where the amount raised in fees must be for a time small. It is provided that the grant shall in no case exceed the income of the school from other sources; and some other rules to be attended to in fixing the amount are laid down. Thus the grant to a middle school may not, except in certain specified districts, exceed two-thirds of the income from private sources, that is, two-fifths of the entire expenditure. The grant to a high school may not exceed one-half of the income from private sources, that is, one-third of the entire expenditure, or the grant to a college one-third of the income from private sources, that is, one-fourth of the entire expenditure. The highest rate of aid contemplated, viz., one-half of the entire expenditure, may be given only to primary schools, training schools, female schools, and middle schools in certain backward districts. If the subscriptions or other local sources fall off, the grant is diminished in the same proportion. The results of examination and other tests of proficiency begin to be taken into account after a school has been for some time aided. If these are unsatisfactory, or if the Inspector reports that the pay of teachers is allowed to fall into arrears, that attendance is irregular or discipline bad—in short, that the management has proved itself to be inefficient—the grant may be reduced, or even withdrawn at any time. Allowance is of course made for anything unsatisfactory that is clearly due to causes over which managers have no control, and the aim is rather to restore to efficiency a school that has fallen off than still further to depress it by cancelling or lessening its grants. But the power of depriving it of aid makes the control of the Department efficacious. It is also provided, with the view of securing efficient instruction, that any teacher appointed by the managers must be approved by the Department. When the five years or other term agreed on has elapsed, the grant is revised, and it is commonly reduced upon revision.

Directing and Inspecting Agency.

The directing and inspecting agency consists of a Director, 4 Inspectors having charge of the Presidency, Eastern, Rajshahi, and Bihar Circles, and also a temporary Inspector having exclusive charge of the Orissa Division; 8 Assistant Inspectors, including 2 Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education; 47 Deputy Inspectors, and 198 Sub-Inspectors. In addition to these there is a sixth Inspector to supervise the schools set apart for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. The Circle Inspectors have general charge of all educational work in their circles. The Assistant Inspectors share the inspection work of the Circle Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors are subordinate to the Circle Inspector as regards high or middle schools, and to the Magistrate as regards primary education. Sub-Inspectors are subordinate to the Deputy Inspectors, the Magistrate and the District Boards, their work being almost confined to, and their duties being primarily concerned with, primary education.

District Committees.—These Committees exist only in the few districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended. Their powers and functions have of late years been considerably curtailed. They now have charge of the financial affairs of the zilla school at the head-quarters of the district, and are empowered to advise and consult with the Magistrates concerning the conduct of primary education. They no longer exercise any control over either Government or aided schools, with the exception of the zilla school, and they meet but seldom for the transaction of business.

District Boards.—The Boards exercise their powers within what are known as the scheduled districts. They have gradually learnt to work in harmony with the Department of Public Instruction. The *Local Boards* act in subordination to the District Boards. Their jurisdiction is, as a rule, limited to a supervision of primary education in their sub-divisions. In a few districts some extended control has been conceded to them, but the system has not been found to work well.

Education.

Number under instruction.

THERE has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction, viz., from 1,392,371 to 1,400,067, in public institutions, and a decrease from 139,594 to 134,989 in private or indigenous institutions. On the whole, the number of pupils has increased from 1,531,965 to 1,535,056. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has decreased from 53,956 to 53,131, and private or indigenous institutions from 13,868 to 13,473. Among the schools classed as "Public Institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has decreased from 43,972 to 41,697, and the number of unaided schools has risen from 9,984 to 11,434. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education has increased from 202,510 to 207,192, while the number in primary schools, upper and lower taken together, has slightly fallen, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The figures for lower primary schools for five years are given below:—

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271

The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the Educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on the Educational returns, 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence of all boys of a school-going age, 26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age, 1·9 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7 respectively.

Financial results.

The net Government expenditure for the year was less than the sanctioned estimates by Rs. 2,791. In the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 there was an excess of expenditure over receipts to the extent of Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 33,679, respectively. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 96,45,408, as compared with Rs. 93,52,000 in the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 2,93,408. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased from Rs. 24,96,000 to Rs. 23,87,906, or by Rs. 1,08,094. Expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, decreased from Rs. 36,29,000 to Rs. 34,66,457, or by Rs. 1,62,543, while expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 57,23,000 to Rs. 61,79,000, or by more than four and-a-half lakhs. Collegiate education cost less by Rs. 11,265, secondary education cost more by Rs. 1,19,810, primary education by Rs. 35,853, and female education by Rs. 1,10,086, of which the share from private sources came to Rs. 1,06,000. Under primary education District Funds contributed Rs. 45,000 less, which, however, was due to the fact that uncashed cheques, though issued, were not included in the accounts of the year. Under female education they contributed Rs. 2,000 more than in the preceding year. Municipal funds contributed under the two heads Rs. 8,000 more than in the preceding year.

Controlling agencies.

Mr. Tawney, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, made a tour extending over 17 days in the month of August 1892, during which he visited the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Hooghly, and inspected colleges and schools, and held conferences with District Officers. Dr. Martin made a tour of 40 days during the months of January, February and March 1893, and visited the Sibpur, Hooghly and Midnapore Colleges, as well as the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh and training schools. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
Inspectors	5	157	5	168
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	143	9	131
European Inspectors ...	2	65	2	67
Deputy Inspectors	44	169	44	161
Sub-Inspectors	193	208	198	219

In nearly every class there is an improvement. Last year 921 chief gurus and inspecting pandits paid 280,916 visits to schools: average 305. This year 750 of them paid 248,008 visits: average 331.

District Boards.

It is reported that the District Boards generally took an important share in the work of education, in the preparation of educational estimates, conducting of lower primary examinations, in discussing and deciding on suggestions from the Circle Inspector and the Director, in framing rules for expansion of primary education and in other ways, and that where formerly much friction and mismanagement were reported, there is now co-operation and efficiency. In the Presidency Circle the District Boards have worked in harmony with the Education Department and given due consideration to the opinions of the officers of the Department as coming from experts. The District Boards in the Burdwan Division have made a considerable advance in knowledge and experience and in capacity for work. The appointment of the Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the District Boards has given general satisfaction, and, owing to their being also on the Educational Sub-Committees, friction has nearly entirely ceased.

In the Rajshahi Division the relations between the Boards and the Department have been cordial: from the Dacca and Patna Divisions no case of friction is reported. There was no friction worth noticing in the Chittagong Division. The District Boards of Bhagalpur and Chittagong took special measures to encourage education of a secular kind among the Mussalman community.

University education.

The number of colleges stands at 34, the same as last year, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 7, and Unaided 15. The students on the lists are returned as 5,443 instead of 5,225 as last year—a variation of no significance. The Aided colleges have, taken together, gained 70 students. The Government colleges show a decrease of 133 students. The Midnapore College had 39 instead of 46 youths under instruction. The Unaided institutions have attracted 288 more than last year. The variations in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance ...	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915
Percentage of success ...	24	50	43	40	67
First Arts ...	629	996	693	1,011	830
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37
Bachelors of Arts ...	366	399	231	280	301
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25
Bachelors of Law ...	187	254	128	48	148
Percentage of success ...	52	70	63	27	47
Masters of Arts ...	62	57	46	54	...
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	...

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
in 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1,266,880
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School —
Class 1. 10 per cent and upwards
" 2. 5 to 10 per cent.
" 3. 2½ to 5 " "
" 4. below 2½ " "
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
Darbhanga
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Jalpaiguri
Ruth Bihar
Tura
Maldah
Dogra
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Dehri
Arrah
Buxar
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Fyzabad
ALLAHABAD
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Palamow
Lohardaga
Purulia
Manbhum
Bankura
Midnapur
Hooghly
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
Khulna
Barisal
Jessore
Nadia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Burdwan
Katwa
Suri
Birbhum
Dumka
Jamtara
Deoghar
Sonthal Parganas
Pargolpur
Bhagalpur
Jashpur
Sirguja
Bilaspur
Ratgarh
Sambalpur
Bamra
Keonjhar
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Bhandesar
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Agartalla
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Sandip Channel
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Rupnarayan R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Son R.
Soane R.
Karamnasa R.
Kosi R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Matla R.
Kulsi R.
Barak R.
Kangsabati R.
Kasai R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha

Out of 3,766 youths reading on the 31st December 1892 for the F. A. Examination, as many as 2,216 attended the examination: the proportion was lowest in aided colleges. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 44 to 37. In Government colleges the percentage was 44, in Aided colleges 36, and in Unaided colleges 36. The most successful unaided mufassal college was the Jagannath College, Dacca, which sent up 172 candidates, of whom 61 passed. Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success increased from 24 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government ...	29	54	34
Aided ...	19	45	23
Unaided ...	18	28	20
Total ...	21	42	25

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 7,07,104 to Rs. 6,95,839, or by Rs. 11,265; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,79,570; and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,38,835 to Rs. 1,36,159. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure, and amounts to more than the Provincial Government outlay on primary education. During the year the cost of each student to Government has decreased in Government colleges from Rs. 147-13 to Rs. 145-11. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 126-11-6 to Rs. 124-0-11 per head. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	124	138	129	127	124
The Government share thereof ...	50	55	52	52	50

The B or Science Course.

The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature Course has risen this year from 967 to 987, while that of the students of the B or Science Course increased from 182 to 220. The increase in the former case has been two per cent.; in the latter about 21, thus showing the growing popularity of the B Course. On the other hand, the percentage of success is 21 in the A Course and 42 in the B Course.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,313	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	26,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	6,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,285 in 1891-92 to 2,326 in 1892-93, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 194,178 to 198,270, or by 2·1 per cent. There has been a decrease of one school in high English schools, but a gain of 1,158 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 887, while middle vernacular schools have increased by 17 and their pupils by 2,047. In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,285 schools was Rs. 26,82,750, of which Rs. 5,94,846 were contributed from public funds, and Rs. 20,87,904 were raised from private sources. This year Rs. 5,90,493 were raised from public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 4,353, and Rs. 20,92,642 from private funds, or an increase of Rs. 4,738. The increase in the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the expenditure from public funds is no doubt a subject of congratulation, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes

that the economy exercised in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the Education Department, as well as the District Boards, has had an entirely wholesome effect. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,915 boys passed out of 4,365 candidates, against 1,626 boys out of 4,046 candidates in 1892. The number of candidates increased from 4,046 to 4,365, or by 8 per cent. only; the number passed has risen from 1,626 to 2,915, or by 80 per cent. The percentage of successful candidates from schools was 25 in 1889, rose to 50 in the next year, fell off to 40 in the two following years, and has now reached 67.

Middle class schools.

The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations are better than those of the preceding year. The percentage of success has risen from 52 to 63. The result of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination was more satisfactory than that of the preceding year, the percentage of success having increased from 50 to 57.

Drawing.

The scheme for the encouragement of drawing in schools has been partly brought into operation. Out of 13 pupils from nine schools who took up drawing, only two passed. It is hoped that the giving of due importance to the subject by taking the marks gained in it into account in the award of junior scholarships will in time give it a value which will force it into notice.

Physical training.

Almost every high school under the Department is supplied with a gymnastic teacher, one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zila schools according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with indigenous games which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development.

Discipline and moral training.

It is reported that there has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of school-boys, and that serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality were in most divisions very rare. Many high English schools possess debating clubs, in which students meet for self-improvement, under the presidency of one or other of the teachers. If properly controlled, such clubs serve a useful purpose.

Boarding-houses.

The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor in promoting school discipline has not been lost sight of. Most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, in which the pupils live under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. Schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments.

Primary education.

The fluctuations in the number of the boys receiving primary education during the last five years are shown in the following statement :—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204

There was a steady advance in the number of upper primary schools and pupils, while there was a loss of 1,090 lower primary schools and of 4,744 pupils. The fluctuations in the numerical statistics of lower primary schools were believed to originate from different causes, viz., the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought—in fact all the agricultural circumstances of the year; but, allowing for these considerations, it is still unsatisfactory to find that there has been little or no progress in primary education during the past five years. In a country in which only one boy in every four of a school-going age is learning to read and write and the other three are absolutely illiterate, the statistics of primary education ought not to show merely a few more

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
in 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 2 cm = 3 cm
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 50 per cent and upwards
,, 2. 30 to 50 per cent.
,, 3. 15 to 30 ,, ,,
,, 4. below 15 ,, ,,
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
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BHUTAN
ASSAM
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Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Rajshahi
Pabna
Maldah
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Tura
Agartalla
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Birbhum
Bankura
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Purulia
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Palamow
Gaya
Shahabad
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Santhal Parganas
Darbhanga
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Chumparun
Tirhut
Patna
Behar
Shahpur
Arrah
Buxar
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Maunpur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Fyzabad
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Subarnrekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Baitarani R.
Brahmani R.
Damodar R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Sonai R.
Barak R.
Kopili R.
Dhansiri R.
Manas R.
Sankosh R.
Raidak R.
Jaldhaka R.
Teesta R.
Mahanadi R.
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Jashpur
Raigarh
Chandarpur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Angul
Cuttack
Balasore
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Kanthi
Jellasore
Kamthana
Chandernagore
Budge Budge
Port William
Alipur
Rhodea
Barasat
Baduria
Kalyani
Ranaghat
Krishnagar
Meherpur
Kushtia
Jessore
Sirajganj
Pabna
Rajshahi
Nawabganj
Bogra
Dhamoir
Rangpur
Kurigram
Gaibandha
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Pankhabari
Buxa Bihar
Cooch Behar
Mathabhanga
Tufanganj
Dinhata
Kishenganj
Purnea
Araria
Supaul
Madhipura
Saharsa
Bhagalpur
Banka
Jamui
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Lakhisarai
Sheikhpura
Nawada
Gaya
Jehanabad
Arwal
Aurangabad
Sasaram
Rohtas
Shahabad
Buxar
Arrah
Dumraon
Bettiah
Motihari
Sitamarhi
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Madhubani
Samastipur
Begusarai
Khagaria
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Lakhisarai
Sheikhpura
Nawada
Gaya
Jehanabad
Arwal
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Sasaram
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Bettiah
Motihari
Sitamarhi
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Madhubani
Samastipur
Begusarai
Khagaria

one year and a few less the next, but they should show increases in all years. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion that the loss in primary education during the year points to a decline in efficiency and activity of the inspecting staff, and thinks that, if more money were spent throughout the Province in this branch of education, the result would be increased numbers at school.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	97,766	1,06,741	1,77,910	1,64,003	2,75,676	2,70,744
Non-stipendiary schools ...	32,075	30,474	2,91,170	2,62,557	3,23,245	2,93,031
Schools abolished before the close of the year	3,807	2,857	7,569	8,900	11,376	11,757
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	14,187	78,474	78,265	90,737	92,452
Examination charges ...	1,036	1,147	12,203	11,680	13,239	12,827
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	9,652	26,068	27,762	33,444	37,414
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,006	7,006	1,011	1,787	8,017	9,331
Other payments	8,333	8,715	23,361	21,609	31,694	30,324
Total ...	1,69,662	1,81,317	6,17,766	5,76,563	7,87,428	7,57,880
Allotment	1,78,798	1,87,372	6,23,300	6,22,351	8,02,098	8,09,723
Savings	9,136	6,055	5,534	45,788	14,670	51,843

The expenditure from Provincial revenues upon stipendiary schools has increased from Rs. 97,766 to Rs. 1,06,741, while that upon non-stipendiary schools has diminished from Rs. 32,075 to Rs. 30,474. The total district fund expenditure was Rs. 5,76,563 against Rs. 6,17,766, and the savings out of the allotted grants amounted to Rs. 45,788, against Rs. 5,534 for the preceding year. Regarding this large saving, the Director explains that the figures of expenditure for the year 1892-93 do not include *uncashed cheques*, and these in many districts came to large amounts. The direct expenditure on primary schools, including the charges for those abolished during the year, was Rs. 5,75,532, or 76 per cent. of the total, against Rs. 6,10,297, or 78·5 per cent., in the preceding year. This means that comparatively larger sums were expended during the year under report on such indirect heads as chief gurus, scholarships, prizes, buildings, furniture, &c. The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary fund has remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 6,252, against 6,244, while that of non-stipendiary schools has declined from 34,490 to 31,890, owing partly, as stated above, to the introduction of a minimum allowance for rewards. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was raised from Rs. 24,984 to Rs. 32,916. This is satisfactory as indicating that Municipalities are becoming more alive to the importance of providing for the education of the poor.

The views of Government as to the financial responsibility of Municipalities in regard to primary education were defined during the year. The principle adopted was that Municipalities should provide for the primary education of at least half the boys of a school-going age within their areas. It was calculated that this would cost them on an average about 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, and it was decided that those municipalities which were unable to set aside so large a proportion of their funds during the current year should receive assistance from Government. In future it is hoped that all municipalities will make arrangements to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect. The result of this policy when carried out will be a considerable increase in the funds set apart for primary schools, and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and of pupils attending them. The Chairmen of Municipalities have been recommended to take measures for opening the required number of schools from the 1st April 1894.

The following table exhibits by divisions the apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools and the direct expenditure upon them:—

Primary Schools.

Divisions.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Burdwan ...	1,16,036	31,105	60,157	725	7,960	26,785	200,101	42·8	7·56	18·57	4·81
Presidency ...	85,574	19,929	58,714	410	3,882	16,071	109,739	48·6	15·1	19·8	8·5
Calcutta ...	9,172	877	6,908	13	182	717	8,595	67	37·9	19·5	12·9
Rajshahi ...	77,673	21,921	44,703	421	2,223	14,687	55,457	52	28·1	24·5	12·8
Dacca ...	86,351	23,822	44,390	590	4,063	20,730	96,299	40·2	10·9	18·3	7·3
Chittagong ...	70,915	17,681	30,476	423	4,627	17,169	101,328	41·7	6·6	16·4	4·8
Patna ...	95,216	16,441	48,475	177	4,982	8,816	108,687	92·9	9·7	29·8	7·1
Bhagalpur ...	66,144	13,478	33,994	187	1,874	8,011	43,064	72	18·1	26·9	12·6
Orissa ...	49,948	11,756	25,238	244	3,302	6,683	53,439	48·1	7·6	28·1	7·5
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	2,809	60	1,569	1	134	18	1,672	60	12·5	53·3	15
Chota Nagpur ...	61,818	7,238	44,240	94	1,623	4,240	45,616	76·9	27·2	27·3	15·5
Total ...	7,21,647	1,64,308	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50	11·4	21·2	7·7

The ratio of expenditure on the two classes of institutions, upper and lower primary, varies from district to district, the rule being that as the payment-by-result system is more largely introduced in the districts of a division, the cost of upper primaries increases proportionately.

Primary scholarships.

Out of 2,460 schools which sent up pupils to this examination, 1,694, or 68·8 per cent., were successful, against 1,493 out of 2,381, or 62·7 per cent., in the year before. The results of the corresponding Lower Primary Scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools increased from 10,001 to 10,597, but that of successful schools declined from 7,244 to 6,923, or from 72·4 to 65·3.

Special instruction.

The number of training schools for masters, mistresses and gurus advanced from 205 to 267 and their pupils from 1,943 to 2,382. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 83,198 to Rs. 84,597, or by Rs. 1,399, while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,16,703 to Rs. 1,13,380. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the Government training schools for masters increased from Rs. 67,485 to Rs. 70,591. This is to a great extent due to the employment of drawing-masters and the opening, for the first time during the year, of drawing classes with the necessary apparatus in these institutions.

The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show 444 as having successfully passed out of 621 candidates, but are somewhat less favourable than last year: only 110 men have been granted first-grade certificates after the three years' course, and may be regarded as having cost Rs. 65,211, or Rs. 593 each. From the figures supplied, it appears that in 1,012 middle vernacular schools for boys and girls there were only 895 head-masters (this results from one man having under the Circle system to look after two or three schools in some instances) and 1,872 other teachers. It is satisfactory to observe that of the former no less than 700 were holders of Vernacular Mastership Examination Certificates, and no less than 1,330 of the latter might be regarded as having certificates of competency, while the rest were remnants of the old class teachers or local men employed on low pay. Of 3,550 head-gurus in upper primary schools, 2,629 may be regarded as having ample qualifications, and of 1,298 junior gurus, 602, together with a proportion of 569 others, may also be held to be competent.

The "Other schools of special instruction," including all institutions and departments teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art,

industrial schools and other schools of a special character, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll, &c.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	EXPENDITURE. From Private Funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Public Funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Law—											
Government Law schools	6	57	71	—469	.....	.....	7,162	479	7,172	.....	101 2 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	251	.....	62 12 0
Unaided ditto ...	7	427	419	.....	.....	.....	19,394	525	19,919	.....	47 8 7
Total Law schools ...	14	488	494	—469	.....	.....	26,807	1,004	27,342	.....	55 5 6
II. Medicine—											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	281	338	1,74,608	.....	.....	16,758	.....	1,91,366	516 9 5	566 2 9
Government Medical Schools.	4	746	769	91,461	.....	.....	18,029	1,612	1,11,102	118 14 11	144 7 7
Unaided ditto ...	5	518	575	.....	.....	.....	11,559	2,106	13,665	.....	23 11 10
Total Medical schools ...	10	1,545	1,682	2,66,069	.....	.....	46,346	3,718	3,16,133	158 2 11	187 15 2
III. Engineering—											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	1	278	228	52,150	.....	.....	10,592	.....	62,742	223 11 7	275 2 11
Government Survey schools.	3	475	472	6,828	.....	.....	7,732	.....	14,560	14 7 5	30 13 6
Unaided ditto ...	1	11	10	.....	.....	.....	52	32	84	.....	8 6 4
Total Engineering schools	5	764	710	58,978	.....	.....	18,376	32	77,386	83 1 0	108 15 10
IV. Art and Industry—											
Government School of Art.	1	198	197	25,171	.....	.....	4,751	....a	29,922	127 12 4	151 14 2
Government Industrial school.	3	29	32	2,056	.....	.....	.....	1,421	3,477	64 4 0	108 10 6
Board ditto ...	6	196	171	1,205	7,596	.....	585	2,343	11,729	51 7 5	68 9 5
Aided ditto ...	7	294	334	1,542	650	390	950	3,700	7,232	7 11 8	21 10 5
Unaided ditto ...	5	198	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,790	16,790	.....	89 4 11
Total Art schools ...	22	915	922	29,974	8,246	390	6,286	24,254	69,150	41 14 0	75 0 0
V. Other Schools of Special Instruction—											
Government schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal ,, ...	1	21	20	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	298	.....	14 14 4
Aided ,, ...	7	264	245	643	.....	157	426	3,516	4,828	3 9 10	19 11 3
Unaided ,, ...	5	162	149	.....	86	.....	215	411	626	.....	4 3 2
Total ...	13	447	414	643	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	2 13 9	13 14 8

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159

The decrease in the number of Law students continues. One reason is said to be the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and Pleadership examinations, and another is that students have begun to see that the native Bar is already crowded. The increase in the number of medical pupils is attributable to the opening of a new school in the Dacca Division. The total expenditure of the Medical College was Rs. 1,91,366, against Rs. 2,05,206 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,758 against Rs. 12,140 were raised from fees, and the rest paid by Government. There has been an increase in the number of students of the "Engineering" and "Arts and Industry" classes. So great is the demand for trained apprentices in the Sibpur College now-a-days

that sometimes the issue of certificates before the complete course has been gone through is found to be unavoidable. The Principal writes—

"As a consequence of my inability to supply fully qualified men for vacant appointments, I have been compelled to recommend partially trained men * * * As many as 39 partial certificates have been issued (during the year under report) to apprentices who accepted employment before the completion of their full course. This shows that the demand for the class of labour is greater than our present supply, and I hope that the attainments of the partially trained men will be found to be up to the standard of the appointments they have been recommended for."

The number of students admitted to the Engineer class was 41 against 28, and that to the apprentice class was 66 against 33. The total admission during the year was 107, against 61 in the preceding year. At the B.E. and L.E. Examinations held in July 1892, 14 candidates competed, of whom 6, or 43 per cent., passed, against 5 in the preceding year. The number of candidates in the F.E. Examination was 14, of whom 11, or 79 per cent., were successful against 4 in the year before.

The School of Art, in which the artistic and decorative industries of Bengal are concentrated, more than maintained its position by attracting 198 pupils against 181 in the preceding year. Seven students of the school were employed during the year as teachers of drawing, and three as draftsmen, in the Indian and Geological Museums. Arrangements were also made with the Office of the Survey of India for a number of specially trained students to be admitted annually as probationers in the drawing office, the pay commencing at Rs. 20 and rising to Rs. 120 a month. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 29,922, of which the Government share was Rs. 25,171, against Rs. 27,352 in the previous year.

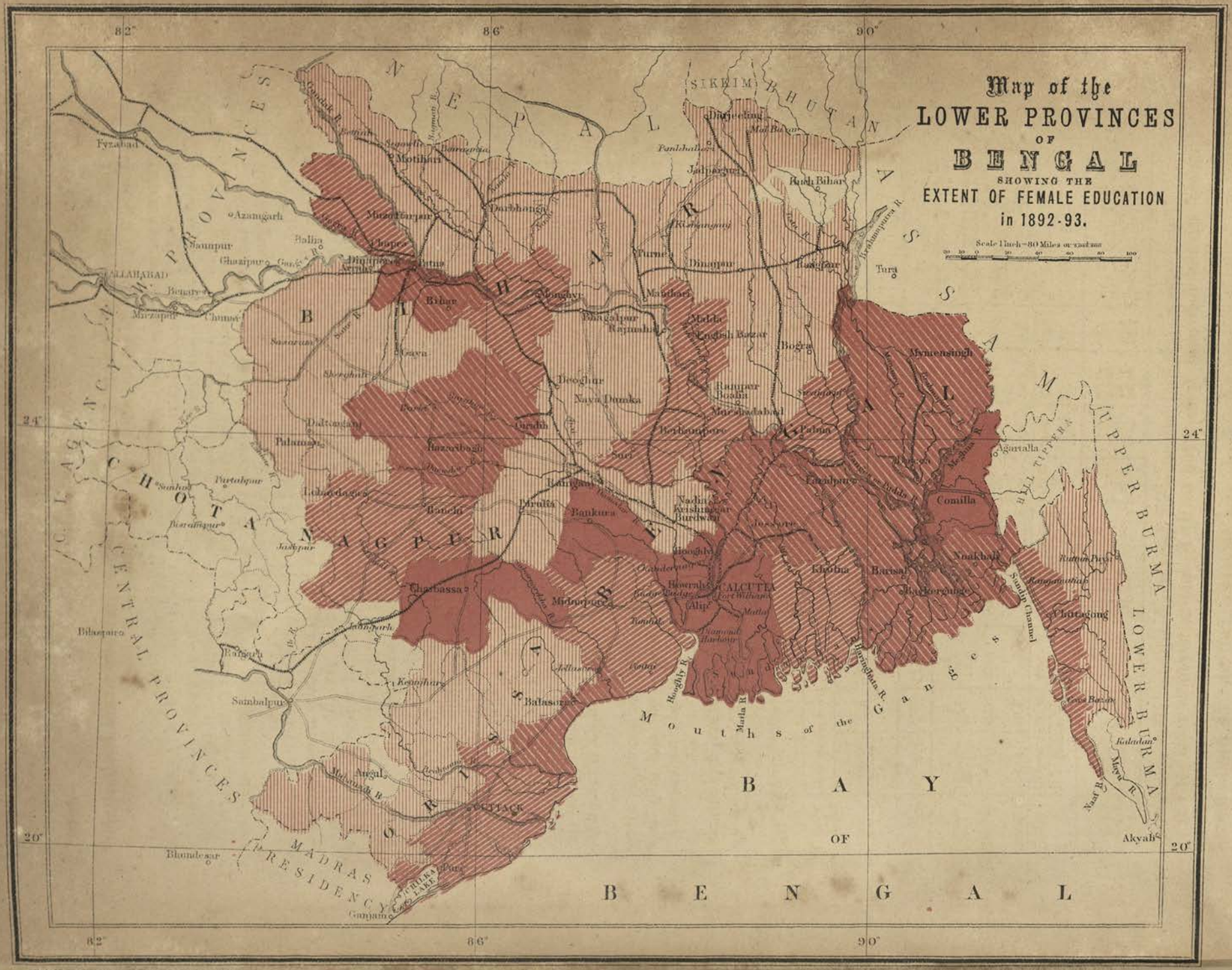
District Boards and other local Educational authorities are becoming alive to the importance of technical education, and year after year not only has there been an advance in the number of such schools, but a steady endeavour to place the existing ones on a better footing.

Female education.

The progress of female education, in its main statistical aspects, is exhibited in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenue.	From public funds. District Funds.	From public funds. Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	240	218	182	21,326	.....	120	2,807	311	24,564
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	6	256	248	166	364	.....	1,431	16	35	1,846
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,440	49,707	45,615	34,689	74,270	29,226	8,971	24,720	1,70,665	3,07,852
Unaided	373	6,376	5,818	4,601	.....	.....	.....	3,188	14,285	17,473
Total ...	2,821	56,579	51,899	39,638	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
					1,35,708			2,16,027		
1888-89	2,302	47,888			1,21,106			1,88,915		
1889-90	2,153	45,690			1,20,171			2,06,788		
1890-91	2,238	46,443			1,26,520			2,24,567		
1891-92	2,706	54,199			1,31,093			2,23,976		

There was a material advance in female education. The number of girls' schools increased from 2,706 to 2,821, and their pupils from 54,199 to 56,579. The number of girls in boys' schools also increased from 32,749 to 34,200. The net gain of schools was therefore 115, and of pupils 3,831. The only Government schools are the school department of the Bethune College and the Eden Female School in Dacca. It is satisfactory to see that, though the number of girls increased, the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,334. The cost of the schools under all the different heads except "Other sources" shows an increase, which is in keeping with the increase in the number of schools and of pupils. The *Bethune School* passed two girls at the last Entrance Examination, but the number of girls sent up has not been mentioned;



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

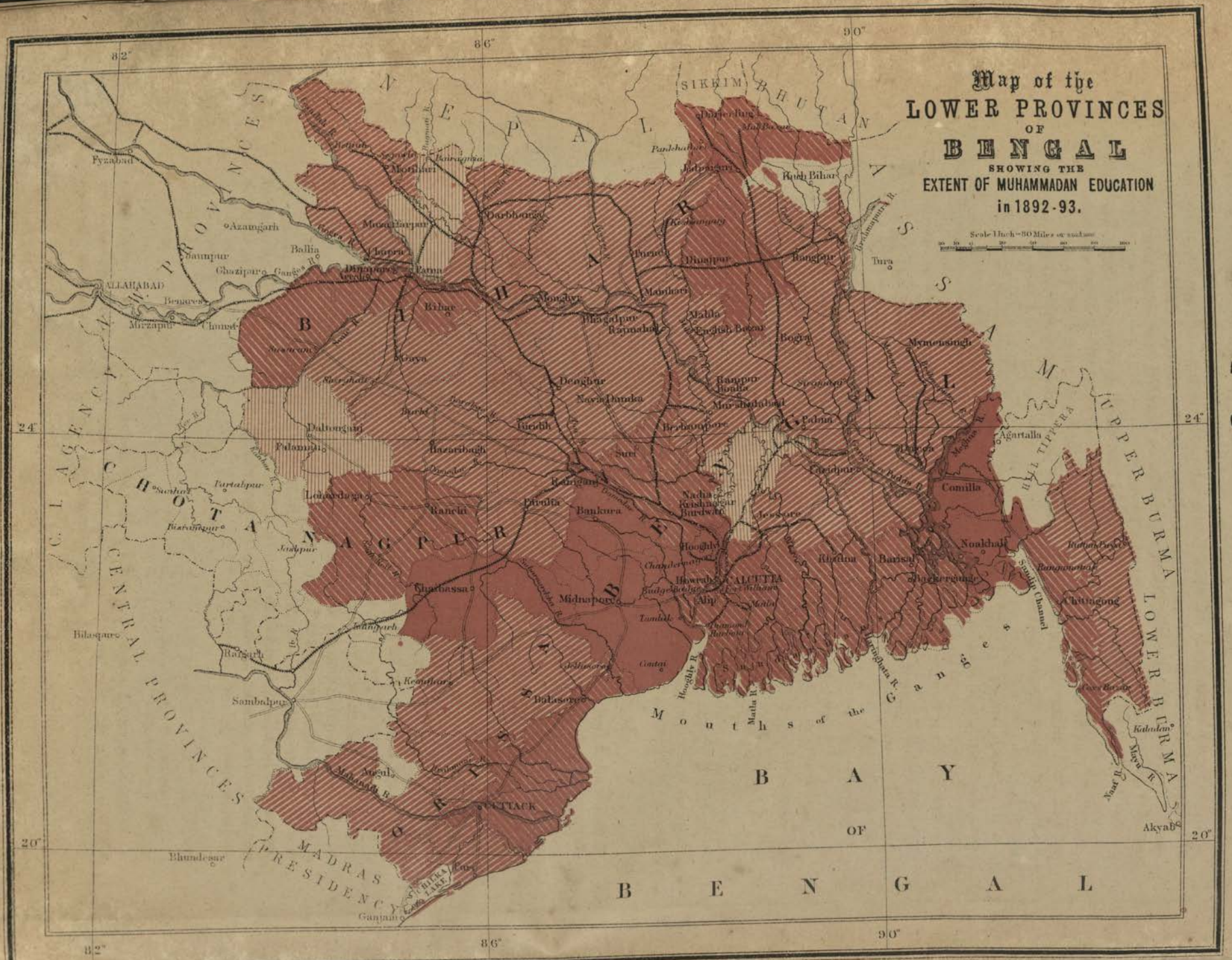
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School —

Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.

„ 2. 1 to 2 „ „

„ 3. ½ to 1 „ „

„ 4. below ½ „ „


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or nearly
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School going age at School —
Class 1. 20 to 40 per cent.
„ 2. 10 to 20 „ „
„ 3. 5 to 10 „ „
„ 4. below 5 „ „
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Darjeeling
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Bankipur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Barisal
Jessore
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Raipur
Chittagong
Akyab
Comilla
Noakhali
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
ALLAHABAD
Jaunpur
Chunar
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Motihari
Purnea
Rangpur
Tura
Agartalla

the Dacca Female School sent up two, of whom one passed. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, furnished examination returns of 5,537 pupils; the number of schools examined by her was 104, of which 46 are in Calcutta. In Calcutta there were 150 primary girls' schools with 5,872 pupils, against 162 schools with 5,516 pupils in the preceding year. Arrangements have recently been made and rules framed under which the grants to schools in and near Calcutta will be revised, so as to bring them to some extent into proportion with the actual work done. The special standards for girls' scholarships that were originally decided for Calcutta and its neighbourhood could not be largely extended to the mufassal for want of funds. It is a matter for congratulation to read that, in the last examination under these standards, out of 276 examinees, 236 passed, against 175 out of 292 in the preceding year.

Education of Europeans.

Though the total number of schools remained unchanged, there was an increase of 346 scholars attending European schools in Bengal during the year, and, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1886, the number has steadily increased since 1883, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of scholars	5,578	5,955	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 86 students instead of 90; the Government expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 1,900. The average cost per scholar (Rs. 152) was less than that of the preceding year (Rs. 180). The 27 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 3,968, and the 14 Church of England schools to 1,750 children, out of 7,444 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 10,84,680, of which Government paid Rs. 1,70,798. Government sanctioned during the year Mr. Bamford's proposals (1) that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and (2) that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination. These changes will give the Inspector freedom to employ the best methods for investigating the character of the teacher's work, and enable him to spend a much greater portion of his time actually in the schools, thus affording him increased opportunity for giving help and supervision where it is needed. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance examination increased from 106 to 154, and the number of successful candidates from 52 to 126. The percentage of successful candidates rose from 49·1 to 81·8. The number of schools upon the special list of those in receipt of fixed annual grants is the same (five) as in previous year. All these schools were examined during the year on the collective system (*i.e.*, the classes as a whole were tested instead of each individual scholar), and were all found to be doing good work.

Muhammadan education.

The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, or by 1,362, and the percentage from 29·2 to 29·1. In public institutions the Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,430. A large increase, viz. by 3,094 Muhammadan pupils, took place in the upper primary schools. The private institutions sustained a loss of 5,792 Muhammadan pupils. In advanced private schools there was a loss of 1,793 Muhammadan pupils, while in the elementary schools there was a gain of 2,753. In other schools not coming up to departmental standards, there was a loss of 56 pupils. The actual expenditure of the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimate, which amounted to Rs. 66,654, by Rs. 777. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examination for the last five years is as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	54	125	110	85	172
First Arts	21	57	16	47	35
Bachelors of Arts	18	21	12	14	23
Masters of Arts	1	3	2	2	...

The number of passes gained by Muhammadan candidates was greater in 1892-93 than in the preceding year at all the examinations except the First Examination in Arts. The percentages also of Muhammadans among

successful candidates advanced except in the case of the First Arts Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that, though these results show some slight improvement, they are disappointing when the proportion which the Muhammadan element bears to the total population is considered. The ratio per cent. of Muhammadan pupils at schools of all kinds to the total number of Muhammadan pupils of a school-going age is 25, against 29 per cent. in the case of Hindus. Of pupils receiving secondary education, 81 per cent. are Hindus and only 14 per cent. Muhammadans, while of students receiving collegiate education, 90 per cent. are Hindus and only 5 per cent. Muhammadans.

In the general results of the central examination of the Madrassas, 169 out of 313 passed this year, as compared with 224 out of 270 last year. The total number of candidates increased by 43, but the total number of passes diminished by 55. Three of the seven Madrassas are maintained from Provincial revenues; the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The 1,722 pupils at the seven Madrassas cost Government Rs. 25,231, and the total expenditure on their account was Rs. 59,933. Physical training is receiving attention both in the Calcutta and the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

The aboriginal population of Bengal includes the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Pathaliks, Paharis, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition increased from 29,657 to 31,712, or by 2,055. The Christians advanced by 964 and the non-Christians by 1,091. The divisions in which the aborigines chiefly live are Burdwan, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. In the first of these there were 3,426, in Bhagalpur 6,231, and in Chota Nagpur 17,579, of whom 4,424 are Christians and 22,812 are non-Christians. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 136 schools as compared with 146 in 1891-92, and the pupils attending them decreased from 4,194, to 3,920, or by 274. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 33,933 to Rs. 42,063, while the Government expenditure decreased from Rs. 9,435 to Rs. 9,282. The aboriginal pupils gained 133 more passes at the Entrance and other examinations than in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

The figures for the last five years under this head are as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Schools ...	11,709	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473
Pupils ...	117,284	139,603	132,057	139,594	134,989

The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian decreased by 77 and their pupils by 1,933, while the Sanskrit tols increased by 102, but their pupils diminished by 202. Rules were published by Government during the year for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous tols of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and nine Associations have been empowered to conduct the examination, the same sets of question-papers being supplied to each by the Principal of the Sanskrit College. Under the orders of Government, Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, visited Sanskrit tols in the Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts. His visit to Orissa proved a success, and evoked much enthusiasm in the cause of Sanskrit teaching in that province. Under his auspices three Associations have been established for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

The duty of selecting school-books has, since the year 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. The Committee received for examination during the year 301 books on different subjects: of these, 157 were approved for various purposes, 142 were rejected, and the consideration of two books had to be postponed. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. A list of text-books and another of prize-books in Hindi and Urdu were approved by the Bihar Text-Book Committee and published for the first time. The Orissa Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department, but it does not appear that its members did any very useful work during the year.

Art, Literature and the Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1892-93 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Mirror*, *Rais and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian* (Calcutta), the *Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), the *East*, and the *Bengal Times* (Dacca), and the *Bihar Herald*, Patna. The total number of English newspapers was 40, and the total number of periodicals (exclusive of Government Gazettes and Departmental lists) was 17.

The following important publications other than annual reports were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

1. Report on Tols in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
2. Report on Tauzi Procedure and on the systems of Payment and accounts of Land Revenue and Cesses in Bengal.
3. Report on the Pauperism Committee.
4. Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's classic capital of Pataliputra. The Palibothra of the Greeks and description of the superficial Remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B.
5. Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the ten years from 1881-82 to 1891-92.
6. Lecture on Irrigation Canals, by C. W. Odling.

During the year 64 vernacular newspapers, including the two published in Assam, were supplied to the Bengali Translator to Government, against 72 in the preceding year. Two newspapers—one Bengali and the other Urdu—came into existence, while ten—seven Bengali and three Hindi—were discontinued, and one, the *Gramvasi*, a weekly paper, became a fortnightly. Of the 64 papers, 7 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 1 tri-monthly, 41 weekly, and 6 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of 20 weekly papers (1 in English and Bengali, 6 in Hindi, 9 in Urdu, and 4 in Uriya) and 7 monthly papers (1 in Hindi and 6 in Uriya). Twenty-three papers were published in Calcutta, 4 elsewhere in the Presidency Division, 7 in the Dacca Division, 5 in the Burdwan Division, 7 in the Patna Division, 1 in the Chittagong Division, 4 in the Rajshahi Division, 10 in the Orissa Division, 1 in the Bhagalpur Division, and none in the Chota Nagpur Division. The remaining two were published in the Province of Assam. The leading newspapers were the *Sahachar*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangavasi*, the *Bardwan Sanjivani*, the *Dacca Prakash*, the *Dainik*, the *Banganivasi*, the *Samaya*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Som Prakash*, the *Sudhakar*, the *Paridarshak*, the *Dacca Gazette*, the *Utkal Dipika*, the *Bharatmitra*, and the *Education Gazette*.

Of the daily papers, one (the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*) had a circulation of 1,500, one (the *Samvad Pravakar*) of 1,435, and the other two 500 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one (the *Bangavasi*) is said to have had a circulation of 20,000, one of 8,000, two of 5,000, one of 4,000, one of 3,600, two of 3,000, one of 1,500, one of 1,050, one of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 1,000 and one of 755.

Bengal Library.

During the year the number of publications received in the Bengal Library was 1,675, against 2,177 in the preceding year. Of these publications, 289 were in English. Their distribution, as regards the place of publication, was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,221
Burdwan Division	63
Presidency „	100
Rajshahi „	8
Dacca „	114
Chittagong „	5
Patna „	113
Bhagalpur „	1
Orissa „	50
Chota Nagpur Division	Nil.
	1,675

Of the total number of publications received, 423 were periodicals, 275 bi-lingual, and 977 uni-lingual. The uni-linguals, classified according to the languages in which they are written, and the subjects of which they treat, are as follows:—

No.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angami-Naga ...	...	1	1	Art	2	...
2	Assamese	10	2	2	Biography	11	...
3	Bengali	507	41	3	Drama	33	1
4	English	164	38	4	Fiction	44	2
5	Garo	4	1	5	History (including Geography)	58	2
6	Hindi	62	9	6	Language	205	6
7	Mikir	...	1	7	Law	21	6
8	Mondari	...	1	8	Medicine	32	10
9	Musalmani-Bengali ...	12	...	9	Miscellaneous	161	8
10	Naga	1	...	10	Philosophy	8	6
11	Sanskrit	28	32	11	Poetry	92	10
12	Sonthali	1	...	12	Politics	5	...
13	Tibetan	1	2	13	Religion	106	81
14	Urdu	12	2	14	Science (Mathematical) ...	43	...
15	Uriya	43	2	15	Ditto (Natural and other)...	22	...
				16	Travels andwoyages ...	2	...
	Total ...	845	132		Total ...	845	132

Art.

The only work of importance under this head is a book on music entitled "Sangit-Tansen," by Babu Harish Chandra Datta. It deals with the history and science of Hindu music.

Biography.

Of the works under this head, special mention may be made of the life of the late Pandit Prem Chand Tarkavagisha, by his brother Babu Ramakshaya Chatterji, a retired Deputy Magistrate. The Pandit was the first Bengali Professor of Rhetoric in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

The following may also be mentioned:—The life of the late Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mittra, by Babu Kali Prasanna Datta; the life of Rup and of Sanatan, two distinguished and learned followers of Chaitanya, the reformer of the fifteenth century, by Babu Dhana Krishna Adhikari of Rambhita in Malda; the life of Babu Keshava Chundra Sen, published under the authority of the Shri Darbar, *i.e.*, the Council of the Apostles of his religion. The book is still incomplete. It is not only a biography, but deals also with the intellectual and moral condition of the people during the lifetime of its subject.

Drama.

The dramatic literature of the year is not of much importance. *Harishe Bishad* and *Saraju Prayana* are dramas of some merit, based on mythology. *Raja Bahadur* and *Goray Galad* deal with modern life; the first satirizes the desire of mufassal zamindars to obtain titles: the latter deals with the eccentricities of educated Bengalis.

Chitrangada is a moral romance based on the Mahabharata.

Fiction.

No less than three novels deal with the ruin which a single member can bring on a joint family. *Snehalata* by Svarnakumari devi and *Adrishta*, by the late Babu Tarak Nath Ganguli rely for their interest on the realistic description of the details of every-day life. For the first time a novel appeared written in Assamese.

History.

The best historical work received during the year is a "History of the Punjab," by Sayed Muhammad Latiff, a Fellow of the Punjab University. It commences with the prehistoric period, and is carried down to recent times. The following books were also published :—

(1) "Sipahijuddher Itihas," vol. III, by Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta; (2) "Manipur prahelika," or "Riddle of Manipur," by Babu Janaki Nath Basak, who was appointed to defend Tikendrajit; (3) a Genealogical work on the Vaidya caste, by Bharat Mallick, a well-known commentator of the eighteenth century. This work is named *Ratnaprabha*, and has been published by Kabiraj Binod Lal Sen. It is not without interest from a historical point of view.

Language.

The works under this head are mostly school-books and their keys. The production of this class of books has fallen largely into the hands of adventurers, who have failed in other walks in life. The third edition of Raja Sir Radha Kanta Deva's *Shabdakalpadruma* is rapidly nearing its close. The only other work of importance that has appeared during the year is a volume of *Siddhanta-Kaumudi*, by *Bhattoji Dikshit*, with a Bengali translation by Kabiraj Binod Lal Sen. A prose translation of the sayings of the celebrated Persian poet Hafez was received during the year.

Law.

Under this head no books of special interest were published during the year. Only new editions of standard law books or treatises written to help the candidates for different law examinations appeared.

Medicines.

Homœopathy produces the largest number of publications. Ayurvedic works are now being published in the English language.

Miscellaneous.

Of the books published under this head, *Krishnacharitra*, by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, a distinguished retired Deputy Magistrate, and a well-known author, and *Samajik Prabandha*, by Babu Bhudeb Mukharji, a retired Inspector of Schools, are important. The former book attempts to separate from the Mahabharata the original 24,000 verses which set forth the real character of Krishna. The author then proceeds to explain the conception of *Radha*. The latter book treats of social ideals and systems. The author considers that Western theories of social and political organization are either fallacious or do not apply to India. Of the other books, the following are worthy of notice :—(1) *Jatibibek*, by Babu Kailas Chandra Haldar, a treatise on the caste system and the customs of the Hindus; (2) *Old Relics of Kamrup*, by Babu Jogesh Chundra Dutt; (3) *Amra* (mango), by Raja Kamal Krishna Singha of Sushang in Mymensingh, a monograph on the mango; (4) The Speeches of Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, C.I.E., edited by Raj Yogeshvar Mitra; (5) *Aryan Traits*, part I, by Babu Kailas Chandra Mukharji, M.B., of Chinsura; (6) *Stridharmaniti*, a work on the moral training of women, published in the Marathi language by Pandita Rama Bai, now translated into Bengali. The publication of the *Vishva Kosha*, a Bengali encyclopœdia, still continues.

Philosophy.

Of the publications under this head:—(1) *Vedanta Bijayam*, in Sanskrit prose, by Shitala Chandra Vedantabhushana, maintains the superiority of the vedanta system of philosophy; (2) a volume of the Vedanta aphorisms is accompanied by an elaborate but unorthodox Bengali commentary.

A number of Upanishads and short treatises on other systems of philosophy have been, as usual, published during the year.

Poetry.

No interesting poetical works in modern vernacular languages appeared during the year. But two excellent poems—one *Krishna-bhaktirasamritam*, by Pandit Tara Kumar Kaviratna, and the other *Chandra Vansa*, by Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara in Sanskrit—were received during the year.

Babu Radha Nath Ray published in Uriya a descriptive poem on the *Chilka Lake*.

Politics.

Only one small pamphlet on local self-government appeared during the year, advocating the establishment of village union committees

Religion.

Among the publications under this head, the following may be mentioned:—(1) *Bange Khrista Mandali*, in Bengali, a history of missionary work in Bengal from Lord Clive's time to the present day; (2) a Bengali translation of the *Hadis*, by Babu Grish Chandra Sen, the first translator of the Koran in Bengali. *Hadis* is the highest authority on Muhammadan laws and customs after the Koran, and is based on the sayings of the direct and immediate followers of Muhammad; (3) Another volume of *Brihat Saravali*, by Radha Madhav Ghose, who flourished about 100 years ago in the district of Bankura. It gives a metrical summary of all the religious works of the Hindus and is being published in parts; (4) Babu Ballaram Mallik's account of his pilgrimage to Puri in English; (5) *Premabilas* and *Karnananda*, both written about 300 years ago, bearing on the life and teachings of Shrinivas Acharyya, the son of one of Chaitanya's devoted followers; (6) *Chaitanya Lilamrita*, in prose, by the late Babu Jagadishvar Gupta, a work on Chaitanyaism.

Science.

The works under this head are all school-books, and do not deserve special notice.

Travels and voyages.

No works of special interest were published during the year.

Periodicals.

Religious and medical periodicals are numerous. The *Bharati* and *Nobyabharat* are the most important of the periodicals which represent the aspirations of the English-educated Bengalis. *Janmabhumi*, a conservative review, has obtained a large circulation. Two Assamese periodicals, the *Jonaki* and *Bijuli*, are well edited.

Act XXV of 1867, as modified by Act X of 1890.

During the year 1,763 publications were registered under the Act, against 1,550 in 1891-92. Of this number 1,256 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and the balance (507) in the district offices. The sum of Rs. 8-1 only was paid by Government for books delivered before Act X of 1890 came into force. Rupees 266 were realized during the year from fees for the registration of copyrights, as against Rs. 166 in the previous year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

At the request of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was placed at their disposal to enable them to meet all charges in connection with the deputation of Babu P. C. Mookerjee to prepare drawings to scale of the Kanarak remains, and of other valuable remains in Orissa, which are now lying uncared for. The Trustees reported that Babu P. C. Mookerjee obtained a considerable number of drawings from archæological remains at Kanarak, Khandgiri, Puri, and Bhubaneswar, and that he had made in all 36 drawings of the Black Pagoda at Kanarak. Mr. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police at Cuttack, was also deputed, at the suggestion of the Trustees, to take a set of photographs not only of details of the Kanarak temple itself, but also of the numerous detached sculptures which are lying about in the neighbourhood of the temple. Mr. Cornish took 11 general photographs of the Kanarak temple. The rest of the photos were from Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Khandgiri, Jajpur, etc. On the recommendation of the Trustees sanction was accorded to the removal to the Indian Museum at Calcutta of the fallen architrave of the Kanarak temple. The carved face of the stone, which is of particular interest, was cut off and carried on a specially constructed carriage ¼ mile from Kanarak on the way to the Telikood creek, when telegrams were received protesting on religious grounds against the removal of the stone. On receipt of these telegrams the Lieutenant-Governor stopped the removal and requested the Collector of Puri to enquire into the objection. In reply a report was received from the native Deputy Collector, the general purport of which was that the stone was *not* holy and contained no image of any god, yet of recent years a small number of people had taken to worship it and certain *Pujaris* received fees from the worshippers, and these people *did* object to the removal of the stone. The question as to whether scientific reason and the purposes of antiquarian and artistic research should prevail over these objections or not was referred to a Joint-Committee of the native members of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, who, while representing the highest level of science in the country, were also best qualified to advise whether the local prejudices in a case like this should be respected or overridden, and they were asked to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter. The Joint-Committee having recommended in their report that the stone be not interfered with, the Lieutenant-Governor finally decided against its removal to Calcutta. This temple has been brought on to the books of the Public Works Department, and will be maintained in future by this Department. The Commissioner, Orissa Division, has also been directed to instruct the Magistrate of Puri to arrange for an occasional patrol of the police to see that no injury is being done to the temple and to place the building under the care of the chaukidars of the nearest villages, and also to put notices round the building in English and in the vernacular strictly prohibiting injury to or the removal of stone carvings from it.

The building, which was in course of erection in the previous year near the Budha-Gaya temple, to serve as a museum of fragments of sculpture, &c., picked up from the vicinity, was completed.

Repairs were executed to the Budha-Gaya temple, the Maner tomb, the Nizamut tombs in Murshidabad, and to the two monuments standing on the site of the old Dutch factory at Balasore.

The expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the construction and repair of buildings coming under the term 'archæological' was as given below:—

Original works.

	Rs.	Rs.
Sculpture house at Budha Gaya	1,016	
Quarters for custodian	22	
		1,038

Repairs.

To temple at Budha Gaya	433	
„ Mukdum Shah's tomb, Maner	1,188	
„ Shamshernuggur tomb	4	
„ Soldiers' tomb at Arrah	8	
„ Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram	90	
„ Hasan Sur Shah's tomb at Sasaram	124	
„ Monuments at Khurda	17	
„ Monuments on site of old Dutch Factory at Balasore	336	
„ Khushbagh mausoleum at Murshidabad ...	308	
„ Nizamat tomb buildings at Murshidabad ...	918	
		3,426
Total expenditure ...		4,464

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Calcutta, 1814.

By the Statute 53, Geo. III., Chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as His Majesty might think necessary for the administration of holy ceremonies and for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the Church establishment. Under the authority of this Statute letters patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under the date the 2nd of May 1814, establishing the See of Calcutta, subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury and constituting the Archdeaconry of Calcutta. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta and the Members of the Council were appointed the King's Commissioner's delegate to hear appeals from the decisions of the Bishop and his Commissaries.

Bishop of Calcutta metropolitan, 1835.

The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV., Chapter 85, empowered the Sovereign to found and constitute the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, and constituted the Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan Bishop in India. In 1835 the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay were accordingly constituted by Letters Patent, leaving the Metropolitical jurisdiction with the Bishop of Calcutta. The jurisdiction of the metropolitics has also been further curtailed by the subsequent formation of the Bishoprics of Lahore and Rangoon.

Bishop of Chota Nagpur, 1889.

In 1889 license was issued by the Crown for the appointment of an Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Calcutta to exercise episcopal functions in Chota Nagpur.

Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, 1835.

The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV., Chapter 85, also provided for the appointment of two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, to be inducted and ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and to be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

By the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 the Local Government exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the power granted to it of giving licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages, to appoint marriage registrars, and to license persons to grant certificates of marriages between Christians. In other respects the Lieutenant-Governor does not exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.

THE ecclesiastical establishment in connection with the Church of England, paid entirely or partly by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1893, consisted of—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop.

The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

The Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

16 Chaplains of the Church of England.

9 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society (3 appointments temporarily vacant).

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised by the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon of Calcutta in concurrence with the Government. The Bishop deals with all spiritual questions, and, with the concurrence of the Government, also appoints the chaplains and clergy to their respective stations, and disposes of all matters of leave and transfer; while the Archdeacon deals with temporal questions and points relating to fabrics of churches, cemeteries, and pay and allowances. In order to exercise efficiently the jurisdiction committed to him, the Bishop makes a tour of visitation throughout part of his diocese for a period usually not exceeding six months in each year, or eighteen months in every three years.

Services are conducted at the principal stations by chaplains and elsewhere by ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, to whom special allowances are made for this duty. In Calcutta there are, in addition to the Cathedral, eleven churches, inclusive of the Seamen's Temporary Church, at five of which chaplains officiate. Outside Calcutta chaplains are stationed at Kidderpore, Howrah, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Bankipore, Dinapore, Darjeeling, and Cuttack, and ministers of the Additional Clergy Society at Arrah, Asansol, Bhagalpur, Chinsura, Jamalpur, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Saidpur, Chittagong, and Ranchi.

Besides officiating at these places, the chaplains and ministers also visit at various intervals the following outlying stations, where the number of members of the Church of England is too small to admit of the appointment of a separate clergyman: from Calcutta—Berhampore, Balasore, Midnapore, Morbhunj, Chitpur and Goalundo and other stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway; from Howrah—Sibpur College; from Dum-Dum—Jessore, Suri, and Cossipore; from Bankipore—Gaya, Goolzarbagh; from Dinapore—Khagole; from Dacca—Barisal, Comilla, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, and Faridpur; from Darjeeling—Buxa and Kuch Bihar; from Cuttack—Puri, False Point, Chandbally, and Kendrapara; from Arrah—Buxar, Chapra, Dehri, Darbhanga, and Saran district; from Asansol—Raniganj, Barakar, Madhupur, Nawadih, and Bankura; from Bhagalpur—Rampur Hát; from Chinsura—Chandernagore and Serampore; from Jamalpur—Monghyr, Mokameh, Sahibganj, and Rampur Hát; from Muzaffarpur—Champaran district, Motihari, Bettiah or Segowlie, Madhubani or Somastipur, Hajipur, Sitamarhi, and Katmandu in Nepal; from Purnea—Katihar and Forbesganj; from Dibrugarh—Sibsagar, Golaghat, and Sadiyah; from Saidpur—Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Saraghat, Hylakandi, and Kurreemganj; and from Shillong—Gauhati and Dhubri. There is also a minister at Kurseong in the Darjeeling

district, supported by the planters; and services for Europeans are held by missionaries at Burdwan, Ranchi, and Krishnagar. Missionaries also hold Church of England services for native Christians at Calcutta and several villages in the 24-Parganas, at Howrah, Bhagalpur, and Burdwan; at Krishnagar with 33 out-stations; at Ranchi with 16 out-stations; and at Barharwa, Taljhari, and Godda, with nine outstations, in the Sonthal Parganas.

Church of Scotland.

Services are conducted by the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta, where there is a church for Europeans. There are also services for Europeans at Budge-Budge and Kalimpong. There are churches for Native Christians at Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Kalimpong, and services are also held for Native Christians at Budge-Budge, Mattiabruj, and Ghooserie.

Church of Rome.

There are seven Priests of the Church of Rome who receive allowances from the Bengal Government, in consideration of the trouble involved in the preparation and submission to Government of returns showing the births, marriages, and deaths which occur among Roman Catholics in these Provinces.

Dissenting churches.

Dissenting churches are in no way aided by the Government. Quarterly returns of baptisms and burials are collected from dissenting ministers, and also returns of marriages from those who are legally authorized to solemnise marriages.

Christian population.

The total Christian population of Bengal, including the Feudatory States, is 192,636. The sects of 7,208 have not been ascertained, but of the remainder 94,543 are Protestants, 90,258 Roman Catholics, 192 members of the Greek Church, and 435 of the Armenian Church. The largest Christian populations are found in Lohardaga (82,369), Calcutta (28,997), 24-Parganas (12,982), Dacca (10,476), Backergunge (4,659), Sonthal Parganas (5,943), and Nadia (7,297).

Burial Board under Act V of 1881.

The Burial Board has now completed eleven years of its existence. Owing to frauds by its late Superintendent, the Board lately re-arranged its establishment, appointing a Standing Auditor and the Superintendent. This arrangement has worked so well that the Board has intimated to Government its ability to do without any grant, commencing from the year 1893-94.

A plan and a complete list of all the monuments in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery and the old Park Street Cemeteries have been completed and are kept in the Board's office for reference.

A proposal was recently made to acquire ground for a new cemetery, Government having agreed to provide the funds necessary, but after very careful consideration during the past year it was computed that sufficient space remained in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery to answer all requirements for the next twenty years. The matter was therefore dropped.

The following works have been carried out during the past year, viz.:—

In the Lower Circular Road Cemetery.—Four tanks have been filled up, the whole area of the cemetery has been divided up into plots, and pucka paths made with cemented drains alongside, which with subsoil drainage thoroughly drain the whole cemetery. Sixteen wells have been dug to supply water. The boundary walls have been kept in thorough repair, 180 feet which were in danger of falling have been rebuilt, and 250 feet have been raised. The whole length of the wall abutting on Circular Road has been replaced by iron railings with pillars at intervals, making a more sightly boundary than existed before. The west gate has been rebuilt with larger rooms on either side of it, and an ornamental wood-work roof provided much in the style of English cemeteries. The vestry and office which existed before, having been converted into servants' godowns, the accommodation was found insufficient. A large portion of the cemetery has been levelled, the ground having been very uneven in places, and the work is still going on.

In St. Stephen's Cemetery, Kidderpore.—The boundary walls have been raised, and the paths, drains, vestry and out-houses have been repaired.

In the Park Street Cemeteries.—The paths have been dug up and remetalled and culverts constructed. The house at the entrance and the boundary walls have been kept in repair, and many old monuments of known interest have had repairs done to them. No new interments take place in these cemeteries.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Thirty-two Brahmo marriages were solemnized under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1892-93, against 26 in the previous year. Of these 32 marriages, 19 were solemnized in Calcutta, 2 in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Rangpur, 1 in Jalpaiguri, 2 in Faridpur, 2 in Dacca, 2 in Bankipore, 1 in Barisal, 1 at Nalhati in Birbhum, and 1 at Konnagar in Hooghly.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 26 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars under this Act; of these, only 12 Registrars solemnized marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported, the maximum age of the bridegroom was 40 years and the minimum 21 years. Of the brides the oldest was 24 years and the youngest 14 years of age. There were 5 widow-remarriages, the maximum age of the widow being 20 years and the minimum 14 years.

The following statement shows the number of marriages solemnized under the Act during the last ten years and the condition of the parties concerned :—

The number of Marriages solemnized under Act III of 1872 *in each year since* 1882-83.

Year.	Number of marriages.	Natives.	Europeans.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Widowers.	Remarks.
1882-83 ...	10	18	2	8	6	4	2	
1883-84 ...	17	34	...	9	8	10	7	
1884-85 ...	12	24	...	9	6	6	3	
1885-86 ...	15	30	...	14	6	9	1	
1886-87 ...	18	36	...	13	16	2	5	
1887-88 ...	10	20	...	9	7	2	2	
1888-89 ...	12	24	...	11	8	4	1	
1889-90 ...	24	48	...	22	19	5	2	
1890-91 ...	16	32	...	14	15	1	2	
1891-92 ...	26	52	...	19	16	10	7	
1892-93 ...	32	64	...	28	27	5	4	
Total ...	192	382	2	166	134	58	36	

Muhammadan Burial Board under Act IV of 1889.

The Board held seven ordinary meetings and two extraordinary meetings during the year. It has now been working for over 3½ years, and during that time the burial-grounds have been improved, and jungle and grass have been cleared away. During the year under report the Board have framed working rules which have been approved by Government, but it is anticipated that some difficulty will be found in bringing them into full operation, owing to the opposition of parties who are in actual possession, which they have a pecuniary interest in retaining.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE Stationery Department is one of those branches of the Administration which in unobtrusive fashion discharges year by year duties of great value and importance to the State: it deals with property, the money value of which is very large, and it is hardly too much to say that inefficiency in its administration would incommode every officer employed in Upper India. The Superintendent is responsible for the supply of stationery to the offices under the Government of India as well as to those in the Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, and his office is the centre from whence are distributed the millions of printed forms required in Bengal and Assam, besides forms supplied under special orders to offices in other parts of the Empire.

The value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the year under report is compared below with the figures for 1891-92 :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	6,23,856	5,12,445
Add value of stores received and credited during the year	21,55,719	24,63,500
Total ...	27,79,575	29,75,945
Deduct value of stores issued	22,67,130	24,15,430
Value of balance in stock on 31st March ...	5,12,445	5,60,515

There was again an advance in the value both of the stores received and issued from the Stationery Office, and in that of the stores in stock at the end of the year. It is obviously undesirable to keep up a larger stock of stationery than is absolutely necessary, and during the past five years the balance in hand has been steadily diminishing. The increase now reported is attributed to the fact that a large quantity of expensive hand-made paper was imported before the use of local machine-made paper was sanctioned in its stead; the imported paper has for the most part been disposed of without loss.

The decline in the value of stores received from the India Office, which was observed in the previous year, received a check during the year under report. This increase (Rs. 2,06,332) is partly due to larger imports of drawing paper and materials received for the Public Works and Survey Departments, hand-made paper for the Registration Department and the High Court, and binding materials for the latter. It is also partly caused by the fact that under the orders of Government expensive articles, such as copying presses, type-writers, and so forth, are obtained through the Superintendent. Part of the increase, however, is due to the difference in the official rate of exchange in 1890-91 and in 1891-92, since the percentage to cover freight and loss by exchange, added to the invoiced cost of English goods at 2*s.* the rupee, rose from 45 in 1891-92 to 58 in 1892-93. The value of country-made paper and other stores purchased locally also shows an increase of Rs. 85,136, the result of larger demands made by the printing presses in Bengal and Burma, and of larger indents from the Central Provinces, which Administration commenced for the first time to draw its full supplies from the Calcutta depôt. Under "Issues" there was a net increase of Rs. 1,96,582 in the value of the stationery supplied to Local Governments and Administrations. Of this sum, Bengal is responsible for Rs. 76,772, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for Rs. 30,199, Burma for Rs. 37,374, the Central Provinces for Rs. 56,953, and Assam for Rs. 1,970, the Panjab showing a decrease of Rs. 6,235. The advance

in Bengal is due to the increased activity of the Survey and Settlement Departments during the year, a larger number of forms being required for the cadastral survey in Bihar and for the settlement operations in Chittagong and Orissa. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 12,040 in the value of stationery used by offices and departments under the Government of India.

After eliminating from the value of the total issues (Rs. 24,15,430) the cost of the items noted in the margin, aggregating Rs. 18,44,781, which comprise certain paper adjustments and the consumption of Government presses, the actual cost of stationery supplied to Government offices, including State Railways and local bodies, amounts to Rs. 5,70,649. Excluding the supplies to State Railways, Railway Mail, and Telegraph Departments, and certain petty items, but including those to local bodies and other offices which pay for their stores, the value is shown at Rs. 4,46,556. This sum distributed among 3,457 indenting officers places the average cost of the stationery issued to each officer at Rs. 129 as against Rs. 115 in 1891-92. This calculation is apt to mislead, since the demands of the different officers necessarily vary very much, and the addition of the Secretariat and the Settlement Department of the Central Provinces, each of which counts in the calculation as one office, greatly raises the average. Some small advance is unavoidable year by year as work tends to increase and there is a constant endeavour to improve the manner of its execution; but it is probable that more might still be done by local officers to enforce economy and to prevent that waste and leakage which indisputably exist in some quarters.

	Rs.
Value of water-marked paper	1,43,985
Value of stores issued to printing presses for blank books, &c.	34,113
Value of stores transferred to Bombay and Madras	2,249
Value of unserviceable stores written off and sold	22,291
Value of deficiencies in stock-taking ...	1,521
Miscellaneous adjustments	1,040
Loss by revaluing the closing balance at the issue rates of the year	17,605
Value of supplies to presses	16,21,977
Total ...	18,44,781

The substitution of Indian-made paper for paper made in England underwent a further development during the year under report. The prices charged by the local mills for the better kinds of paper were formerly considered to be higher than the cost of similar articles procured from England; but the local mills having reduced their rates, and the accuracy of the above conclusion having been questioned, it was decided at a Conference, over which the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Miscellaneous Department presided, that on the whole it would be more economical to obtain these papers locally. Another point besides cheapness in favour of country-made paper is the absence of adulteration in the materials used for its manufacture, and it has been brought to the notice of Government that the cheaper kinds of European paper, the prices of which were quoted by the Secretary of State in competition with the Indian-made article, have been condemned for office use in England. In 1887 only ordinary printing paper was purchased locally; now all paper required for the Government presses, as well as what are technically known as writing papers, are obtained from the local mills. In July 1892 orders were issued forbidding the issue of English-made writing paper of any kind to all indenting officers under the Government of Bengal without exception, save with the special sanction of Government, country-made paper being found quite good enough for all ordinary office business. These orders have, under the authority of the Government of India, since been extended to supplies to other Local Governments and Administrations, the Departments of the Supreme Government, and the officers subordinate thereto. The best results are expected from a frank adoption of this policy. With exchange so much against India, every rupee saved in the charges payable in England is an advantage to the Imperial finances; while an avowed willingness on the part of so large a customer as the Government to accept the locally manufactured article must stimulate competition, and cause the production of a better article at equal or even less cost.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department proper amounted during the year to Rs. 1,14,876 and Rs. 95,068, against Rs. 98,734 and Rs. 84,815 in 1891-92. The improvement in receipts was due to the sale-proceeds of a quantity of coloured paper which had been lying in stock for more than three years. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Establishment" (Rs. 990), due to periodical increments in salaries of clerks; under "Packing" (Rs. 3,209), due to the increased supply of stationery to the

Central Provinces and the substitution of country-made for English paper, because while the latter was supplied in the cases in which it was received, paper locally made had to be packed for despatch; and under "Freight" (Rs. 9,483), due to larger shipments of stationery to Burma.

In addition to the supervision of the Stationery Department, which, as explained above, supplies the whole of Upper India, no inconsiderable part of the duties of the Superintendent of Stationery is the receipt, storage and issue of printed forms, chiefly for Bengal and Assam. These are for the most part prepared at the Presidency Jail Press, and the magnitude of the work is proved by the following figures, which show the total receipts and issues of standard and special forms during the last two years:—

	Forms—	
	Received.	Issued.
1891-92	96,688,566	87,895,207
1892-93	137,494,831	107,897,243
Increase in 1892-93 ...	40,806,265	20,002,036

The increase of over 40 millions in the number of forms received from the Press is ascribed to some extent to the receipt of a large number of forms during the year under report, which ought properly to have been supplied in the previous year, and to the receipt in advance of several forms which were not due till the current year. Under "Issues" there was an increase of over 119 lakhs in special forms and of nearly 41 lakhs in forms required for survey, settlement, and land acquisition purposes. The total cost of printing the forms supplied by the Stationery Office, including the cost of paper, amounted during the year to Rs. 8,23,933,* or more than a lakh of rupees in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. It is noteworthy that the average cost of forms per indenting office is nearly double that of stationery, and the attention of all officers will be drawn to the necessity of economy in this department just as much as in the expenditure of stationery. The number of forms is so large, and the apparent value of each is so small, that they are frequently regarded as things of no account. The supply of forms was much disorganized in 1890-91 by the printing and distribution of census forms, and also by a large demand for new High Court forms; but no such specially disturbing influences have been at work during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to learn that great progress has been made in working off the arrears in the supply of forms, regarding which several complaints had lately been preferred, and both the Stationery Office and the Press are now reported to be abreast of their work as far as annual indents are concerned. It has been brought to notice that serious inconvenience has been caused by the introduction of new and revised forms at inopportune times, and the submission of an unreasonable number of supplementary indents was brought to notice and steps were taken to put this matter on a better footing. Owing to complaints during the year of delay in the supply of forms, orders have been passed which will accelerate the supply of materials from the Stationery Office to the Press, and a monthly report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Government Printing has been prescribed, which will enable the Board to detect the cause of delay and apportion the blame for its occurrence.

* Printing ... ... Rs. 2,14,091
Paper 6,09,842

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 34,655 and Rs. 57,960, against Rs. 29,617 and Rs. 46,100 in the previous year. The increase in receipts is ascribed to the larger sales of saleable forms, and the advance in expenditure is a necessary consequence of the despatch of a larger number of forms and the rent of outside godowns to contain them.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Calcutta Stationery Office appears to be working well, the publications being supplied with regularity and punctuality. The number of newspapers supplied rose from 2,045 in 1891-92 to 2,716 in 1892-93, of periodicals from 2,193 to 3,195, and of books from 21,266 to 27,012. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 97,587, against Rs. 68,987 in 1891-92. The cost of supplying these publications to officers under the Government of Bengal

amounted to Rs. 13,824 against Rs. 9,364. A considerable advance is also noticed in the employment of rubber stamps, the expenditure on this account having risen from Rs. 11,843 in 1891-92 to Rs. 14,838 in 1892-93.

PRINTING, 1892-93.

The following statement shows the operations of the Printing Department during the past two years :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
OUTTURN.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jail Press	1,59,209		2,00,566	
Ditto, Third Division ...	61,663		67,620	
Secretariat Press	2,31,969		2,66,547	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	56,801		60,078	
Darjeeling Press	3,292		3,400	
		5,12,934		5,98,211
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	31,502		46,669	
Ditto, Third Division ...	42,500		48,456	
Secretariat Press	2,07,641		2,22,740	
Publishing Department ...	18,333		18,089	
Darjeeling Press	3,475		3,905	
		3,03,451		3,39,859
Difference ..		2,09,483		2,58,352

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 2,00,566 against Rs. 1,59,209 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 46,669. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,59,071, against Rs. 1,20,750 in the previous year.

The outturn of the Third Division amounted to Rs. 67,620 against Rs. 61,663 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,456 against Rs. 42,500 in the previous year.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,66,547 against Rs. 2,31,969 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,22,740 against Rs. 2,07,641 in the previous year; the difference between expenditure and value of outturn after deduction for wear and tear and house-rent being Rs. 26,431 against Rs. 8,841 of the previous year. The receipts in the Publishing Department amounted to Rs. 60,078 against Rs. 56,801 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 18,089 against Rs. 18,333.

The following statements show the profit and loss and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press*, 1892-93. CR.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment	2,02,626	By value of work done ...	2,66,547
„ Contingencies	14,748		
„ Postage	160		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	16,102		
„ House-rent	6,480		
Difference ...	26,431		
Total ...	2,66,547	Total ...	2,66,547

DR. *Publishing Department*, 1892-93. CR.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment	4,178	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, Civil List, Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications.	60,078
„ Contingencies	1,542		
„ Postage	12,368		
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720		
Difference ...	41,270		
Total ...	60,078		60,078

Actual Cash Receipts.

		Rs.
In the Publishing Department	...	60,078
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	16,545
Total	...	76,623

Actual Cash Expenditure.

		Rs.
Establishment	...	2,10,654
Contingencies	...	16,346
Material	...	5,206
Postage	...	12,528
Total	...	2,44,734

Zoological Gardens.

THE actual receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,298 and the sum of Rs. 100 realized at the end of March 1893 and credited into the Treasury on the 1st April 1893, amounted to Rs. 42,144, against Rs. 43,211 in the previous year; and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 46,548 in 1891-92 to Rs. 41,202 during the year under report, the decrease being chiefly due to a considerable reduction in the outlay on original construction. With the surplus of Rs. 942, the balance at credit of the Garden increased from Rs. 4,298 to Rs. 5,240.

The number of visitors who were admitted to the Garden on payment of entrance fees was 139,183, against 116,382 in the previous year. This is the highest number admitted in any year except 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition.

The following statement shows the number admitted each year since 1878-79:—

Comparative statement of visitors from 1878-79 *to* 1892-93.

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1878-79	111,291	1885-86	108,944
1879-80	130,826	1886-87	96,099
1880-81	98,760	1887-88	108,041
1881-82	120,749	1888-89	111,573
1882-83	126,080	1889-90	109.569
1883-84	188,532	1890-91	136,410
1884-85	120,813	1891-92	116,382
		1892-93	139,183

The chief causes of this large increase in the number of visitors to the Garden are—(1) the growing popularity of the institution, and (2) the opening of a direct carriage route from the Garden to Kalighat, rendering it more easily accessible to the large number of pilgrims who daily resort to that shrine.

Altogether 367 additions were made to the collection, including 97 mammals, 149 birds, and 121 reptiles. The following are mentioned by the Committee as being among the more interesting animals acquired:—(1) A pair of Patagonian Cavies (*Dolichotis Patagonica, Shaw*), obtained by exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg; (2) a Brazilian Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus, Gmel*) from South America, and a Baird's Tapir (*Tapirus Bairdi, Gill*) from Central America, acquired by exchange; (3) the two little weavers, acquired by purchase on account of their superior beauty and rarity in Indian markets; (4) a fine collection of birds consisting of Flamingos, Saras and Kulung Cranes, and other species, obtained from Rajputana.

The popularity of the Zoological Garden with the students and teachers of the various schools and colleges of Calcutta continued undiminished. With regard to the position which the Garden takes in the education of the people, the Committee write as follows:—"Applications from heads of institutions for free admission of students were frequently received and granted. It is also a satisfactory indication of the educating influence of the Garden that authors of elementary books and primers in the vernacular seek to stimulate the faculty of observation of their juvenile readers by illustrations and anecdotes of animals exhibited here."

The laboratory for the purpose of conducting experiments with, and testing the various alleged remedies for snake-bite which are from time to time brought to notice, and for other physiological and biological investigations, for which Babu Joy Gobind Law, a wealthy citizen of Calcutta, gave a liberal donation, is now nearly complete. It is expected that experiments will be undertaken in the ensuing cold season.

Economic and Art Museums.

THE most important work in the Economic and Art Section of the Museum during the year 1892-93 was the arrangement of the specimens in the Sudder Street extension. In August 1892 the arrangement of the Art Court was complete. On the 1st September 1892 the Court was opened to the general public. The Ethnological Court was opened to the public on the 1st January 1893. Both these Courts are reported to be very popular with the visitors to the Museum.

During the year under report some specimens of Art manufactures from the extinct Shillong Museum were incorporated with the Museum collections. Other additions worthy of note were:—in the Ethnological Court (i) a very interesting collection of specimens illustrating the Sonthals and Oraons, by Mr. J. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and (ii) a series of excellent photographs of the Andamanese taken by Mr. V. Portman, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair; and in the Art Court (i) a collection of the silver jewellery worn by the peasantry of the Simla Hills, (ii) some cotton fabrics from Bengal, and (iii) mats from Tanjore and Tinnivelly.

The collection of both specimens and information was actively carried on and a number of useful handbooks on individual products were compiled by Mr. Thurston, Officer in charge of the Economic and Art Section, assisted in the case of "Coal" by Dr. W. King, the Director of the Geological Survey, and in the case of "Mica" by Mr. T. H. Holland of the same Department.

Certain changes occurred during the year among the Trustees nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. C. E. Buckland, Secretary to Government, proceeded to England on three months' leave, Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Secretary, acting as a Trustee during his absence. On the 3rd May 1892 Mr. W. C. Macpherson was appointed to officiate as Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, *vice* Mr. M. Finucane, and took the latter's seat at the Trustees' Board. On the 31st May 1892 the Lieutenant-Governor re-appointed Mr. A. Simson to the seat vacated by Mr. J. D. Maxwell on his departure for Europe.

The Lieutenant-Governor heard with great regret of the death of Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, on the 10th May 1893, on his journey homewards for the benefit of his health.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,538*
Bihár	44,186
Orissa	9,853
Chota Nagpur	26,966
Total directly administered ...	151,543
Tributary States—	
Kuch Bihar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,977

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	5·99	28·96	5·85	40·80	102·0	79·6	107·7	69·4
Bankura	6·38	29·81	6·19	42·38	104·3	79·6	112·1	71·1
Suri	3·73	46·73	1·82	52·28				
Midnapore	5·17	25·37	8·03	38·57	103·3	79·8	111·4	72·2
Hooghly	8·96	24·54	8·00	41·50				
Howrah	4·56	32·90	3·09	40·55				
Saugor Island ...	1·72	38·03	14·70	54·45	92·9	82·6	94·2	75·0
Alipore	6·22	35·72	5·09	47·03	95·3	79·0	98·1	71·3
Kishnaghur	6·45	22·82	6·14	35·41	98·7	77·9	102·2	69·7
Jessore	9·98	29·56	14·34	53·88	96·2	77·2	101·2	68·0
Berhampore ...	7·74	43·79	1·63	53·16	98·5	77·6	104·7	70·3
Dinajpur	11·72	61·81	0·50	74·03	88·6	73·4	99·1	68·3
Malda	8·71	38·74	2·65	50·10	95·2	75·9	102·5	72·5
Boalia	9·74	28·93	1·44	40·11	91·9	76·5	97·3	69·2
Rangpur	26·11	74·79	3·54	104·44	86·9	72·2	95·2	66·2
Bogra	14·75	46·25	1·01	62·01	90·6	73·9	98·3	68·2
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory)	11·99	30·37	2·30	44·66	89·3	74·2	96·1	70 2
Darjeeling	24·74	107·63	1·94	134·31	63·0	53·3	67·6	48·6
Jalpaiguri	33·48	128·03	2·25	163·76	85·3	72·3	92·9	69·1
Kuch Bihar ...	51·99	121·22	1·53	174·74				
Dacca	15·39	26·89	12·47	54·75	91·5	76·4	94·1	70·2
Faridpur ...	13·92	36·64	11·47	62·03	91·8	76·0	94·5	67·4
Barisal	10·40	45·05	8·05	63·50	92·2	77·5	95·3	68·9
Mymensingh ...	29·49	47·29	2·24	79·02	85·8	73·7	91·7	68·3
Chittagong	24·72	50·39	18·43	93·54	89·1	76·3	95·2	68·6
Noakhali	14·61	83·50	17·73	115·84	89·4	76·5	91·5	67·8
Comilla	23·75	46·38	10·94	81·07	90·2	75·7	96·8	68·3
Rangamati Hills ...	24·38	49·70	10·05	84·13				
Agartola	25·22	43·88	7·00	76·10				
Patna	1·74	44·75	0·14	46·63	102·5	78·5	109·6	71·7
Gaya	1·36	40·44	0·41	42·21	107·6	82·5	114·1	76·8
Arrah	2·14	37·84	0·29	40·27	104·5	79·8	111·4	72·0
Muzaffarpur ...	1·55	35·39	Nil	36·94	98·4	77·0	105·7	64·3
Darbhanga	3·53	46·16	0·02	49·71	95·6	74·8	105·5	70·0
Chapra	2·33	41·27	0·09	43·69	102·6	78·9	110·2	71·6
Motihari	3·81	65·16	Nil	68·97	98·4	75·3	105·2	65·8
Monghyr	1·00	33·74	1·55	36·29				
Bhagalpur	1·89	30·62	0·49	33·00	99·3	77·0	108·3	74·0
Purnea	8·02	59·04	0·03	67·09	93·1	73·1	105·3	68·2
Nya Dumka ...	4·76	35·39	3·23	43·38	102·5	79·1	111·7	68·8
Cuttack	1·90	39·80	12·83	54·53	104·7	82·0	112·4	71·8
False Point ...	2·60	45·69	8·47	56·76	91·4	82·1	93·5	75·1
Puri	Nil	35·32	10·33	45·65	90·2	82·1	94·2	75·1
Balasore	3·00	34·91	10·82	48·73	99·0	80·7	107·5	69·9
Hazaribagh	2·90	41·70	2·68	47·28	103·7	78·5	109·1	72·3
Ranchi	3·05	43·00	6·48	52·53	102·5	77·9	107·5	70·9
Chaibassa	3·71	41·16	6·00	50·87	108·6	82·5	114·8	73·7
Purulia	3·02	37·80	4·35	45·17				

1892.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
90·0	79·0	94·6	76·9	77·3	?	80·5	?	2·4	8·1	2·0
89·9	78·5	96·1	76·1	77·4	51·8	81·1	47·8	2·1	6·6	1·6
90·8	78·4	98·3	76·1	79·1	52·5	83·3	48·2	1·3	4·2	1·5
88·2	80·8	92·2	77·5	74·1	56·6	77·7	51·7	3·9	8·6	3·0
87·6	78·1	92·6	75·7	75·8	52·4	78·7	49·2	3·0	7·5	1·7
89·5	78·8	92·8	76·2	76·7	49·8	80·2	45·3	2·8	7·3	2·2
88·7	78·8	91·2	76·4	75·7	52·5	79·2	48·4	3·6	8·3	2·2
89·0	79·1	92·7	76·3	76·1	53·7	78·6	48·1	3·5	8·2	2·2
87·8	78·8	97·1	76·7	76·2	50·0	80·1	45·0	3·5	8·0	1·3
89·8	78·1	93·8	75·3	73·2	?	78·9	?	2·3	5·6	0·8
88·2	78·4	91·8	75·6	?	51·1	?	46·5	2·3	4·4	1·3
88·0	78·5	94·3	74·7	75·6	50·4	79·6	45·6	1·3	3·2	0·5
88·3	78·1	91·3	75·2	?	51·3	?	46·2	3·1	6·5	1·3
86·9	78·4	91·1	75·2	76·2	51·5	79·9	46·8	4·0	7·7	1·6
65·7	57·6	71·6	54·6	43·2	35·4	45·7	33·6	4·8	9·2	4·3
87·9	76·9	94·4	74·6	75·0	52·7	79·4	49·1	1·3	4·7	3·3
88·0	78·9	92·1	76·2	77·4	55·6	82·1	51·8	4·8	8·0	2·4
86·9	78·3	90·5	73·9	73·7	53·0	78·5	49·0	2·9	6·3	1·7
87·3	78·1	94·3	75·4	76·4	53·1	80·3	50·1	4·2	9·2	2·3
86·6	78·1	92·7	75·6	75·5	52·8	80·2	49·4	3·9	7·6	2·4
85·4	76·8	88·7	74·7	77·0	55·5	79·2	53·1	4·0	9·7	5·0
84·8	77·3	89·0	74·8	76·8	52·7	81·3	50·4	1·5	4·4	1·0
87·0	77·0	93·3	74·3	77·7	52·9	81·9	50·1	2·8	5·4	1·9
87·5	79·3	95·2	77·2	73·8	49·9	77·8	45·4	1·3	7·7	1·0
91·6	79·1	97·5	76·3	75·7	50·1	79·9	45·5	1·9	6·0	1·8
90·5	79·6	97·4	76·0	75·4	48·0	80·3	42·4	1·1	3·5	0·5
89·9	79·1	94·2	76·2	72·4	48·1	76·7	44·3	1·3	6·2	0·8
88·6	79·4	93·0	76·0	74·8	51·0	79·3	47·1	1·4	6·3	0·5
90·2	79·2	95·8	76·1	74·7	49·1	78·8	44·7	0·9	5·7	0·7
89·8	78·1	95·2	73·8	75·0	44·9	79·2	41·0	1·7	5·9	0·5
89·6	78·5	93·2	76·5	76·5	48·9	80·3	44·5	2·3	7·4	1·3
88·9	77·0	94·2	74·2	74·5	46·8	79·2	43·3	2·3	6·2	0·9
88·2	77·4	91·6	74·3	75·6	49·1	78·6	44·0	0·9	3·4	1·0
89·2	78·4	95·4	72·8	80·6	56·3	83·3	51·9	3·1	7·4	2·5
87·2	78·6	92·0	72·1	77·3	54·7	80·4	49·5	3·6	7·4	3·2
88·1	79·9	93·7	75·6	79·6	60·2	83·7	56·6	2·5	6·8	2·0
88·6	77·9	93·4	74·8	78·7	52·1	82·4	47·4	1·4	4·4	0·9
84·6	73·5	92·7	69·8	72·5	48·8	74·2	44·7	1·7	8·6	2·4
83·3	72·3	89·0	68·4	72·5	48·9	75·5	44·2	1·8	7·0	1·6
89·8	77·2	98·3	74·2	77·8	49·7	82·7	45·0	1·3	7·3	1·7

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,697	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,566	13	12	26
		Birbhum	2	1,753	797,833	Suri	7,481	3,193	7	6	28
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743	5,437	9	7	29
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264	14,934	16	14	45
		Hooghly	3	1,223	1,076,710	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060	2,837	19	11	30
		Howrah	2	476	721,211	Howrah	116,606	1,335	2	5	19
		Total	17	13,956	7,688,818		242,631	31,296	66	55	...
	Presidency	24-Parganas	6	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...	5,765	19	19	29
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	...
		Nadia	4	2,794	1,644,108	Krishnagar	25,500	2,982	12	11	24
		Murshidabad	3	2,144	1,250,946	Berhampore	23,515	3,627	10	9	24·5
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302	4,851	17	11	32
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667	3,209	10	5	40
		Total	21	12,068	8,535,126		747,544	20,435	73	57	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	3	2,330	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia	21,407	5,219	6	10	34
		Dinajpur	2	4,118	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204	7,676	8	8	Criminal 60; Civil 30
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	681,352	Jalpaiguri	9,682	3,331	2	9	...
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145	1,319	...	5	70
		Rangpur	4	3,486	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	3,537	11	9	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	4	4	42
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,362,392	Pabna	16,486	3,892	5	8	32
		Total	15	17,351	8,019,187		94,724	29,197	36	53	...
	Dacca	Dacca	4	2,797	2,420,656	Dacca	82,321	6,813	23	13	48
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	25	15	44
		Faridpur	3	2,267	1,797,320	Faridpur	10,774	4,403	16	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,649	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482	4,708	22	11	90
		Total	16	15,045	9,844,127		120,132	23,883	86	48	...

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	579	2,59,818	30,52,980	3,03,146	3,84,036	44,107	1,84,424	1,84,425	1,13,814	48,423	43,15,355
...	268	1,09,413	9,98,912	1,64,576	1,70,080	19,541	57,212	57,212	7,020	17,899	14,92,452
15	349	2,36,091	4,59,402	68,171	2,15,851	25,248	44,762	44,763	16,183	14,366	8,88,746
15	999	6,22,942	23,31,723	2,35,100	5,46,106	64,374	1,30,440	1,30,441	51,548	59,793	35,49,525
12	778	3,88,780	13,25,016	2,74,985	4,31,990	34,209	1,06,634	1,06,634	1,24,468	41,111	29,74,742
9	647	1,02,048		1,09,169	1,01,292	23,793			2,75,324	20,117	
...	3,620	17,19,092	81,68,033	11,55,147	18,49,355	2,11,272	5,23,472	5,23,475	5,88,357	2,01,709	1,32,20,820
10½	1,201	3,51,583	15,71,852	4,18,610	6,72,469	85,583	1,18,148	1,18,148	2,74,705	73,941	33,33,456
...	2,873	...	19,036	24,99,498	22,96,940	80,369	...	...	39,30,084	17,21,695	1,05,17,622
24	688	1,00,337	8,98,494	1,16,547	3,44,082	28,007	64,455	64,456	63,179	44,372	16,23,592
13·25	718	1,13,592	10,67,243	1,56,561	2,56,004	18,567	65,869	65,870	64,005	55,024	17,49,143
16	511	2,29,852	8,61,009	90,870	4,31,435	80,787	94,755	94,754	18,963	40,432	17,13,005
12	389	1,73,471	6,34,196	75,773	3,13,012	41,199	71,837	71,836	15,596	31,735	12,55,184
...	6,380	9,68,835	50,51,830	33,57,859	43,13,942	3,34,512	4,15,064	4,15,064	43,66,532	19,67,199	2,02,22,002
22	414	1,98,284	8,90,479	1,14,479	1,86,623	10,365	76,822	76,822	35,348	44,775	14,35,713
Criminal 30	424	1,80,973	16,55,516	1,19,546	2,47,076	19,801	92,491	92,490	25,235	63,910	23,16,065
Civil 15											
...	308	1,35,110	5,03,371	1,44,534	1,18,628	7,639	56,321	56,322	13,437	22,608	9,22,860
20	314	2,25,700	1,30,591	1,61,427	31,086	1,295	17,115	17,115	61,162	50,536	4,70,327
10	461	2,16,612	10,05,068	1,76,436	3,90,383	32,391	1,33,409	1,33,408	23,143	47,170	19,41,908
22	244	94,456	4,91,870	66,799	1,31,081	16,747	46,733	46,733	14,974	29,784	8,44,72
8	350	1,55,999	3,95,535	1,04,328	2,89,805	21,834	49,113	49,114	30,265	35,917	9,75,911
...	2,515	12,07,134	50,72,430	8,87,549	13,95,182	1,10,072	4,72,004	4,72,004	2,03,564	2,94,700	89,07,505
12·5	648	4,65,053	5,04,673	2,71,965	7,14,428	46,969	78,224	78,514	44,447	36,107	19,25,327
16	644	2,96,509	8,62,308	3,36,292	7,87,493	55,266	1,69,147	1,69,148	46,054	94,901	25,20,609
31·6	395	2,07,865	5,65,279	83,115	4,40,653	44,893	61,536	62,111	15,426	36,730	13,09,743
29	542	2,82,244	15,81,954	1,20,731	6,37,655	80,420	1,04,126	2,05,148	33,566	58,129	28,21,729
...	2,229	12,51,671	35,14,214	8,12,103	25,30,229	2,27,548	4,13,033	5,14,921	2,39,493	2,75,867	85,77,408

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL—*concld.*	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,491	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680	6,318	18	9	30
		Noakhali	2	1,645	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479	2,625	12	10	30
		Chittagong	2	2,563	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069	1,234	15	13	62
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	2	5,419	107,286	Rangamati	2,336	1,029	...	3	80
		Total ...	9	12,118	4,190,081		46,564	11,206	45	35	...
		Total of Bengal ...	78	70,538	38,277,339		1,251,595	116,017	61	184	...
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,076	1,769,004	Patna	165,192	4,663	7	14	26
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gaya	80,383	10,095	8	10	48
		Shahabad	4	4,365	2,063,337	Arrah	46,905	4,883	9	11	56
		Saran	3	2,653	2,467,477	Chapra	57,352	4,296	8	9	53
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108	5,117	3	5	60
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,003	2,711,445	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	4,104	9	13	32
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga	73,561	3,890	3	9	50
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,921	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	12	8	40
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106	5,067	8	11	45
		Purnea	4	4,993	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555	5,994	8	9	45
		Malda	1	1,902	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818	3,248	3	5	50
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,469	1,754,196	Dumka	3,624	11,266	...	11	35
		Total of Bihar ...	41	44,186	24,393,504		643,873	66,490	78	115	...
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,633	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186	5,429	2	8	40
		Balasore	2	2,066	994,625	Balasore	20,775	6,311	1	6	40
		Angul†	...	1,681	170,058	.....	...	1,443	...	1	...
		Puri	2	2,473	944,998	Puri	28,794	5,900	1	8	70
		Total of Orissa ...	7	9,853	4,047,352		96,755	18,183	4	23	...
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	8,087	3	6	70
		Lohardaga	2	7,140	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306	3,578	2	7	80 to 85
		Palamau	...	4,905	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193	3,901	1	3	70
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128	8,274	1	7	60
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850	2,877	...	3	71
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,966	4,628,792		61,149	26,717	7	26	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	133	151,543	71,346,987		2,053,372	227,407	86	312	...

* Reduced
† Including

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	323	1,26,289	10,63,691	78,869	5,37,287	41,131	1,14,186	1,14,186	20,195	42,129	20,11,674
12	289	1,56,210	6,27,317	17,691	3,31,099	55,582	73,386	74,310	4,456	20,308	12,04,149
11·2	467	3,57,535	9,60,716	1,74,110	4,60,723	72,037	88,180	88,180	26,518	33,936	19,04,400
40	172										
...	1,251	640,034	26,51,724	2,70,670	13,29,109	1,68,750	2,75,752	2,76,676	51,169	96,373	51,20,223
...	15,995	47,86,766	2,44,58,231	64,83,328	77,75,251	10,52,154	20,99,325	22,02,140	54,49,115	28,35,848	5,60,47,958
11·5	1,222	3,65,409	14,88,228	6,50,796	3,65,024	40,820	1,86,055	1,86,055	1,45,655	61,689	31,24,322
24	718	1,48,090	14,42,506	5,37,231	2,52,359	27,714	2,47,664	2,47,664	56,089	55,386	28,66,613
35	606	2,04,613	16,52,762	3,19,938	3,37,972	26,019	1,81,208	1,81,208	40,307	38,601	27,78,015
41	532	2,21,980	12,85,217	3,22,741	3,09,368	33,082	1,78,302	1,78,302	41,222	72,767	24,21,001
...	326	1,05,280	5,13,516	2,16,496	1,37,339	26,606	82,325	82,326	16,570	38,380	11,13,558
15	467	2,06,024	9,80,087	2,42,338	4,03,370	40,285	2,12,060	2,12,060	46,550	57,500	21,94,250
20	430	1,76,699	7,95,412	2,01,588	1,95,590	29,744	2,05,671	2,05,672	35,515	54,026	17,23,218
25	495	1,62,833	8,86,990	3,38,988	2,88,967	24,855	1,37,342	1,37,341	57,926	59,670	19,32,079
25	461	2,49,873	6,02,302	2,85,500	2,67,456	28,292	1,50,418	1,50,418	58,998	68,965	16,12,349
20	552	1,21,137	10,60,330	2,69,997	2,76,236	22,121	89,761	89,760	16,546	58,823	18,83,574
26	262	95,052	4,30,051	1,58,353	1,09,934	10,603	30,118	30,119	11,110	24,575	8,04,863
14	358	2,21,324	2,87,497	1,65,109	1,14,382	12,007	...	...	14,665	22,763	6,16,423
...	6,429	22,78,314	1,14,24,898	37,09,075	30,57,997	3,22,148	17,00,924	17,00,925	5,41,153	6,13,145	2,30,70,265
25	549	1,85,902	8,55,311	2,61,915	2,04,789	12,537	58,496	58,496	43,927	25,277	15,20,748
12 to 15	422	1,48,818	4,11,511	1,97,099	68,243	6,237	37,570	37,570	11,069	14,769	7,84,068
...	164	...	60,178	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	60,283
20	386	1,53,181	5,74,781	1,01,963	90,898	8,741	34,481	34,482	21,314	14,169	8,80,829
...	1,521	4,87,901	19,01,781	5,60,977	3,63,930	27,620	1,30,547	1,30,548	76,310	54,215	32,45,928
30	514	2,33,408	1,25,056	1,88,849	83,414	7,606	49,693	49,692	9,141	26,259	5,39,710
39 to 43	350	2,49,209	44,971	3,00,087	1,12,270	7,490	43,720	43,720	13,745	18,703	5,84,706
49	192	1,21,554	62,942	1,35,178	25,685	2,494	13,210	13,209	2,237	9,696	2,74,651
30	322	1,28,649	82,418	1,49,923	1,56,228	15,328	39,841	39,842	10,618	19,870	5,14,068
44	165	25,487	67,757	65,248	17,890	701	4,701	4,701	3,124	7,038	1,71,160
...	1,543	7,58,307	3,83,144	8,39,285	3,95,487	33,619	1,56,165	1,56,164	38,865	81,566	20,84,295
...	25,488	83,11,288	3,81,68,054	1,15,92,665	1,52,85,231	14,35,541	40 86,961	41,89,777	61,05,443	35,84 774	8,44,48,446

to the status of a subdivision.
Khondmals.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9	10—14	0—9	10—14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,008	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	797,833	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,933	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	284,590	337,403	367,534	132,768	58,968	132,086	47,951	1,076,710	880
Howrah	146,135	222,232	223,990	99,660	42,998	100,018	32,313	721,211	1,515
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,688,818	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,495	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,392	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,336	564
Dinajpur	275,615	485,286	439,583	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	681,352	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,902	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	563
Pabna	245,726	383,592	406,744	216,339	77,980	218,487	59,250	1,362,392	741
Total ...	1,448,743	2,436,342	2,339,130	1,238,850	437,537	1,234,230	333,098	8,019,187	462
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	439,736	663,130	701,607	384,307	153,146	394,140	124,326	2,420,656	865
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,521	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	339,417	502,531	536,230	276,629	114,931	277,601	90,398	1,797,320	793
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,391	2,833,919	2,795,644	1,544,388	608,426	1,578,480	483,270	9,844,127	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,999	394,004	217,319	83,550	213,536	66,759	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,700	1,154,143	670,280	262,414	681,223	211,035	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,412,658	11,411,097	5,672,463	2,254,467	5,683,272	1,736,096	38,277,339	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.		
68	32	422	593,181	169,752	...	71	34,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.		
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.		
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.		
162	69	402	881,275	192,685	...	19	2,053	45	283,824	245,315	Ditto.		
826	810	436	565,973	152,803	5	47	194	114	120,914	243,976	Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,399,969	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435			
2,010	246	10,726	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.		
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.		
106	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.		
68	18	454	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.		
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.		
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.		
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196			
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.		
30	5	476	740,442	802,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.		
215	18	124	449,538	222,475	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.		
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,539	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.		
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.		
96	46	20	362,093	999,809	...	298	...	30	425,943	251,968	Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,711	5,025,330	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,925,398	1,187,331			
223	189	10,064	935,565	1,473,799	...	89	401	826	696,991	503,592	Bengali.		
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.		
99	55	3,385	697,669	1,096,030	...	12	...	70	651,057	242,034	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,181	6,429,017	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,414,155	1,572,578			
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.		
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.		
256	575	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,615	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.		
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	695,916			
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,655	19,582,349	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456			

of a subdivision.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,769,004	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,063,337	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,467,477	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,711,445	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,014	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	359,169	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,085	1,754,196	321
Total ...	1,506,506	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,490	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,202,325	6,945,705	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,504	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,625	481
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	63,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Lohardaga	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,135,370	20,735,623	21,681,807	10,457,742	4,310,368	10,590,843	3,463,318	71,346,987	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,662	570	601	1,564,803	201,086	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	60	1	1,914,110	148,459	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178	36	64	2,176,113	291,013	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.		
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.		
123	49	199	2,377,901	332,873		...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.		
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	879	2,941	13,996,533	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,381,268	3,266,694			
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	...	545,778	441,294	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	21	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.		
196	229	5,518	900,820	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Sonthali and Bengali.		
1,065	786	6,411	6,099,212	1,698,365	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481			
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,745	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175			
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.		
96	38	941	969,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	362,150	119,488	Do.		
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236			
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	308,921	258,043	Hindi.		
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...			
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021			
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,618	23,437,591	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardaga.

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of superintending officer.	District under survey.	Pargana.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 2 Party (Eastern Bengal).	Captain J. M. Fleming, s.c., Deputy Superintendent in charge.	Chittagong ...	Sadar subdivision—Town		16 kismats ...
			Cox's Bazar subdivision		70
					.....
		Tippera ...	Chakla Roshnabad estate.		Traverse 1,088
					Cadastral 753
					Khanapuri 419
		Gaya ...	Tikari Ward's estate ...		Traverse 374
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...		,, 56
		Bankura (Burdwan estate).	Bankura ...		,, 296
					4″ = 1 mile skeleton survey 1,932.
		Bogra (Jaipur estate).	Jaipur ...		Traverse 173
					Cadastral 22
		(Pataspur estates) Midnapore.	Pataspur ...		Traverse 92
					Cadastral 92
Nos. 4 and 5 Parties (Bihar).	Captain G. B. Hodgson.	.....	Muzaffarpur ...		1,246
					1,153
					1,052
			Champaran ...		936
					244
					234
			Saran ...		1,927
No. 8 Party (Orissa).	Lieut. R. T. Crichton, Offg. Deputy Superintendent. Mr. R. C. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent.		*Traverse Survey.*		
		Cuttack ...	.....		.....
		Balasore ...	.....		2,366
			Cadastral Survey.		
		Cuttack ...	.....		862
		Balasore ...	.....		2,056
			Cadastral Record-writing.		
		Puri ...	.....		.....
		Cuttack ...	.....		1,607
		Balasore ...	.....		2,041

* City survey (7 square
Cuttack ... ...
Balasore ... ...
Arrears in Puri ...
Orissa standard
Cuttack revision of

FISCAL.

Provinces for Season 1892-93, *or from* 1*st October* 1892 *to end of Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1892-93, or from 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.		
...	3·52 cadastral.			
...	158·72 4″ skeleton traverse.	79,039 0 0		
Cultivation.	88			
Jungle	464			
	Traverse 407			
(248,258 fields).	Cadastral 292·48	91,272 0 0		
	Khanapuri 205·5			
	Traversing 271·08	11,770 0 0		
	Traversing 37·70	963 0 0		
	Traversing 126.			
	4″ = 1 mile skeleton survey 783	40,113 0 0		
	Traverse 60			
	Cadastral 13·15	6,189 0 0		
Not yet ascertained.	Traverse 57		Not yet ascertained.	
	Cadastral 57	10,710 0 0		
	Khanapuri 43			
	Traverse 997			
	Cadastral 529	1,10,508 0 0		
	Khanapuri			
	Traverse 1,103			
	Cadastral 416	69,073 0 0		
	Khanapuri			
	Traverse 895	33,199 0 0		
	...			
	1,074			
	466			
	1,090	*3,01,261 0 0		
	...			
	...			
	...			

		Rs.
miles)	...	3,126
...	...	1,28,462
...	...	1,57,078
...	...	7,710
sheets	...	2,064
1878 survey		10,821
		3,01,261

E.—

5.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Divisions.	Demand.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,20,090	3,69,437	85,89,527	79,21,613
Presidency	50,96,967	1,02,759	51,99,726	49,78,677
Rajshahi	50,91,042	94,247	51,85,289	49,94,875
Dacca	34,73,314	1,96,929	36,70,243	33,64,616
Chittagong	26,22,649	97,687	27,20,336	25,76,179
Patna	81,97,237	5,19,597	87,16,834	77,41,442
Bhagalpur	33,70,023	94,168	34,64,191	31,87,009
Orissa	19,18,269	21,939	19,40,208	18,81,215
Chota Nagpur	3,82,741	8,015	3,90,756	3,76,109
Total ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735

6.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1891-92.		Revenue for 1892-93.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,49,27,272	3,49,57,425	3,49,84,603	3,48,50,405
Do. added to revenue-roll during present year ...	10,514	14,718	3,802	...
Do. taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	13,739	...	47,918	...
Collections from Government estates	32,38,128	33,68,260	33,97,627	33,17,649
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	1,562	...	2,727
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	1,69,176	...	2,21,394†
Total ...	3,81,62,175	3,85,11,141	3,83,72,332*	3,83,92,175

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, because the latter column shows Both the arrear and the current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1892-93.

COLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,46,420	81,68,033	31,804	2,98,167	91,523	3,89,690	35,020
73,153	50,51,830	7,614	1,15,960	24,322	1,40,282	2,01,824
77,555	50,72,430	7,500	95,761	9,598	1,05,359	92,003
1,49,598	35,14,214	8,219	1,07,321	40,489	1,47,810	1,74,925
75,545	26,51,724	4,482	44,417	19,713	64,130	1,56,337
4,16,286	81,57,728	15,140	4,54,807	89,159	5,43,966	3,98,745
80,161	32,64,170	1,653	1,82,675	12,693	1,95,368	91,076
20,566	19,01,781	9,175	28,060	1,192	29,252	1,27,563
7,035	3,83,144	969	6,599	44	6,643	17,643
11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,556	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	12,95,136

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	* The increase is due to settlement of estates.
...	3,48,50,405	(a) 10,06,967	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
1,93,393	31,24,256	(a) 6,15,533	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,658	...	...	† Revised figures.
1,93,393	3,79,74,661	16,25,158	1,355	1,38,912	

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 11,46,319) as well as the current collections, column 8, after striking off Rs. 86,556 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1892-93.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	To revise those provisions of the Act which experience has shown to be defective, and to introduce certain new provisions which seem well adapted to improve municipal administration in these provinces.	This Bill after being republished as amended by the Select Committee is now under the consideration of the Select Committee increased by the appointment of additional members on the 22nd July, 1893.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1891-92, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1893.			
An Act for the licensing of Warehouses and the maintenance of a Fire-brigade.	The late Sir Henry Harrison. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton subsequently took charge.	It provides for the licensing of buildings used for the storing or pressing of jute, cotton, resin, varnish, pitch, tar, hay, straw, rags, tallow, wood or other inflammable substances in bulk, and the imposition, rateably, of annual fees for licenses to be appropriated towards the cost of the fire-brigade. It provides for the maintenance by the Commissioner of Police of an efficient fire-brigade for the municipalities subject to the Act. It invests the officers of police and the fire-brigade with certain powers on the occasion of a fire, and requires the Chief officer of the fire-brigade to enquire into the origin of any fire and report to the Magistrate, and it prohibits the letting off and the sale of fireworks except under a license.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 3rd April, 1893. Governor-General's assent on the 17th June, 1893.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—*(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1892, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year* 1892, *with the*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.		Sq. miles.									
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,974	69,315,447	(a) 30	30	(b) 154	13	...	32	(h) 67	285
	Criminal...				45	(c) 132				(d) 46	(e) 2,448
	Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,623	2,031,513	...	3	10	1	1	...	3	26
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
GRAND TOTAL ...		151,597	71,346,960	30	78	296	14	1	32	116	2,759

(a) District Judgeships and sessions divisions.
(b) Munsifis.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				Rs.	Rs.			
574,211	58,475	23,974	2,478			Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
203,557	(*f*)12,613	14,903	(*g*) 4,937	1,16,75,646	85,86,281	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — High Court Judges ...	10	3
12,273	1,128	848	23			District Judges ...	27	2
						Additional Judges ...	2	...
						Subordinate Judges ...	6	51
15,812	1,736	1,103	123	80,875	1,73,199			
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Small Cause Court Judges	5	5
805,853	73,952	40,828	7,561	1,17,56,521	87,59,480	Munsifs	2	283

(*e*) Four hundred and one Stipendiary and 2,047 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, eight are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	2	2	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...	4,310	3,424	3,348
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...	375	333	327
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...	5,988	5,875	5,609
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...	2,543	2,448	2,326
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...	201	189	170
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...	273	268	259
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...	7,569	7,469	7,284
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...	41	36	33
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,240	1,122	919
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	133	112	76
Hurt	18,753	15,241	8,724
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,743	2,482	1,813
Criminal force and assault	48,218	37,038	17,751
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	759	404	344
Rape	179	117	100
Unnatural offence	75	62	55
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	39,776	31,399	18,246
Attempts at theft	10	10	1
Extortion	898	472	383
Robbery and dacoity	616	527	344
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	751	521	393
Criminal breach of trust	3,089	1,895	1,397
Receiving of stolen property	2,185	2,086	2,025
Cheating	1,792	938	702
Attempts at cheating	1	1	1
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	31	15	9
Mischief	9,803	6,803	4,337
Attempts at mischief	14	13	13
Criminal trespass	42,355	36,010	10,115
Attempts at criminal trespass	505	503	2
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	233	174	158
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	56	39	34
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	4,388	2,050	1,297
Defamation, do. XXI	762	411	289
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	3,355	2,567	1,387
Offences under special and local laws	127,234	124,145	111,589
Total ...	332,256	287,201	201,860
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,272	6,260	4,777
GRAND TOTAL ...	339,528	293,461	206,637

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1892.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
13,899	4,561	8,227	20	1,091	
382	112	267	...	3	
7,699	2,472	5,147	6	74	
2,942	1,356	1,434	17	135	
207	61	141	2	3	
285	79	197	...	9	
10,551	659	9,878	1	13	
94	52	39	...	3	
1,872	872	664	26	310	
92	37	46	3	6	
13,787	7,986	5,369	18	414	
3,077	1,994	973	8	102	
24,581	14,859	9,216	19	487	
631	373	215	3	40	
142	98	32	...	12	
64	36	26	...	2	
26,290	9,585	15,232	43	1,430	
1	...	1	...	...	
562	399	143	2	18	
1,531	873	542	22	94	
520	277	230	...	13	
1,661	914	626	8	53	
3,255	914	2,235	11	95	
903	608	264	2	29	
1	...	1	...	...	
13	7	4	...	2	
6,106	3,654	2,201	9	242	
17	...	16	...	1	
15,262	7,945	6,749	28	540	
2	...	1	...	1	
271	181	57	2	31	
46	25	21	...	...	
1,725	1,387	246	6	86	
380	310	59	1	10	
1,836	1,284	507	2	43	
137,979	20,735	116,339	58	847	
278,606	84,705	187,345	317	6,239	
7,184	2,929	4,013	19	223	
285,790	87,634	191,358	336	6,462	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485 ...	39	47
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,263	17,197
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	2,527	2,562
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	606	1,900
5. Possession, Chapter XII	591	...
6. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	91	91
7. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	913	915
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,383	1,773
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560	1,502	1,517
Total ...	12,915	26,002
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	167	238
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,082	26,240

N.B.—Besides the cases and persons shown above there were seven cases in which seven persons were concerned for the

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	239	...	135	91	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	17,690	4	7,265	5,780	4,384
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	203,714	256	58,962	75,248	61,154
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	53,969	22	16,100	9,653	27,417
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	253	...	9	227	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,383	5	851	643	685
Courts of Sessions	3,916	26	1,354	1,975	...
Superior Courts	131	1	27	89	...
Total ...	282,295	314	84,703	93,706	93,640
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,309	21	2,927	2,638	1,376
GRAND TOTAL ...	289,604	335	87,630	96,344	95,016

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1892.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
23	24	
5,226	11,567	
615	1,784	
385	1,479	
...	...	
60	31	
514	398	
238	1,535	
8	1,508	
7,069	18,326	
104	130	
7,173	18,456	

es toratio n of abducted females under section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XLVI, all of whom were discharged.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1892.

OF.					
Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	168	9·7	645	
5	252	14,799	3·6	20,932	
3,454	4,640	138,276	6·8*	424,712	* Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
13	764	46,740	4·4	62,759	
7	10	202	5·7	14	
125	74	1,591	6·8	6,405	
79	474	1,688	45·3	14,047	
...	13	93	32·1	310	
3,683	6,240	203,557	6·3	529,824	
124	223	4,694	...	14,715	
3,807	64,463	208,251	6·3	544,539	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—										
				IMPRISONMENT.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	4	1	...	89	...	...	...	70
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	512	15	...	9,045	9	55	7	8,241
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	26,494	1,006	...	99,638	1,705	13,330	1,409	87,000
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	956	57	...	36,324	10	15	...	35,014
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	175	...	...	10	59	8	...	3
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	368	27	...	765	50	222	123	610
Courts of Sessions	...	257	...	1,616	7	...	71	22	76	68	7
Superior Courts	35	24	1	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	281	1	30,154	1,113	...	145,943	1,855	13,706	1,607	130,945
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	1	...	1,722	84	...	2,419	178	65	10	2,079
GRAND TOTAL ...	35	282	1	31,876	1,197	...	148,362	2,033	13,771	1,617	133,024

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement 1,355 persons were warned and discharged; 159 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contract; 132 seamen to pay hackney carriage fare; 366 persons were required to find sureties, as also to give recognizance to keep the peace, and 2,786 persons were ordered under section 106,

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1892.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	893	870	15	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
751	48	5	...	...	44,691	39,957	1,266	183	331	20	...	...	7	1	1	...
11,493	850	279	15	1	6,77,253	5,92,940	42,572	4,962	17,620	6,156	67	...	722	759	224	104
1,281	25	4	...	...	83,192	79,331	3,190	483	493	36	...	...	9	1	...	1
6	...	1	...	...	186	86	...	4	32	135	1	...	21	26	12	3
124	20	8	3	...	13,940	10,418	362	121	191	173	25	...	21	21	8	8
39	15	8	2	...	8,042	6,151	150	9	155	453	1,009	59	2	10	10	6
1	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	3	8	16	2	...	...	...	...
13,714	958	305	20	1	8,28,247	7,29,803	47,555	5,765	18,826	6,982	1,118	61	782	818	255	122
319	18	3	...	...	18,118	16,079	597	608	975	171	55	1	80	70	28	1
14,033	976	308	20	1	8,46,365	7,45,882	47,932	6,373	19,801	7,153	1,173	62	862	888	283	123

were ordered to forfeit their wages; 48 vagrants were sent to the Government Work-house; 7 deserters were sent to the military authorities; and 131 persons were ordered C. P. C., to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1892.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
In lieu of other punishments. (*Sections* 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	66	...	320	3	164	8	118	7	44	...	29	4	763
„ 380, „ ...	27	...	165	1	125	4	96	1	15	...	17	5	456
„ 381, „ ...	3	...	24	...	32	2	17	1	3	...	3	1	86
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	2	1	26	1	28	1	25	2	16	...	15	...	117
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	1	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	12
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	6	...	14	...	19	1	2	...	2	1	45
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	1	...	12	2	8	...	16	4	1	...	3	...	47
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1	561	7	380	17	296	16	81	...	73	11	1,543
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	11	...	27	...	28	2	22	6	14	2	3	3	118
Grand Total ...	111	1	588	7	408	19	318	22	95	2	76	14	1,661

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1892—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI*, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (*Sections* 3 *and* 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	5	9	27	5	26	72
„ 380, „ ...	...	4	6	12	6	18	46
„ 381, „ ...	...	3	2	2	...	1	8
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	...	2	1	8	2	6	19
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	2	2	1	6	11
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	4	...	2	6
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	3	...	3	1	2	9
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211, „ and 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
Total ...	...	19	21	61	20	65	186
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	5	4	...	5	14
Grand Total ...	...	19	26	65	20	70	200

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1892—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, *Act VI*, 1864, *on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

OFFENCE.	STRIPES.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 2, Act XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 34 of Police Act V of 1861	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Act IX of 1890 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ II of 1889 (Fisheries) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ III of 1885 (Local Self-Government).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 126, 129 and 130 (Railway Act).	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Section 211, I. P. C. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 249, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 251, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 262, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 283, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 304, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 309, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, „ ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 324, „ ...	1	...	6	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 325, „ ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 336, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 370, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 376, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 379, „ ...	22	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	33
„ 380, „ ...	3	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ 381, „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 403, „ ...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 406, „ ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 408, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 414, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 426, „ ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 428, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429, „ ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 446, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
„ 447, „ ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
„ 454, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
„ 457, „ ...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	10
Total ...	35	...	59	...	14	1	11	1	...	...	5	...	126
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6	...	9	1	27	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	46
GRAND TOTAL ...	41	...	68	1	41	1	13	1	...	...	6	...	172

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,855	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	25,363	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	27,218	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	6·8	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	178	
Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	1,373	
Total ...	1,551	
Percentage of whipping ...	10·8	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	7,571	...	1,079	3,492	...	794	1,651	7	102	6	440	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	13,901	8	4,300	5,055	...	1,645	2,329	9	103	1	451	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,883	3	1,070	383	6	132	150	...	6	...	133	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	518	...	38	347	...	33	58	...	18	3	18	...	
Total ...	23,876	11	6,487	9,277	6	2,604	4,189	16	229	10	1,044	...	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	2,304	...	1,872	659	...	47	310	48	900	90	163	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,664	...	2,218	686	...	3	80	1	595	583	226	...	
„ Superior Courts	2,011	1	750	277	9	229	497	...	140	...	108	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	132	...	7	63	...	2	18	1	31	7	8	...	
Total ...	7,111	1	4,847	1,685	9	281	905	50	1,666	680	505	...	
Grand Total ...	30,987	12	11,334	10,962	16	2,885	5,094	66	18,95	690	1,549	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 226, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.											SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	162,248	24,262	16,453	3,754	16,299	2,025	4,766	6,698	7,957	2,031	246,493	205,480	1,032	187	125	115	393	24	253	207,609
Small Cause Courts ...	6,883	2,351	963	196	5,036	697	573	207	270	256	17,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	11,001	942	1,541	164	838	135	91	266	354	113	15,445	760	8	...	...	44	15	1	1	829
Chief Courts of districts ...	63	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	72	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,838	524	1,947	59	574	178	73	235	315	233	5,976	3,109	...	...	2	...	27	11	7	3,156
Total ...	182,033	28,079	20,905	4,174	22,747	3,035	5,503	7,406	8,902	2,634	285,418	209,416	1,040	187	127	159	435	36	261	211,661
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,934	8	91	33	6	172	15	34	5,293
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,014	35	77	11	15	24	9	51	6,236

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	115
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,062	43	168	45	21	196	24	85	11,644
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	4,852	2,851	887	818	9,672	2,821	4,118	160	675	80	26,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	251	1	69	5	48	12	5	7	75	16	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,103	2,852	956	823	9,720	2,833	4,123	167	750	96	27,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	187,136	30,931	21,861	4,997	32,467	5,868	9,626	7,573	9,652	2,730	312,841	220,478	1,083	355	172	180	631	60	346	223,305

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																			
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	19,966	1,093	7,424	4,345	399	792	28	422	18	456	420	...	1	1	5	5	...	377	35,752	489,854	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,432	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	899	141	43	170	35	127	4	80	5	6	167	...	1	4	1	16	...	37	1,737	18,011	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	18	...	...	16	5	11	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	444	2	513	652	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,335	9	110	267	37	1	...	...	13	11	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	1,805	10,937	
Total ...	22,218	1,243	7,577	4,798	477	931	35	502	41	473	596	...	3	14	6	21	444	428	39,807	536,886	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,293	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,236	

Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,644
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,934
Superior Courts ...	14	14	3	2	11	107	...	...	5	...	18	1	...	22	...	7	7	20	231	720
Total ...	14	14	3	2	11	107	...	...	5	...	18	1	...	22	...	7	7	20	231	27,654
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,232	1,257	7,580	4,800	488	1,038	35	502	46	473	614	1	3	36	6	28	451	448	40,038	564,540

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	93,837	247,525	82,963	59,581	5,426	83	...	...	439	2,87,49,227	
Small Cause Courts	2,337	7,031	4,159	3,787	118	...	...	...	...	13,20,216	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	687	4,556	3,862	4,481	34	3,632	420	321	18	2,37,41,522	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	8	19	156	109	256	22	35	47	23,19,598	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,003	4,894	1,169	723	50	30	8	1	59	5,14,516	
Total ...	100,864	264,014	92,172	68,728	5,737	4,001	450	357	563	5,66,45,079	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,844	2,439	563	390	43	13	...	...	1	2,47,660	
Collectors' Courts	1,162	3,029	1,033	859	82	37	2	...	32	4,58,936	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	68	32	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	3,890	
Total ...	3,074	5,500	1,600	1,259	126	50	2	...	33	7,10,486	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,020	11,838	3,648	4,140	723	565	...	...	...	27,94,771	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	15	242	119	113	231	44,13,073	
Total ...	6,020	11,838	3,648	4,140	738	807	119	113	231	72,07,844	
Grand Total ...	109,958	281,352	97,420	74,127	6,601	4,858	571	470	827	6,45,63,409	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	585,396	...	84,215	75,284	26,157	218,193	1,602	701	280	81,892	20,844	76,228	25,021	135	62	
Small Cause Courts	19,802	...	2,945	1,338	2,345	7,521	36	14	7	2,656	744	2,196	307	67	39	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	23,008	...	2,950	3,028	1,140	6,825	118	53	11	3,632	1,109	4,142	2,225	177	53	
Chief Courts of districts	1,035	...	96	90	41	126	2	4	...	279	156	241	118	124	93	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	12,433	2	2,332	1,129	1,516	1,937	243	267	76	2,534	940	1,457	160	...	...	
Total ...	641,674	2	92,538	80,869	31,199	234,602	2,001	1,039	374	90,993	23,793	84,264	27,831	135	58	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	13,696	...	2,039	809	922	4,982	69	15	...	2,587	840	1,433	151	75	45	
District Courts	12	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	83	42	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	415	...	39	1	5	72	247	1	...	10	2	38	9	...	...	
Total ...	14,123	...	2,081	812	927	5,054	316	16	...	2,599	845	1,473	160	75	43	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	28,983	...	2,166	8,658	4,008	6,890	14	80	23	4,199	1,120	1,825	301	61	20	
Superior Courts	1,453	...	142	37	88	166	5	2	...	143	36	834	733	310	217	
Total ...	30,436	...	2,308	8,695	4,096	7,056	19	82	23	4,342	1,156	2,659	1,034	69	24	
GRAND TOTAL ...	686,233	2	96,927	90,376	36,222	246,712	2,336	1,137	397	97,934	25,794	88,396	29,025	130	56	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	48,178	...	7,766	2,025	1,567	8,386	1,053	17	6	12,141	8,028	7,189	1,082	52	
Small Cause Courts	1,200	...	78	38	9	87	12	...	...	449	377	150	41	45	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	6,330	...	950	176	100	1,522	72	2	1	1,544	1,129	834	184	55	
Chief Courts of districts	10,385	...	811	156	84	6,422	418	3	7	757	504	1,229	247	51	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	682	...	299	9	5	67	17	...	...	164	71	50	13	...	
Total ...	66,775	...	9,904	2,404	1,765	16,484	1,572	22	14	15,049	10,109	9,452	1,567	52	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,034	...	143	20	1	90	23	...	...	383	110	264	20	31	
District Courts	376	...	5	5	...	197	2	...	...	147	2	18	1	99	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,091	...	568	...	...	124	36	...	...	79	130	64	15	...	
Total ...	2,411	...	716	25	1	411	61	...	...	609	242	346	36	54	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,911	...	269	135	250	169	9	5	1	589	357	127	6	19	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,911	...	269	135	250	169	9	5	1	589	357	127	6	19	
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,097	...	10,889	2,564	2,016	17,064	1,642	27	15	16,247	10,708	9,925	1,609	51	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	18,828	...	...	1,254	255	67	164	37	7,897	1,248	2,811	541	4,554	3,434	254	741	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	17,191	...	41	934	122	30	159	13	4,190	928	1,126	298	9,350	5,962	204	637	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	999	...	16	50	80	2	1	3	427	34	103	156	127	31	...	...	
Total ...	37,018	...	57	2,238	457	99	324	53	12,514	2,210	4,040	995	14,031	9,427	237	1,378	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1,154	...	30	17	7	...	2	9	524	99	69	91	306	102	114	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,154	...	30	17	7	...	2	9	524	99	69	91	306	102	114	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	836	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	221	21	47	13	482	404	419	46	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	3,839	...	286	66	...	...	...	...	909	35	93	116	2,334	1,783	286	102	
Total ...	4,675	...	286	118	...	...	...	...	1,130	56	140	129	2,816	2,187	311	148	
Grand Total ...	42,947	...	373	2,373	464	99	326	62	14,168	2,365	4,249	1,215	17,153	11,716	238	1,526	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	217	...	...	14	4	...	18	4	94	7	38	12	26	5	111	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,359	...	37	221	102	5	54	13	1,064	65	377	79	342	88	76	10	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	105	...	5	6	21	2	1	...	30	5	11	6	18	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,681	...	42	241	127	7	73	17	1,188	77	426	97	386	93	79	10	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	2	9	2	2	...	70	1	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	45	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	8	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	
Total ...	70	...	...	4	26	...	...	1	15	4	13	2	5	...	70	1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	293	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	69	5	14	6	168	123	254	4	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	352	...	14	15	...	...	...	...	75	1	31	9	207	163	246	56	
Total ...	645	...	14	46	...	...	...	...	144	6	45	15	375	286	250	60	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,396	...	56	291	153	7	73	18	1,347	87	484	114	766	379	97	71	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.*	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	396,171	7,927	103,957	75,596	132,010	76,681	20,505	88,63,804	11,35,234
Small Cause Courts	14,175	444	1,792	2,527	7,945	1,467	77	1,32,138	17,028
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	25,815	1,889	4,140	4,447	10,667	4,672	1,727	66,51,357	5,68,592
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,507	144	354	228	411	370	226	7,96,478	44,061
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,870	8	1,831	996	3,465	1,570	279	1,26,294	10,183
Total ...	445,538	10,412	112,074	83,794	154,498	84,760	228,814	1,65,75,071	17,75,098
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,817	67	2,745	1,003	3,213	1,789	216	1,06,596	6,575
District Courts	1,339	362	441	153	232	151	6	42,741	664
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	114	...	86	1	2	25	...	2,433	...
Total ...	10,270	429	3,272	1,157	3,447	1,965	222	1,51,770	7,239
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	27,990	1,243	5,545	15,846	4,439	917	263	2,71,164	4,85,516
Superior Courts	952	91	209	...	21	631	616	9	...
Total ...	28,942	1,334	5,754	15,846	4,460	1,548	879	2,71,173	4,85,516
GRAND TOTAL ...	484,750	12,175	121,100	100,797	162,405	88,273	23,915	1,69,98,014	22,67,853

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1892.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	1,456	14,858	6,275	48,421	1,130	29,561	198	6,744	384	42	11,338
66	200	447	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
58	86	815	354	1,593	33	1,131	21	404	1	4	569
1	5	17	4	173	10	134	...	11	1	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	586	1,639	37	15	79	1	456	1	...	374
557	1,747	16,723	8,685	50,224	1,188	30,905	220	7,615	387	46	12,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	10	492	734	320	2	608	11	131	7	...	6
1	1	88	170	217	...	89	9	22	...	...	1
...	1	38	45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
10	12	618	949	537	2	697	20	155	7	...	8
120	223	750	1,800	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
3	...	7	6	109	...	47	...	7	...	...	...
123	223	757	1,806	109	...	47	45	7	...	...	...
690	9,982	18,098	11,440	50,870	1,190	31,649	285	7,777	394	46	12,389

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	102	36	5	19	19	1	...	22	22	2	979	...	5	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	340	81	32	72	95	...	...	60	107	24	48,601	7,641	10,390	8,021
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	442	117	37	91	114	1	...	82	129	26	49,580	7,641	10,395	8,021

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.

† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

13.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1892.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officers specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	89	45	6	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	In the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas trials by Jury were held for the same classes of offences as in previous years until the 31st October 1892, from which date by a Government order trials by Jury were restricted to offences including abetments and attempts, under Chapters XI, XVI (sections 363 to 369, 372, 373, and 376) XVII, XX of the Indian Penal Code. Other cases were tried by the aid of assessors.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ...	Jurors(*a*) ...	5	294	...	264	18	12	24	26	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	947	131	151	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	448	1,369	389	18	12	24	26	1,037	176	157	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1892.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province (1).	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 16.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility Chapter VIII	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against justice, Chapter XI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Hurt	...	9	3	...	...	12	...	12	...	3	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	4	3	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Criminal force and assault	...	45	2	2	...	49	...	49	...	27	22	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Receiving of stolen property	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Cheating	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Mischief	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal trespass	...	24	1	...	...	25	...	25	...	12	12	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	65	37	2	...	104	...	104	...	98	6	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	164	69	4	...	228	...	228	...	153	70	2	...	...	225	...	1	1	...	2

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the province of Bengal in the year 1892.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	SUBSIDIARY TABLE.									REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.				Of the total number of persons shown in						Of cases shown in column 30.			
													Column 16.		Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36				37
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	224	...	...	2	...	2	147	7	2	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...												
...	...	...	3	9	12	...	8	8	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	6	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	27	22	49	...	43	43	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	5	4	9	...	8	8	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	12	12	24	1	18	17	1	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	98	6	104	...	54	54	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	154	71	225	3	158	156	3	...	...	...												

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.								
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Bengal.																			
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Burdwan	13	292	3,253	10,204	4,217	616	1,556	4,656	24,794	23,193 4	...	6,220	66	52	...	55	1	6,394	4,907 4
2	Birbhum	5	406	1,275	5,585	1,485	220	635	2,080	11,686	10,568 0	...	3,125	132	9	...	56	...	3,321	2,623 4
3	Bankura	9	130	1,330	5,240	3,576	99	3,623	1,404	15,402	13,533 12	...	5,565	71	105	...	116	1	5,858	4,520 0
4	Midnapore	17	492	4,117	16,392	4,726	564	1,532	7,495	37,318	32,335 0	...	18,395	289	85	...	69	1	18,839	14,351 4
5	Hooghly	10	234	2,373	6,610	2,332	421	811	7,325	20,106	18,059 4	...	2,627	132	135	7	55	...	3,006	2,410 12
	Howrah	5	96	1,639	3,198	1,605	313	1,778	5,446	14,274	13,175 4	...	2,257	87	123	6	14	...	2,487	1,946 0
6	24-Parganas	18	300	5,913	12,412	5,594	840	7,098	12,833	44,990	42,309 0	...	13,326	284	1,123	8	58	1	14,800	11,347 0
	Calcutta	1	66	1,320	31	1,064	822	27	601	3,931	41,496 0	...	11	...	35	3	...	1	50	87 0
7	Nadia	11	110	1,107	2,563	1,834	223	1,750	4,476	12,063	11,239 4	...	2,773	59	99	...	15	...	2,946	2,274 0
8	Murshidabad	6	145	995	3,692	1,336	211	400	2,048	8,827	9,432 4	...	1,515	29	67	...	9	...	1,620	1,297 12
9	Jessore	19	112	1,193	4,765	2,209	224	5,879	31,136	45,520	34,330 8	...	6,156	153	174	...	78	1	6,502	4,974 4
10	Khulna	12	77	1,211	2,717	2,429	251	5,527	12,826	25,038	20,410 4	...	3,889	86	383	1	75	...	4,434	3,485 0
11	Rajshahi	4	101	257	643	437	250	309	1,843	3,840	4,224 8	...	768	13	48	...	8	1	838	645 12
12	Dinajpur	5	126	1,550	6,517	1,225	104	141	1,430	11,093	10,075 12	...	3,345	49	55	...	82	...	3,331	2,621 8
13	Jalpaiguri	3	26	1,125	973	746	80	11	468	3,429	3,557 0	...	440	7	146	...	1	...	594	446 0
14	Darjeeling	3	5	119	14	110	12	...	41	301	585 8	...	15	...	2	...	...	1	18	15 12
15	Rangpur	7	260	2,076	7,386	2,072	183	64	8,088	21,029	18,355 4	...	2,542	76	1,870	...	60	...	4,548	3,436 0
16	Bogra	3	306	1,138	1,864	2,442	88	166	2,806	8,810	8,082 8	...	3,920	72	46	...	1	...	4,039	3,051 0
17	Pabna	5	263	1,396	3,150	1,801	134	324	4,008	11,076	10,066 0	...	1,964	10	58	...	137	...	2,169	1,794 0
18	Dacca	11	465	3,223	5,433	3,751	468	1,066	7,773	22,199	22,131 0	...	4,638	294	338	...	181	...	5,451	4,453 0
19	Mymensingh	14	526	3,338	6,809	4,721	428	460	15,798	32,080	28,553 12	...	7,296	186	490	3	58	...	8,033	6,245 12
20	Faridpur	11	174	1,701	5,210	2,143	111	11,135	12,154	32,628	25,500 4	...	3,217	82	113	...	124	...	3,536	2,825 0
21	Backergunge	16	233	3,663	7,051	5,955	322	8,634	18,022	43,885	36,803 8	...	9,792	293	996	11	91	1	11,184	8,637 0
22	Tippera	13	288	4,227	10,533	4,133	284	1,819	8,027	29,311	24,006 8	...	5,196	155	312	...	151	...	5,814	4,425 8
23	Noakhali	12	169	2,646	8,642	3,942	302	6,073	13,743	35,517	28,312 0	...	7,897	279	995	...	486	...	9,657	7,612 12
24	Chittagong	18	136	3,899	11,063	4,259	609	25,970	4,098	50,032	40,288 4	...	12,759	668	2,010	4	813	2	16,261	12,769 8
	Patna.																			
25	Patna	6	48	2,674	1,440	3,307	413	234	3,245	11,361	16,758 4	...	1,595	60	118	...	14	1	1,788	1,355 4
26	Gaya	5	44	1,706	757	1,706	236	189	1,945	6,583	12,167 4	...	566	2	30	...	41	10	649	727 4
27	Shahabad	5	92	2,084	1,197	6,082	235	167	1,872	11,729	16,876 4	...	1,794	61	12	...	...	...	1,867	1,397 4
28	Saran	7	231	1,645	1,855	4,697	322	102	994	9,846	13,163 8	...	10,856	363	2	...	36	...	11,257	8,501 0
29	Champaran	5	106	1,545	5,239	2,363	73	96	903	10,875	13,183 12	...	8,090	50	...	...	4	...	8,144	6,111 12
30	Muzaffarpur	7	94	2,273	5,311	4,141	420	135	3,062	15,436	18,869 12	...	9,084	365	34	...	6	...	9,419	7,084 4
31	Darbhanga	8	53	1,561	3,067	2,753	231	59	5,196	12,920	14,229 4	...	4,758	47	7	...	329	...	5,141	4,104 8
32	Monghyr	8	60	1,802	1,614	2,644	216	44	5,112	11,292	13,308 4	...	1,406	100	56	...	1	...	1,563	1,226 8
33	Bhagalpur	7	44	1,245	4,207	2,595	831	37	5,282	14,244	15,527 4	...	4,574	425	33	16	159	...	5,207	4,048 12
34	Purnea	4	38	1,256	3,679	945	109	90	7,351	13,468	13,022 12	...	5,310	14	66	...	57	1	1,448	1,179 4
35	Malda	4	43	619	2,984	1,158	74	31	2,197	7,106	6,338 4	...	2,324	16	62	1	31	4	1,435	1,118 0
36	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	98	386	...	715	85	892	3,203	5,289	5,486 0	1,389	2,638	133	31	1	1	...	3,693	2,801 0
	Orissa.																			
37	Cuttack	4	181	1,188	4,690	692	79	48	513	7,391	6,829 0	...	810	28	28	1	113	...	980	772 8
38	Balasore	3	126	496	1,716	289	65	112	1,029	3,833	3,247 12	...	624	69	48	4	36	14	795	646 12
39	Angul	1	...	1	12	...	4	...	1	18	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Puri	3	32	1,215	3,129	643	93	17	398	5,527	5,078 0	...	907	73	92	...	3	...	1,075	807 0
	Chota Nagpur.																			
41	Hazaribagh	3	15	247	462	865	50	261	1,206	3,106	3,407 0	...	1,402	15	193	...	7	1	1,618	1,204 0
42	Lohardaga	2	26	135	194	410	77	300	2,802	3,944	4,216 0	...	568	16	64	...	61	...	709	594 0
43	Palamau	1	5	230	65	182	47	49	366	944	1,303 12	...	76	6	4	1	...	2	89	74 12
44	Manbhum	5	75	620	1,947	1,281	76	1,402	2,559	7,960	7,391 0	...	4,697	4	44	...	...	...	4,745	3,557 12
45	Singhbhum	1	9	40	124	82	9	26	61	351	386 8	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	32 4
	Office of the Registrar of Companies under Act VI of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	346	6,958	79,817	1,94,436	1,08,214	11,924	90,989	2,39,921	7,32,259	7,22,839 12	1,489	1,85,947	5,412	10,733	67	3,697	44	2,07,395	1,60,595 12
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92.	333	6,627	71,359	1,68,112	93,402	11,047	89,024	2,19,455	6,59,026	6,60,322 0	1,146	1,54,843	4,568	9,064	37	3,375	68	1,73,701	1,35,169 8

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1892-93.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (clause d, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	7
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	59,294 8 5
38,53,059	5	103	2,071	599	2,778	2,895 8	2	163	...	1	11	151	192	1,010	31,648 0	12,459 1 6	22,228 9 9
16,71,335	...	85	483	113	681	704 4	2	82	1	17	38	90	74	474	14,167 8	5,373 14 0	9,134 15 11
20,10,929	5	110	677	233	925	929 0	1	69	...	...	1	29	43	515	19,258 12	5,989 4 6	14,661 9 7
47,28,614	10	269	4,058	673	5,010	4,547 8	...	80	...	...	7	132	110	1,296	51,553 12	12,819 13 0	32,414 6 1
26,39,742	10	102	3,017	624	3,753	3,788 8	...	83	...	3	10	80	168	942	24,590 8	9,618 11 0	16,303 13 8
20,23,614	8	119	1,223	346	1,696	1,668 8	1	81	...	4	23	57	95	678	17,213 12	6,678 12 0	11,157 7 7
81,05,195	8	324	10,956	1,786	13,074	11,441 8	1	155	1	8	16	172	446	2,439	65,711 8	19,871 0 0	38,969 7 8
3,49,61,370	3	34	130	488	655	1,786 0	18	69	...	10	33	52	657	2,412	43,645 0	28,189 14 0	19,533 6 0
13,92,744	18	278	5,634	1,181	7,111	6,583 12	1	121	...	3	11	62	347	616	20,581 0	7,425 10 0	17,337 4 5
21,03,342	6	97	394	270	767	914 8	1	101	...	9	22	65	214	465	11,748 8	6,848 3 0	8,945 8 3
19,85,220	4	245	28,933	1,656	30,837	24,744 0	...	61	...	2	1	208	134	1,329	64,293 12	16,494 5 0	41,908 14 0
18,33,984	3	141	9,652	754	10,550	8,753 12	...	40	...	4	5	65	83	1,099	32,809 0	8,389 10 0	24,095 4 10
9,46,530	14	33	667	439	1,153	1,429 0	1	76	1	2	...	10	91	303	6,697 4	3,758 2 0	5,337 4 0
16,05,186	5	46	1,490	424	1,965	1,937 4	1	29	1	11	16	58	99	283	14,754 8	5,046 3 0	10,459 13 8
7,50,811	5	17	168	152	342	455 0	...	4	...	8	36	66	84	128	4,474 0	3,464 14 0	3,296 0 6
2,80,233	1	9	30	82	122	184 8	...	1	...	2	...	2	71	47	789 12	505 9 0	1,031 10 2
23,69,962	13	72	1,031	821	1,937	2,058 12	1	48	2	11	34	321	154	543	24,050 0	8,341 2 6	15,302 3 8
14,21,831	9	38	2,154	274	2,475	2,191 12	...	44	...	12	22	85	40	391	13,501 4	3,245 12 0	5,296 1 9
14,92,106	15	63	3,090	483	3,651	3,455 12	...	67	1	1	17	77	97	640	15,587 12	6,246 9 3	10,481 9 8
43,24,481	118	235	224	3,847	4,124	5,612 12	1	130	1	27	66	278	372	1,651	32,729 12	14,248 4 0	21,531 4 0
38,71,125	58	180	476	3,333	4,049	4,702 0	...	85	8	19	53	394	357	1,297	39,873 8	15,392 8 0	27,000 10 6
18,19,396	15	147	2,836	1,980	4,987	4,810 8	...	62	...	1	9	79	166	1,455	33,383 12	11,508 14 0	23,018 9 9
39,73,303	7	258	10,361	3,290	13,946	12,158 8	1	69	...	1	3	120	214	2,176	57,875 9	22,544 11 0	33,777 5 4
30,49,252	20	293	915	2,795	4,053	4,273 12	...	35	...	20	52	223	182	1,248	32,845 12	8,284 12 0	24,280 14 10
26,48,507	9	196	4,001	6,111	10,317	10,008 4	...	30	...	7	33	155	120	1,539	46,053 0	9,528 8 0	28,096 13 7
35,75,230	8	103	3,753	5,478	9,402	9,303 12	1	43	...	13	60	330	303	1,530	62,533 8	9,503 4 6	38,672 9 8
71,45,434	2	89	347	385	823	1,360 8	2	26	...	...	1	46	200	1,121	21,578 0	19,241 15 0	10,464 14 5
45,75,140	2	84	303	267	746	1,253 4	...	20	1	...	6	13	105	661	14,231 12	13,482 0 0	7,819 15 7
58,91,702	...	74	175	312	561	744 4	...	24	...	...	1	33	104	742	19,213 12	6,905 5 0	9,495 14 5
43,45,193	...	105	595	552	1,252	1,736 4	...	18	...	3	4	72	122	820	23,472 12	9,608 11 0	12,493 11 11
46,14,634	1	52	487	1,168	1,708	2,714 12	...	2	...	6	1	75	77	340	22,018 4	4,588 3 0	10,834 3 9
55,75,993	2	161	921	1,453	2,537	3,679 4	1	21	1	6	14	195	160	1,224	29,721 4	10,563 6 0	14,466 5 1
39,64,696	1	172	1,307	445	1,925	2,472 8	1	7	...	...	4	84	94	822	20,904 4	8,839 8 0	12,967 10 2
41,22,013	2	200	404	350	956	1,193 0	...	7	...	...	2	58	89	674	15,755 12	9,099 14 6	11,498 12 4
37,52,982	...	461	1,156	573	2,180	2,243 0	...	3	...	9	9	62	128	603	21,830 0	6,461 15 0	13,117 13 10
26,09,712	2	71	621	236	930	1,334 8	...	2	...	1	4	78	64	572	15,544 8	6,576 14 3	9,285 1 8
8,67,998	2	27	342	179	550	580 12	...	40	...	23	29	51	23	182	8,197 0	2,405 7 0	5,948 1 8
11,03,078	...	49	1,141	702	1,892	1,945 0	...	28	...	3	6	17	119	132	10,044 0	1,963 1 0	7,095 1 0
11,38,009	1	25	529	189	744	851 4	1	38	...	1	...	16	112	348	8,604 12	3,931 13 0	6,895 1 3
4,87,400	3	23	376	138	540	614 4	...	16	...	...	...	33	71	247	4,572 12	1,663 15 0	4,982 14 0
2,242	...	...	1	17	18	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50 8	54 7 3	30 6 0
7,61,489	...	26	295	236	557	793 8	...	58	...	1	...	13	122	192	6,910 8	1,829 14 8	5,314 13 10
8,79,087	1	28	184	272	485	473 8	...	...	...	...	3	39	37	164	5,084 8	2,521 2 0	4,799 10 9
6,72,679	1	49	300	93	443	555 12	...	4	...	2	...	26	49	340	5,381 12	2,107 12 0	4,628 9 7
4,47,409	1	...	40	78	119	185 4	...	1	...	1	...	7	12	76	1,627 12	866 0 3	1,876 7 6
12,98,052	4	29	415	302	810	1,085 8	...	12	...	6	2	22	58	335	12,062 4	3,266 2 0	8,531 9 10
1,17,251	1	1	20	32	54	83 4	...	4	...	1	...	2	29	30	518 0	182 8 0	632 3 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,533 12 0	683 8 5
15,44,30,020	403	5,403	1,08,403	46,231	1,60,490	1,57,250 4	38	2,159	18	259	665	4,408	6,384	36,107	10,49,393 12	3,86,147 10 2	7,26,771 1 11
14,91,27,538	402	4,798	99,686	48,706	1,53,592	1,51,859 8	38	2,112	32	283	739	4,239	6,257	34,236	9,55,917 0	3,77,818 12 10	6,84,203 7 1

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Parganas.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,612	40	1,652	2,924	155	3,079	4,536	195	4,731
		Under-trial ...	40	2	42	742	28	770	782	30	812
		State ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Diamond Harbour ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	237	3	240	240	3	243
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	248	8	256	259	8	267
Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	122	...	122	122	...	122
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	121	...	121	121	...	121
Barasat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	139	4	143	141	4	145
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	130	2	132	130	2	132
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	37	1	38	38	1	39
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	61	1	62	62	1	63
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	109	6	115	110	6	116
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	154	5	159	154	5	159
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,223	...	1,223	1,968	42	2,010	3,191	42	3,233
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	453	15	468	473	15	488
		Civil ...	7	...	7	153	...	153	160	...	160
	European ...	Convicts ...	32	...	32	529	2	531	561	2	563
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	51	5	56	52	5	57
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	867	14	881	1,202	70	1,272	2,069	84	2,153
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	459	34	493	471	35	506
		Civil ...	6	...	6	23	...	23	29	...	29
Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	136	8	144	143	9	152
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	139	8	147	147	8	155
Garhbeta ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	1	13	85	5	90	97	6	103
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	66	8	74	67	8	75
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	452	76	528	461	76	537
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	250	15	265	254	15	269
Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,162	47	1,209	2,048	92	2,140	3,210	139	3,349
		Under-trial ...	13	1	14	386	13	399	399	14	413
		Civil ...	6	...	6	24	...	24	30	...	30
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	202	6	208	226	6	232
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	215	3	218	219	3	222
Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	123	2	125	129	2	131
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	124	2	126	124	2	126
Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	233	2	235	236	2	238
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	247	10	257	253	10	263
Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,106	...	1,106	973	...	973	2,079	...	2,079
Rajshahi ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	729	9	738	861	35	896	1,590	44	1,634
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	220	14	234	228	14	242
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17
Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	135	9	144	136	9	145
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	149	10	159	153	10	163
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	78	5	83	78	5	83
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	61	3	64	61	3	64
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,081	13	1,094	1,943	19	1,962	3,024	32	3,056
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	275	13	288	293	14	307
		Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	...	29
Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	208	1	209	212	1	213
		Under-trial ...	2	2	4	159	4	163	161	6	167

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,891	145	3,036	1,645	50	1,695	1,698·64	36·11	1,734·75	1,734·12	37·31	1,771·43
758	30	788	24	...	24	34·42	1·20	35·62			
3	...	3	1	...	1	1·06	...	1·06			
231	3	234	9	...	9	3·29	0·01	3·30	11·71	0·08	11·79
255	8	263	4	...	4	8·42	0·07	8·49			
114	...	114	8	...	8	2·13	...	2·13	5·20	...	5·20
118	...	118	3	...	3	3·07	...	3·07			
136	4	140	5	...	5	1·57	0·04	1·61	4·65	0·06	4·71
124	2	126	6	...	6	3·01	0·02	3·03			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
37	1	38	1	...	1	0·45	...	0·45	1·78	0·01	1·79
60	1	61	2	...	2	1·33	0·01	1·34			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
110	6	116	...	...	...	1·77	0·05	1·82	5·11	0·16	5·27
154	5	159	...	...	...	3·31	0·11	3·42			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
1,980	42	2,022	1,211	...	1,211	1,214·26	0·29	1,214·55	1,236·64	0·75	1,237·39
462	15	477	11	...	11	14·93	0·46	15·39			
154	...	154	6	...	6	7·45	...	7·45			
509	2	511	52	...	52	48·41	...	48·41	49 98	...	49·98
51	5	56	1	...	1	1·22	...	1·22			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·35			
1,123	64	1,187	946	20	966	927·99	16·15	944·14	947·15	17·04	964·19
454	35	489	17	...	17	17·44	0·89	18·33			
23	...	23	6	...	6	1·72	...	1·72			
142	9	151	1	...	1	3·17	0·16	3·33	7·68	0·26	7·94
144	8	152	3	...	3	4·51	0·10	4·61			
88	6	94	9	...	9	2·14	0·14	2·28	4·55	0·31	4·86
67	8	75	...	...	...	2·41	0·17	2·58			
432	57	489	29	19	48	13·20	2·39	15·59	23·45	2·75	26·20
252	15	267	2	...	2	10·25	0·36	10·61			
1,940	92	2,032	1,270	47	1,317	1,218·38	49·80	1,268·18	1,235·04	50·28	1,285·32
397	13	410	2	1	3	14·78	0·48	15·26			
27	...	27	3	...	3	1·88	...	1·88			
212	6	218	14	...	14	4·25	0·04	4·29	11·85	0·09	11·94
218	3	221	1	...	1	7·60	0·05	7·65			
126	2	128	3	...	3	2·99	0·05	3·04	6·16	0·06	6·22
124	2	126	...	...	...	3·17	0·01	3·18			
227	2	229	9	...	9	4·85	0·05	4·90	13·25	0·35	13·60
243	10	253	10	...	10	8·40	0·30	8·70			
944	...	944	1,135	...	1,135	1,116·34	...	1,116·34	1,116·34	...	1,116·34
843	34	877	747	10	757	690·96	9·25	700·21	700·07	9·54	709·61
224	14	238	4	...	4	7·71	0·29	8·00			
16	...	16	1	...	1	1·40	...	1·40			
135	9	144	1	...	1	·23	0·21	2·44	5·21	0·31	5·52
148	9	157	5	1	6	2·98	0·10	3·08			
76	5	81	2	...	2	1·67	0·03	1·70	3·08	0·06	3·14
60	3	63	1	...	1	1·41	0·03	1·44			
1,946	20	1,966	1,078	12	1,090	1,105·54	10·70	1,116·24	1,122·89	11·29	1,134·18
267	13	280	26	1	27	15·68	0·59	16·27			
27	...	27	2	...	2	1·67	...	1·67			
204	1	205	8	...	8	3·38	...	3·38	8·13	0·08	8·21
158	6	164	3	...	3	4·75	0·08	4·83			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	319	1	320	329	1	330
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	168	1	169	172	1	173
Hazaribagh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	123	5	128	625	38	663	748	43	791
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	336	38	374	353	38	391
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
		State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	266	18	284	271	18	289
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	220	19	239	225	19	244
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	214	9	223	911	48	959	1,125	57	1,182
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	257	17	274	264	18	282
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	127	5	132	132	5	137
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	68	1	69	68	1	69
Raniganj ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	196	16	212	203	16	219
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	240	12	252	244	12	256
Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	141	9	150	143	9	152
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	77	15	92	79	15	94
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	325	5	330	1,150	35	1,185	1,475	40	1,515
		Under-trial ...	7	1		261	23	284	268	24	292
		Civil ...	2	...	2	35	...	35	37	...	37
Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	83	2	85	84	2	86
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	64	3	67	64	3	67
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	194	14	208	199	14	213
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	197	14	211	210	14	224
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	537	18	555	544	18	562
		Under-trial ...	19	...	19	420	28	448	439	28	467
Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	91	13	104	96	13	109
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	57	11	68	57	11	68
Murshidabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	187	7	194	528	31	559	715	38	753
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	214	19	233	229	20	249
		Civil ...	3	...	3	14	...	14	17	...	17
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	123	7	130	124	7	131
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	160	8	168	161	8	169
Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	145	7	152	150	7	157
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	139	13	152	142	13	155
Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	9	169	389	24	413	549	33	582
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	416	12	428	433	12	445
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	104	14	118	106	14	120
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	68	4	72	69	5	74
Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	200	9	209	1,048	35	1,083	1,248	44	1,292
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	1,034	34	1,068	1,050	34	1,084
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
Nawadah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	120	1	121	120	1	121
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	142	1	143	142	2	144
Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	127	5	132	128	5	133
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	139	6	145	139	6	145

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
323	1	324	6	...	6	6·11	0·01	6·12	11·86	0·03	11·89
170	1	171	2	...	2	5·75	0·02	5·77			
377	36	413	371	7	378	181·90	7·91	189·81	195·13	8·66	203·79
349	38	387	4	...	4	11·64	0·75	12·39			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
...	...	...	2	...	2	1·37	...	1·37			
269	18	287	2	...	2	4·56	0·25	4·81	7·74	0·49	8·23
219	10	238	6	...	6	3·18	0·24	3·42			
902	48	950	223	9	232	212·91	8·33	221·24	222·34	9·10	231·44
255	18	273	9	...	9	9·16	0·77	9·93			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
125	5	130	7	...	7	2·71	0·04	2·75	4·63	0·04	4·67
66	1	67	2	...	2	1·92	...	1·92			
199	16	215	4	...	4	3·03	0·20	3·23	11·00	0·48	11·48
240	12	252	4	...	4	7·97	0·28	8·25			
132	9	141	11	...	11	3·02	0·10	3·12	6·51	0·40	6·91
78	15	93	1	...	1	3·49	0·30	3·79			
1,119	32	1,151	356	8	364	329·60	7·42	337·02	342·74	8·00	350·74
259	23	282	9	1	10	11·07	0·58	11·65			
36	...	36	1	...	1	2·07	...	2·07			
79	2	81	5	...	5	1·94	0·05	1·99	4·09	0·14	4·23
64	3	67	...	...	...	2·15	0·09	2·24			
197	14	211	2	...	2	3·08	0·14	3·22	9·09	0·45	9·54
197	14	211	13	...	13	6·01	0·31	6·32			
539	18	557	5	...	5	5·41	0·11	5·52	19·37	0·50	19·87
429	28	457	10	...	10	13·96	0·39	14·35			
95	13	108	1	...	1	1·03	0·14	1·17	2·18	0·35	2·53
56	11	67	1	...	1	1·15	0·21	1·36			
482	26	508	233	12	245	178·88	9·88	188·76	190·00	10·34	200·34
222	20	242	7	...	7	10·51	0·46	10·97			
16	...	16	1	...	1	0·61	...	0·61			
117	7	124	7	...	7	2·17	0·11	2·28	7·34	0·40	7·74
151	8	159	10	...	10	5·17	0·29	5·46			
148	7	155	2	...	2	3·22	0·12	3·34	8·76	0·65	9·41
137	11	148	5	2	7	5·54	0·53	6·07			
424	30	454	125	3	128	148·01	4·96	152·97	161·98	5·27	167·25
406	11	417	27	1	28	13·15	0·31	13·46			
19	...	19	1	...	1	0·82	...	0·82			
106	14	120	...	...	...	2·88	0·35	3·23	4·59	0·53	5·12
69	5	74	...	...	...	1·71	0·18	1·89			
764	38	802	484	6	490	290·54	6·55	297·09	322·70	7·04	329·74
1,030	34	1,064	20	...	20	31·35	0·49	31·84			
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·81	...	0·81			
115	1	116	5	...	5	1·55	0·02	1·57	4·42	0·09	4·51
140	2	142	2		2	2·87	0·07	2·94			
128	5	133	...	...	...	1·52	0 03	1·55	6·67	0·07	6·74
138	6	144	1	...	1	5·15	0·04	5·19			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Aurungabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	210	13	223	211	13	224
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	247	14	261	249	14	263
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bankura ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	118	5	123	557	21	578	675	26	701
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	265	11	276	265	11	276
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Vishnupur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	145	9	154	145	9	154
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	133	4	137	133	4	137
Birbhum ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	45	10	55	463	21	484	508	31	539
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	225	17	242	232	17	249
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	155	7	162	156	7	163
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	129	6	135	132	6	138
Nadia ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	145	6	151	681	48	729	826	54	880
		Under-trial ...	4	2	6	213	25	238	217	27	244
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	175	15	190	176	15	191
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	151	14	165	155	14	169
Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	213	17	230	216	17	233
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	145	15	160	145	15	160
Chuadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	20	3	23	23	4	27
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	19	2	21	19	2	21
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	134	3	137	135	3	138
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	86	3	89	86	3	89
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	281	2	283	1,223	14	1,237	1,504	16	1,520
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	396	7	403	412	7	419
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	168	2	170	168	2	170
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	103	1	104	103	1	104
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	182	2	184	183	2	185
		Under-trial ...	24	1	25	124	3	127	148	4	152
Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	133	...	133	157	...	157
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	76	...	76	77	...	77
Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	122	4	126	130	4	134
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	145	5	150	145	5	150
Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	236	9	245	688	10	698	924	19	943
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	339	9	348	355	9	364
		Civil ...	4	...	4	36	...	36	40	...	40
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	159	...	159	180	...	180
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	116	3	119	124	3	127
Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	178	7	185	183	7	190
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	171	6	177	177	6	183
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	145	...	145	146	...	146
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	141	2	143	142	2	144
Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	96	2	98	460	12	472	556	14	570
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	384	11	395	396	11	407
		Civil ...	3	...	3	33	1	34	36	1	37

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
206	13	219	5	...	5	4·12	0·20	4·32			
240	13	253	9	1	10	7·79	0·22	8·01	12·01	0·42	12·43
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10			
473	22	495	202	4	206	126·43	4·04	130·47			
256	11	267	9	...	9	11·05	0·46	11·51	137·74	4·50	142·24
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26			
136	8	144	9	1	10	1·49	0·18	1·67	6·15	0·32	6·47
123	4	127	10	...	10	4·66	0·14	4·80			
330	24	354	178	7	185	109·24	6·25	115·49			
229	16	245	3	1	4	6·64	0·56	7·20	116·10	6·81	122·91
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
153	7	160	3	...	3	2·96	0·06	3·02	5·91	0·11	6·02
126	6	132	6	...	6	2·95	0·05	3·00			
636	45	681	190	9	199	151·80	9·08	160·88			
212	27	239	5	...	5	9·43	0·92	10·35	161·55	10·00	171·55
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·32	...	0·32			
173	15	188	3	...	3	2·84	0·27	3·11	6·68	0·37	7·05
149	14	163	6	...	6	3·84	0·10	3·94			
213	16	229	3	1	4	3·34	0·21	3·55	5·97	0·33	6·30
145	15	160	...	...	...	2·63	0·12	2·75			
23	4	27	...	...	...	0·91	0·17	1·08	4·01	0·30	4·31
19	2	21	...	...	...	3·10	0·13	3·23			
132	3	135	3	...	3	1·44	0·02	1·46	2·71	0·04	2·75
85	3	88	1	...	1	1·27	0·02	1·29			
1,246	10	1,256	258	6	264	307·07	4·29	311·36			
359	7	366	53	...	53	29·95	0·54	30·49	337·13	4·83	341·96
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			
162	2	164	6	...	6	1·91	0·02	1·93	5·11	0·02	5·13
103	1	104	...	...	...	3·20	...	3·20			
179	2	181	4	...	4	3·99	0·03	4·02	10·11	0·12	10·23
144	4	148	4	...	4	6·12	0·09	6·21			
154	...	154	3	...	3	3·03	...	3·03	6·26	...	6·26
73	...	73	4	...	4	3·23	...	3·23			
128	4	132	2	...	2	2·07	0·05	2·12	6·65	0·19	6·84
139	5	144	6	...	6	4·58	0·14	4·72			
711	16	727	213	3	216	223·65	5·61	229·26			
348	9	357	7	...	7	16·76	0·67	17·43	242·84	6·28	249·12
38	...	38	2	...	2	2·43	...	2·43			
167	...	167	13	...	13	7·07	...	7·07	11·23	0·20	11·43
120	3	123	4	...	4	4·16	0·20	4·36			
179	7	186	4	...	4	4·97	0·27	5·24	8·49	0·45	8·94
177	6	183	...	...	...	3·52	0·18	3·70			
139	...	139	7	...	7	4·15	...	4·15	7·59	0·08	7·67
138	2	140	4	...	4	3·44	0·08	3·52			
485	11	496	71	3	74	96·98	3·66	100·64			
391	11	402	5	...	5	16·30	0·14	16·44	115·56	3·96	119·52
31	1	32	5	...	5	2·28	0·16	2·44			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	344	4	348	1,069	12	1,081	1,413	16	1,429
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	275	7	282	285	7	292
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Rajbari ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	195	2	197	195	2	197
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	171	7	178	179	7	186
Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	395	3	398	416	3	419
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	172	3	175	173	3	176
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	407	3	410	1,209	20	1,229	1,616	23	1,639
		Under-trial ...	30	1	31	455	10	465	485	11	496
		Civil ...	4	...	4	34	...	34	38	...	38
Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	275	4	279	286	4	290
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	131	2	133	140	2	142
Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	121	2	123	126	2	128
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	116	2	118	121	2	123
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	140	...	140	142	...	142
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	77	...	77	78	...	78
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	383	6	389	1,923	22	1,945	2,306	28	2,334
		Under-trial ...	32	1	33	674	10	684	706	11	717
		Civil ...	2	...	2	38	...	38	40	...	40
Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	345	6	351	354	7	361
		Under-trial ...	27	...	27	317	15	332	344	15	359
Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	414	10	424	419	10	429
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	278	5	283	293	5	298
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Kishorganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	340	1	341	349	1	350
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	186	2	188	190	2	192
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	349	1	350	359	1	360
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	263	3	266	268	3	271
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	206	10	216	571	14	585	777	24	801
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	376	13	389	392	13	405
		Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	79	5	84	82	5	87
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	88	2	90	97	2	99
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Noakhali ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	73	...	73	447	2	449	520	2	522
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	176	2	178	183	2	185
		Civil ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	74	...	74	74	...	74
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	72	...	72	74	...	74
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	259	10	269	1,294	44	1,338	1,553	54	1,607
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	563	19	582	575	20	595
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	205	3	208	206	3	209
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	226	7	233	243	8	251
Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	360	10	370	367	10	377
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	370	10	380	381	11	392
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	7	162	571	34	605	726	41	767
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	363	20	383	368	20	388
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	..	25

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,182	13	1,195	231	3	234	297·81	2·91	300·72	312·75	3·13	315·88
277	7	284	8	...	8	14·43	0·22	14·65			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·51	...	0·51			
194	2	196	1	...	1	4·12	0·02	4·14	10·31	0·20	10·51
175	7	182	4	...	4	6·19	0·18	6·37			
413	3	416	3	...	3	8·89	0·04	8·93	13·36	0·18	13·54
172	3	175	1	...	1	4·47	0·14	4·61			
1,241	19	1,260	375	4	379	412·39	5·35	417·74	444·79	5·78	450·57
456	11	467	29	...	29	28·25	0·43	28·68			
36	...	36	2	...	2	4·15	...	4·15			
282	4	286	4	...	4	5·01	0·03	5·04	8·68	0·04	8·72
135	2	137	5	...	5	3·67	0·01	3·68			
113	2	115	1	...	13	3·67	0·04	3·71	9·51	0·05	9·56
118	2	120	3	...	3	5·84	0·01	5·85			
142	...	142	...	...	...	1·88	...	1·88	3·57	...	3·57
78	...	78	...	...	...	1·69	...	1·69			
1,965	21	1,986	341	7	348	381·74	4·71	386·45	430·32	6·12	436·44
655	10	665	51	1	52	46·59	1·41	48·00			
37	...	37	3	...	3	1·99	...	1·99			
347	7	354	7	...	7	7·02	0·12	7·14	22·27	0·64	22·91
333	15	348	11	...	11	15·25	0·52	15·77			
415	10	425	4	...	4	9·47	0·29	9·76	20·53	0·46	20·99
279	5	284	14	...	14	10·96	0·17	11·13			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·10	...	0·10			
321	1	322	28	...	28	7·85	0·02	7·87	18·24	0·16	18·40
175	2	177	15	...	15	10·39	0·14	10·53			
351	1	352	8	...	8	10·77	0·03	10·80	21·36	0·19	21·55
254	3	257	14	...	14	10·59	0·16	10·75			
602	20	622	175	4	179	159·79	6·41	166·20	175·94	7·42	183·36
380	13	393	12	...	12	15·04	1·01	16·05			
11	...	11	1	...	1	1·11	...	1·11			
81	5	86	1	...	1	2·65	0·05	2·70	5·92	0·22	6·14
95	2	97	2	...	2	3·12	0·17	3·29			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15			
456	2	458	64	...	64	79·65	0·18	79·83	88·50	0·31	88·81
181	2	183	2	...	2	7·49	0·13	7·62			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·36	...	1·36			
69	...	69	5	...	5	1·95	...	1·95	4·69	...	4·69
71	...	71	3	...	3	2·74	...	2·74			
1,231	37	1,268	322	17	339	277·57	11·43	289·00	299·11	12·61	311·72
564	19	583	11	1	12	20·88	1·18	22·06			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·66	...	0·66			
203	3	206	4	...	4	3·89	0·01	3·90	11·50	0·22	11·72
238	8	246	5	...	5	7·61	0·21	7·82			
359	10	369	8	...	8	5·25	0·21	5·46	17·79	0·53	18·32
376	11	387	5	...	5	12·54	0·32	12·86			
616	28	644	210	13	223	176·68	8·02	184·70	190·78	8·94	199·72
363	20	373	15	...	15	12·13	0·92	13·05			
15	...	15	10	...	10	1·97	...	1·97			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	151	12	163	152	12	164
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	105	5	110	107	5	112
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	124	11	135	130	11	141
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	253	15	268	261	15	276
Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	105	10	115	105	10	115
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	107	10	117	110	10	120
Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	204	10	214	861	66	927	1,065	76	1,141
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	426	36	462	446	36	482
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	226	24	250	227	24	251
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	206	27	233	215	28	243
Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	268	11	279	268	12	280
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	286	13	299	288	14	302
Saran	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	310	7	317	1,173	57	1,230	1,483	64	1,547
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	496	23	519	518	23	541
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28
Siwan	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	300	16	316	303	17	320
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	261	15	276	264	16	280
Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	394	32	426	395	32	427
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	265	18	283	266	19	285
Champaran ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	261	8	269	1,284	77	1,361	1,545	85	1,630
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	930	51	981	942	51	993
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	1	32	31	1	32
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	497	31	528	503	31	534
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	563	41	604	573	41	614
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	262	7	269	1,137	48	1,185	1,399	55	1,454
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	559	28	587	576	28	604
		Civil ...	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31
Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	351	12	363	355	12	367
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	253	11	264	260	11	271
Begu Sarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	213	10	223	215	11	226
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	133	11	144	135	11	146
Purnea ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	125	2	127	574	5	579	699	7	706
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	328	6	334	336	6	342
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	208	3	211	209	3	212
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	256	5	261	265	5	270
Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	160	3	163	164	3	167
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	205	5	210	211	5	216
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	245	10	255	943	28	971	1,188	38	1,226
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	586	19	605	592	19	611
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	195	8	203	201	8	209
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	128	3	131	131	3	134
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1
Kendrapara ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	125	10	135	125	10	135
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	79	7	86	82	7	89

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
146	12	158	6	...	6	3·01	0·24	3·25	5·97	0·34	6·31
99	5	104	8	...	8	2·96	0·10	3·06			
130	10	140	...	1	1	0·13	0·06	0·19	9·03	0·40	9·43
243	15	258	18	...	18	8·90	0·34	9·24			
101	10	111	4	...	4	2·22	0·22	2·44	5·76	0·42	6·18
109	10	119	1	...	1	3·54	0·20	3·74			
833	61	894	232	15	247	230·68	14·68	245·36	246·58	16·36	262·94
437	33	470	9	3	12	15·50	1·68	17·18			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40			
216	24	240	11	...	11	2·80	0·29	3·09	9·82	1·14	10·96
208	26	234	7	2	9	7·02	0·85	7·87			
263	12	275	5	...	5	3·90	0·15	4·05	11·39	·54	11·93
275	13	288	13	1	14	7·49	0·39	7·88			
1,204	46	1,250	279	18	297	285·82	11·48	297·30	311·60	12·53	324·13
506	23	529	12	...	12	24·60	1·05	25·65			
28	...	28	...	...	...	1·18	...	1·18			
294	17	311	9	...	9	3·95	0·23	4·18	11·97	0·64	12·61
254	16	270	10	...	10	8·02	0·41	8·43			
394	31	425	1	1	2	4·91	0·43	5·34	11·60	0·99	12·59
260	19	279	6	...	6	6·69	0·56	7·25			
1,200	70	1,270	345	15	360	300·08	11·66	311·74	341·86	14·00	355·86
922	50	972	20	1	21	40·22	2·33	42·55			
30	1	31	1	...	1	1·56	0·01	1·57			
496	31	527	7	...	7	6·82	0·39	7·21	24·50	1·51	26·01
551	40	591	22	1	23	17·68	1·12	18·80			
1,128	45	1,173	271	10	281	278·35	11·09	289·44	304·88	12·48	317·36
565	27	592	11	1	12	24·91	1·39	26·30			
30	...	30	1	...	1	1·62	...	1·62			
346	12	358	9	...	9	6·56	0·22	6·78	13·21	0·61	13·82
258	11	269	2	...	2	6·65	0·39	7·04			
214	11	225	1	...	1	3·14	0·21	3·35	6·16	0·56	6·72
135	11	146	...	...	...	3·02	0·35	3·37			
581	3	584	118	4	122	141·36	2·72	144·08	161·47	3·22	164·69
323	6	329	13	...	13	18·85	0·50	19·25			
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·26	...	1·36			
205	3	208	4	..	4	4·00	0·03	4·03	11·70	0·14	11·84
250	5	255	15	...	15	7·70	0·11	7·81			
163	3	166	1	...	1	3·72	0·05	3·77	17·38	0·30	17·68
206	5	211	5	...	5	13·66	0·25	13·91			
898	31	929	290	7	297	236·80	4·87	241·67	267·93	6·69	274·62
672	19	691	20	...	20	29·90	1·82	31·72			
17	...	17	...	...	...	1·23	...	1·23			
195	8	203	6	...	6	3·77	0·12	3·89	6·11	0·16	6·27
123	3	126	8	...	8	2·26	0·04	2·30			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
123	10	133	2	...	2	1·51	0·15	1·66	2·82	0·27	3·09
82	7	89	...	...	...	1·31	0·12	1·43			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Angul ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	44	1	45	53	1	54
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	54	3	57	61	3	64
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	66	...	66	70	...	70
Malda ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	49	1	50	366	14	380	415	15	430
		Under-trial ...	59	1	60	324	11	335	383	12	395
		Civil ...	3	...	3	29	...	29	32	...	32
Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	166	3	169	644	13	657	810	16	826
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	190	10	200	199	10	209
		Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	343	5	348	356	6	362
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	250	8	258	267	8	275
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	2	70	249	31	280	317	33	350
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	199	29	228	216	30	246
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	134	10	144	136	12	148
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	184	10	194	188	10	198
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	24	1	25	24	1	25
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	29	2	31	29	2	31
Jalpaiguri ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	121	8	129	413	11	424	534	19	553
		Under-trial ...	13	1	14	301	8	309	314	9	323
		Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	68	4	72	81	4	85
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	71	2	73	76	2	78
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tippera ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	199	2	201	886	6	892	1,085	8	1,093
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	242	2	244	245	2	247
		Civil ...	3	...	3	14	...	14	17	...	17
Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	441	5	446	459	5	464
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	98	3	101	100	3	103
Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	132	3	135	139	3	142
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	78	4	82	78	5	83
Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	212	10	222	1,230	70	1,300	1,442	80	1,522
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	466	40	506	487	40	527
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	255	12	267	258	12	270
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	191	14	205	193	14	207
Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	299	16	315	299	16	315
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	296	16	312	301	16	317
Puri ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	49	2	51	627	24	651	676	26	702
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	425	12	437	425	12	437
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	172	7	179	175	7	182
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	161	8	169	162	9	171
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	91	10	101	579	19	598	670	29	699
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	295	15	310	305	15	320
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
44	1	45	9	...	9	4·26	0·01	4·27	5·25	0·01	5·26
27	...	27	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
54	3	57	7	...	7	4·35	0·01	4·36	6·60	0·01	6·61
66	...	66	4	...	4	2·25	...	2·25			
370	11	381	45	4	49	51·40	1·62	53·02	73·59	1·96	75·55
377	11	388	6	1	7	20·19	0·34	20·53			
28	...	28	4	...	4	2·00	...	2·00			
707	11	718	103	5	108	124·56	3·01	127·57	133·06	3·74	136·80
195	10	205	4	...	4	7·59	0·73	8·32			
11	...	11	3	...	3	0·91	...	0·91			
329	6	335	27	...	27	10·90	0·04	10·94	19·87	0·43	20·30
248	8	256	19	...	19	8·97	0·39	9·36			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
231	30	261	86	3	89	79·85	2·69	82·54	88·29	2·99	91·28
211	29	240	5	1	6	8·11	0·30	8·41			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·33			
135	11	146	1	1	2	1·85	0·13	1·98	10·29	0·26	10·55
181	10	191	7	...	7	8·44	0·13	8·57			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	1	25	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·54	1·37	0·01	1·38
26	2	28	3	...	3	0·83	0·01	0·84			
421	17	438	113	2	115	107·07	3·88	110·95	117·57	3·99	121·56
310	9	319	4	...	4	8·50	0·11	8·61			
23	...	23	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
75	2	77	6	2	8	8·52	0·20	8·72	11·40	0·24	11·64
76	2	78	...	...	...	2·80	0·04	2·84			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
916	6	922	169	2	171	156·67	2·34	159·01	167·26	2·45	169·71
240	2	242	5	...	5	9·63	0·11	9·74			
17	...	17	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·96			
452	5	457	7	...	7	14·27	0·19	14·46	18·64	0·21	18·85
95	2	97	5	1	6	4·37	0·02	4·39			
136	3	139	3	...	3	3·91	0·03	3·94	7·27	0·26	7·53
74	5	79	4	...	4	3·36	0·23	3·59			
1,194	62	1,256	248	18	266	288·83	16·21	305·04	313·75	17·74	331·49
465	38	503	22	2	24	22·92	1·53	24·45			
20	...	20	4	...	4	2·00	...	2·00			
257	12	269	1	...	1	3·82	0·11	3·93	6·98	0·45	7·43
193	14	207	...	...	...	3·16	0·34	3·50			
294	16	310	5	...	5	3·68	0·13	3·81	11·05	0·60	11·65
296	16	312	5	...	5	7·37	0·47	7·84			
577	19	596	99	7	106	92·10	5·34	97·44	108·07	5·72	113·79
415	12	427	10	...	10	15·44	0·38	15·82			
4	...	4	3	...	3	0·53	...	0·53			
174	7	181	1	...	1	3·17	0·11	3·28	6·84	0·38	7·22
162	9	171	...	...	...	3·43	0·27	3·70			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
557	25	582	113	4	117	108·96	5·78	114·74	120·00	0·1	126·11
277	15	293	28	...	28	10·73	0·33	11·06			
4	..	4	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·31			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1892.			Received during the year 1892.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	174	9	183	184	9	193
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	177	8	185	180	9	189
Lohardaga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	163	9	172	691	18	709	854	27	881
		Under-trial ...	36	...	36	508	18	526	544	18	562
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Palamau ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	44	1	45	241	19	260	285	20	305
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	228	13	241	239	13	252
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Singhbhum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	110	2	112	316	39	355	426	41	467
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	322	34	356	333	34	367
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Manbhum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	97	7	104	508	15	523	605	22	627
		Under-trial ...	19	...	19	452	33	485	471	33	504
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	129	8	137	133	8	141
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	113	2	115	113	2	115
Khulna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	15	2	17	321	13	334	336	15	351
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	227	6	233	243	6	249
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	158	2	160	158	2	160
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	101	...	101	102	...	102
Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	217	...	217	219	...	219
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	186	2	188	198	2	200
Naya Dumka, Sonthal Parganas.	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	85	6	91	509	38	547	594	44	638
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	397	12	409	403	1	416
Godda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	237	9	246	251	9	260
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	142	3	145	144	3	147
Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	278	11	289	280	11	291
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	243	6	249	244	6	250
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	325	15	340	340	15	355
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	299	12	311	302	13	315
	Total of Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	13,361	289	13,650	34,782	1,245	36,027	48,143	1,534	49,677
		Under-trial ...	486	14	500	13,170	631	13,801	13,656	645	14,301
		Civil ...	54	...	54	672	1	673	726	1	727
		State ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Total ...	13,902	303	14,205	48,629	1,877	50,506	62,531	2,180	64,711
	Total of Intermediate Jails.	Convicts ...	1,284	61	1,345	7,025	266	7,291	8,309	327	8,636
		Under-trial ...	188	3	191	4,539	201	4,740	4,727	204	4,931
		Civil ...	16	...	16	185	1	186	201	1	202
		Total ...	1,488	64	1,552	11,749	468	12,217	13,237	532	13,769
	Total of all Jails...	Convicts ...	14,645	350	14,995	41,807	1,511	43,318	56,452	1,861	58,313
		Under-trial ...	674	17	691	17,709	832	18,541	18,383	849	19,232
		Civil ...	70	...	70	857	2	859	927	2	929
		State ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Total ...	15,390	367	15,757	60,378	2,345	2,723	75,768	2,712	78,480
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	439	10	449	17,101	701	17,802	17,540	711	18,251
		Under-trial ...	387	15	402	14,347	637	14,984	14,734	652	15,386
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15
		Total ...	827	25	852	31,462	1,338	32,800	32,289	1,363	33,652
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	15,084	360	15,444	58,908	2,212	61,120	73,992	2,572	76,564
		Under-trial ...	1,061	32	1,093	32,056	1,469	33,525	33,117	1,501	34,618
		Civil ...	71	...	71	871	2	873	942	2	944
		...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Total ...	16,217	392	16,609	01,840	3,683	95,523	1,08,057	4,075	1,12,132

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892—concluded.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1892.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
180	8	188	4	1	5	3·51	0·10	6·31	8·38	0·22	8·60
180	8	188	...	1	1	4·87	0·12	4·99			
638	23	661	216	4	220	140·40	3·91	144·31	166·12	4·41	170·53
518	16	534	26	2	28	25·24	0·50	25·74			
3	...	3	2	...	2	0·48	...	0·48			
253	20	273	32	...	32	38·65	2·80	41·45	46·87	3·20	50·07
237	13	250	2	...	2	7·81	0·40	8·21			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·41			
329	37	366	97	4	101	91·14	4·48	95·62	102·46	5·54	108·00
329	34	363	4	...	4	11·29	1·06	12·35			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
517	18	535	88	4	92	88·04	2·95	90·99	110·42	3·94	114·36
444	32	476	27	1	28	21·81	0·99	22·80			
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·57	...	0·57			
130	8	138	3	...	3	2·42	0·14	2·56	4·54	0·15	4·69
112	2	114	1	...	1	2·12	0·01	2·13			
309	10	319	27	5	32	22·17	3·44	25·61	38·06	3·93	41·99
234	6	240	9	...	9	14·95	0·49	15·44			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·94	...	0·94			
156	2	158	2	...	2	2·41	0·02	2·43	5·07	0·02	5·09
101	...	101	1	...	1	2·66	...	2·66			
217	...	217	2	...	2	5·55	...	5·55	12·50	0·10	12·60
191	2	193	7	...	7	6·95	0·10	7·05			
519	40	559	75	4	79	84·52	5·91	90·43	99·15	6·33	105·48
394	13	407	9	...	9	14·63	0·42	15·05			
241	9	250	10	...	10	8·06	0·20	8·26	12·52	0·33	12·85
141	3	144	3	...	3	4·46	0·13	4·59			
278	11	289	2	...	2	5·06	0·17	5·23	12·00	0·40	12·40
231	5	236	13	1	14	6·94	0·23	7·17			
333	15	348	7	...	7	7·99	0·22	8·21	16·12	0·68	16·80
299	12	311	3	1	4	8·13	0·46	8·59			
33,816	1,192	35,008	14,327	342	14,669	13,748·34	304·09	14,052·43	14,380·60	329·38	14,709·98
13,174	629	13,803	482	16	498	587·55	25·28	612·83			
676	1	677	50	...	50	42·28	0·01	42·29			
3	...	3	3	...	3	2·43	...	2·43			
47,669	1,822	49,491	1	358	15,220	14,380·60	329·38	14,709·98	...	...	...
6,884	270	7,154	1,425	57	1,482	1,362·27	56·06	1,418·33	1,568·62	63·26	1,631·88
4,592	201	4,793	135	3	138	193·27	7·04	200·31			
181	1	182	20	...	20	13·08	0·16	13·24			
11,657	472	12,129	1,580	60	1,640	1,568·62	63·26	1,631·88	...	...	...
40,700	1,462	42,162	15,752	399	16,151	15,110·61	360·15	15,470·76	5,949·22	392·64	16,341·86
17,766	830	18,596	617	19	636	780·82	32·32	813·14			
857	2	859	70	...	70	55·36	0·17	55·53			
3	...	3	3	...	3	2·43	...	2·43			
59,326	2,294	61,620	16,442	418	16,860	15,949·22	392·64	16,341·86	...	...	...
17,070	684	17,754	470	27	497	350·74	11·78	362·52	810·78	27·82	838·60
14,311	640	14,951	423	12	435	459·19	16·04	475·23			
14	...	14	1	...	1	0·85	...	0·85			
31,395	1,324	32,719	894	39	933	810·78	27·82	838·60	...	...	...
57,770	2,146	59,916	16,222	426	16,648	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28	16,760·00	420·46	17,180·46
32,077	1,470	33,547	1,040	31	1,071	1,240·01	48·36	1,288·37			
871	2	873	71	...	71	56·21	0·17	56·38			
3	...	3	3	...	3	2·43	...	2·43			
90,721	3,618	94,339	17,336	457	17,793	16,760·00	420·46	17,180·46	...	...	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation to other jails.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	15,084	360	37,054	1,484	52,138	1,844	8,797	277	12,349	408	24	...	269	12	415	31	73,992	5	76,564	21,443	674	322	4

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																		
							a.		*b.*																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	2,125	31	31,208	1,335	1,559	39	136	4	5	1	362	43	8	...	14	...	32	...	556	15	16,222	426	15,461·35	371·93	15,833·28

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c.*		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	457	1	119	1	103	4	13,436	326	21,816	1,085	96	14	1,027	53	406	47	27,082	994	8,439	382	1,127	61

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.														
	A.		B.		C.		MALES.							FEMALES.					TOTAL.		
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...	1,412	1	3,471	2	32,171	1,481	936	1,022	3,496	22,951	1,080	485	7,084	624	35	698	127		37,054	1,484	38,538

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																					TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.			
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.			
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,275	628	7,679	306	6,176	182	4,365	65	2,401	46	1,060	19	319	5	7	...	125	12	89	1	53	1	33,549	1,265	34,814
Total remaining on the 31st December 1892 ...	589	26	1,520	49	2,683	66	3,002	58	2,711	71	2,495	57	1,235	20	112	...	391	8	327	5	4	...	15,069	360	15,429

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	37,054	1,484	38,538	2,782	58	646	12	383	7	3,811	77	3,888	10·28	5·18	10·08	406	47	453	29	1	30

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
		ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1892 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	A. From inside the jail.	B. From outside the jail.	C. Total.	A. Of those who escaped in previous years.	B. Of those who escaped during the year.	C. Total.	A. Of previous years.	B. Of the year.	C. Total.	A. Under one year.	B. Above one year and under seven years.	C. Above seven years.	D. Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	78	21	13	34	2	20	22	76	14	90	21	11	2	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2		3		4									5												6	7
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.									PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
														A.		B. By jail officers.									C.		
																a.		b.		c.		d.	e.				
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5c to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	15,461·35	371·93	58	...	3,660	41	17,013	94	13,515	369	34,246	504	34,750	44	...	957	80	911	61	214	3	335	31,773	360	34,738	219·39	0 97

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only) has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Jails}}{610-623}$, dated the 9th November 1892.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	15,461·35	371·93	864·15	5·83	5·58	1·56	*2,182	*16	1,777	6

	Male.	Female.
* Warders	407	2
Overseers	1,775	14

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	15,833·28	1,288·37	56·38	17,178·03	4,42,385	25 13 4	4,50,223	26 3 4	47,787	2 12 6	69 9 0	73,784	4 4 11	1,87,779	10 14 10	12,01,958	69 15 6

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

C—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892 *(excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs .	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	26 0	24 1	22 15	25 13	30 0	29 13	28 2	26 3	3 12	3 3	3 1	2 12	4 10	3 11	3 8	4 5	9 13	9 15	10 8	10 15	74 3	70 11	68 0	69 15

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
											G.	H.	I.	J.						
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	182·42	15,613·21	682·98	1,243·42	984·80	869·98	1,671·79	1,316·57	1,197·00	334·73	551·26	95·08	7·32	8·70	6,309·79	...	339·79	5·56	10·70	40·41

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1892.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1892.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1892.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	15,613·21	6,309·79	161 6	8,89,422 12	8,89,584 2	12,12,622 10	172 7	12,12,795 1	3,23,210 15	20 11	51 3

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	12,01,958 0	69 15	3,23,210 15	18 13	8,78,747 1	51 2

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	18,835	1,109	19,944	16,757·57	420·46	17,178·03	23,428	1,076	24,504	19,779	470	20,249	671·07	15·88	686·95

STATEMENT No. XV (*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11											
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	726	26	752	45	...	45	188	7	195	65	3	68	1,180·3	1,117·8	1,178·7	40·0	37·7	39·9	3·8	7·1	3·9	39·6	54·7	39·8	43·4	61·8	43·7

STATEMENT No. XV(*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, among the CONVICTS, *including the moribund prisoners released under Rules* 487 *and* 488 *of the Jail Code during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement XV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	571	112	79	2	60	39	6	57	19	15	5	8	3

NOTE.—Five convicts who were released under Rule 488A from the Jalpaiguri Jail and shown in column 3 have been excluded from columns 5 and 6. The correct number in column 3 should be 107.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	45	14	4,868	7	1,036	20	19	12	115	60	87	30	350	35	958	100	5,223	177	21	...	406	...	307·4	0·4	65·4	1·2	7·2	3·7	329·8	11·1

A = Admissions. | D = Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	91·31	6·30	2	...	24·5	...	11,317·18	269·00	323	5	28·5	18·5	3,358·46	91·88	183	8	54·4	87·0	826·17	9·63	48	2	58·0	207·6	15,583·42	376·81	556	15	35·6	39·8

NOTE.—The moribund prisoners who were released during the year 1892 have been excluded from this statement.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	7,847·42	323	41·1	3,240·78	108	33·3	2,319·82	64	27·5	1,263·40	38	30·0	1,039·46	31	29·8	249·35	7	28·0	15,960·23	571	35·7

NOTE.—The moribund prisoners who were released during the year 1892 have been excluded from this statement.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1892.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,061	32	32,056	1,469	33,117	1,501	34,618	1,240·01	48·36	1,288·37	12,879	556	13,435	16,904	784	17,688	2,229	123	3	...	62	7	1,040	31	1,071

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1892 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	11	...	65	...	20	...	154	20	12	...	15	65	880	1,242			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	621	13	...	...	110	...	521	24	32	6	133	372	6,160	7,992	89	26,586	1,56,543
Ditto without ...	1,124	31	17	...	209	3	889	34	33	...	190	585	9,477	12,592			
Total ...	1,756	44	82	...	339	3	1,564	78	77	6	338	1,022	16,517	21,826			
Total average population	1,093·49	7·00	39·41	...	53·28	...	1,202·25	20·32	7·63	0·16	150·74	397·52	14,206·23	17,178·03			

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.	
Total	41,576	10,635	6,083	10,911	4,383	1,892	23,269	2,826	3,239	1,020	314	7,399

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1892.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system. Sentenced to—										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to—										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3. Sentenced to—									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of jails	10	786	365	119	166	33	80	13	6	24	6	106	136	209	282	277	336	377	331	457	808	55	81	109	167	162	222	239	203	297	420
Add for subsidiary jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	10	786	365	119	166	33	80	13	6	24	6	106	136	209	282	277	336	377	331	457	808	55	81	109	167	162	222	239	203	297	420

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1892.

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts admitted during the year under sentence not exceeding— A. One month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	2,004	23	2,028	17	1,416	11	686	7	475	2	143	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6,772	61	6,833
2	Serious offences against the person.	264	65	438	28	377	28	311	18	270	17	251	9	59	9	3	...	89	12	36	...	54	2	2,152	188	2,340
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	361	52	507	59	679	33	536	18	330	3	241	1	142	...	4	...	7	...	92	...	...	...	2,899	166	3,065
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,857	32	771	10	295	7	195	...	53	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	50	3,232
5	Minor offences against property.	5,391	360	4,034	186	2,782	106	2,029	46	1,461	29	442	10	110	...	2	...	4	...	17	...	...	...	16,272	737	17,009
6	Other offences	2,914	228	774	36	835	15	1,089	2	95	1	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,775	282	6,057
	Total ...	12,791	760	8,552	336	6,384	200	4,846	91	2,684	53	1,152	20	327	10	9	...	100	12	153	...	54	2	37,052	1,484	38,536

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1892, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	482	...	97	482	...	...	93,656
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	50,561
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...	58,856
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	148	...	840	4	155	844	...	...	1,56,824
		5	Hooghly	...	2	2	102	...	672	...	106	672	...	...	1,28,345
		6	Howrah	...	1	5	65	...	576	...	71	576	...	...	1,04,435
			Total ...	...	8	20	506	...	3,082	4	534	3,086	...	...	5,92,677
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	2	5	170	...	1,019	5	177	1,024	...	...	2,09,719
		8	Nadia	...	1	4	84	...	599	...	89	599	...	...	1,00,337
		9	Murshidabad ...	...	2	4	108	...	604	...	114	604	...	...	1,30,770
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	75	...	423	7	81	430	...	...	91,492
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	63	...	312	10	67	322	...	...	84,530
			Total ...	...	7	21	500	...	2,957	22	528	2,979	...	...	6,16,848
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	61	...	349	...	65	349	...	...	76,373
		13	Dinajpur	...	2	4	64	...	354	...	70	354	...	...	78,203
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	48	...	257	...	51	257	...	...	63,150
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	48	...	262	...	52	262	...	...	65,544
		16	Rangpur	...	2	4	72	...	383	...	78	383	...	...	86,778
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	201	...	43	201	...	...	46,263
		18	Pabna	...	1	1	56	...	292	...	58	292	...	...	62,300
			Total ...	...	9	19	389	...	2,098	...	417	2,098	...	...	4,78,611
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,26,395
		20	Mymensingh	...	2	6	94	...	535	7	102	542	...	...	1,18,842
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	68	...	322	...	73	322	...	...	83,294
		22	Backergunge	...	2	4	89	...	447	...	95	447	...	...	1,17,506
			Total ...	...	7	19	331	...	1,851	21	357	1,872	...	...	4,46,037
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	43	...	276	...	47	276	...	...	65,202
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	40	...	245	...	44	245	...	...	56,208
		25	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	81,973
			Total ...	...	3	10	153	...	913	...	166	913	...	...	2,03,383
			Total for Bengal ...	...	34	89	1,879	...	10,901	47	2,002	10,948	...	...	23,37,556
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	3	5	127	...	1,087	...	135	1,087	...	...	1,67,665
		27	Gaya	...	2	4	103	...	609	...	109	609	...	...	1,03,789
		28	Shahabad	...	2	3	85	8	508	...	90	516	...	...	1,00,523
		29	Saran	...	1	3	75	...	453	...	79	453	...	...	84,687
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	54	...	269	...	57	269	...	...	57,284
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	1	3	67	...	396	...	71	396	...	...	70,451
		32	Darbhanga	...	1	3	56	...	370	...	60	370	...	...	67,784
			Total ...	...	11	23	567	8	3,692	...	601	3,700	...	...	6,52,083

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1892, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	60	...	431	...	64	431	...	...	84,464
		34	Bhagalpur	...	1	4	69	...	387	...	74	387	...	...	76,325
		35	Purnea	...	2	4	78	...	468	...	84	468	...	...	75,092
		36	Malda	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	48,680
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	1	4	53	...	300	...	58	300	...	...	67,626
			Total ...	...	6	17	297	...	1,808	...	320	1,808	...	...	3,52,187
			Total for Bihar ...	...	17	40	864	8	5,500	...	921	5,508	...	...	10,04,270
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	84	...	460	...	89	460	...	...	92,552
		39	Balasore	...	1	3	69	...	343	6	73	349	...	...	69,867
		40	Angul and the Khondmals.	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	32,638
		41	Puri	...	1	2	64	...	319	...	67	319	...	...	60,997
			Total ...	...	4	11	239	...	1,261	6	254	1,267	...	...	2,56,055
			South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	83	2	424	...	88	426	...	...	97,285
		43	Lohardaga	...	2	3	60	2	283	...	65	285	...	...	70,112
		44	Palamau	...	1	1	36	...	154	...	38	154	...	...	34,424
		45	Manbhum	...	1	3	56	8	254	...	60	262	...	...	66,695
		46	Singhbhum	...	1	1	26	...	137	...	28	137	...	...	34,954
			Total ...	...	7	11	261	12	1,252	...	279	1,264	...	...	2,97,470
			Total of Districts ...	...	62	151	3,243	20	18,914	53	3,456	18,987	...	...	38,95,351
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	1	...	5	63	...	197	...	69	197	...	...	80,463
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	19	...	88	...	20	58	...	...	17,042
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	1	...	5	55	...	198	...	61	198	...	...	67,081
			Dacca Military Police	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	12,916
			Dumka Military Police	...	...	1	11	...	120	...	12	120	...	...	16,522
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,414
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,20,000
			Total ...	6	...	16	164	...	753	...	186	753	...	...	3,29,138
			Grand Total ...	6	62	167	3,407	20	19,667	53	3,642	19,740	...	...	42,24,489

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1892.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	59	192	25	142	84	334	160	...	2,697	1,391,880	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,408	1 to 3,162	1 to 436
		2	Birbhum	28	126	18	78	46	204	17	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,988	1 to 3,161	1 to 440
		3	Bankura	34	122	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·2	7 to 1	1 to 3,073	1 to 4,012	1 to 536
		4	Midnapore	119	526	24	153	143	679	175	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	7 to 1	1 to 2,639	1 to 3,091	1 to 513
		5	Hooghly	48	214	35	166	83	380	313	...	1,223	1,076,710	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,387	1 to 2,058	1 to 395
		6	Howrah	48	158	22	89	70	247	329	...	476	721,211	1 to ·7	1 to 1·4	29 to 1	1 to 1,116	1 to 1,854	1 to 405
			Total	336	1,338	141	709	477	2,047	1,088	...	13,956	7,688,818	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·4	7 to 1	1 to 2,128	1 to 2,858	1 to 436
			Central Districts.																
Presidency	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	74	293	40	209	114	502	552	31	2,108	1,892,033	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·0	5 to 1	1 to 1,578	1 to 2,393	1 to 622
		8	Nadia	50	242	25	132	75	374	238	...	2,794	1,644,108	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,393	1 to 3,410	1 to 474
		9	Murshidabad	70	262	30	139	100	401	215	...	2,144	1,250,946	1 to 2·9	1 to 4·1	4 to 1	1 to 1,747	1 to 2,337	1 to 372
		10	Jessore	49	220	27	158	76	378	56	...	2,925	1,888,827	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	4 to 1	1 to 3,703	1 to 4,111	1 to 397
		11	Khulna	51	191	11	77	62	268	58	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·2	2 to 1	1 to 3,035	1 to 3,492	1 to 434
			Total	294	1,208	133	715	427	1,923	1,119	31	12,048	7,853,566	1 to 3·4	1 to 4·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,243	1 to 3,053	1 to 521

Bengal	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	43	174	18	116	61	290	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,179	1 to 3,654	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur	48	202	17	126	65	328	29	...	4,118	1,555,835	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,686	1 to 3,927	1 to 420
		14	Jalpaiguri	35	141	14	99	49	240	18	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 9·6	1 to 10·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,219	1 to 2,324	1 to 537
		15	Darjeeling	31	119	14	91	45	210	58	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 3·7	1 to 4·5	8 to 1	1 to 713	1 to 806	1 to 304
		16	Rangpur	54	227	19	127	73	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,464	1 to 7·5	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,499	1 to 4,803	1 to 444
		17	Bogra	25	96	14	79	39	175	29	...	1,452	817,494	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	9 to 1	1 to 3,364	1 to 3,770	1 to 362
		18	Pabna	33	135	21	103	51	238	57	...	1,839	1,362,392	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	14 to 1	1 to 3,903	1 to 4,690	1 to 697
			Total	269	1,094	117	741	386	1,835	285	...	17,351	8,019,187	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·7	1 to 1	1 to 3,199	1 to 3,550	1 to 472
			Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	19	Dacca	63	226	13	104	76	330	240	...	2,797	2,420,656	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,747	1 to 5,715	1 to 416
		20	Mymensingh	64	240	27	189	91	429	122	...	6,332	3,472,186	1 to 9·8	1 to 12·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,408	1 to 6,496	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur	47	184	23	104	70	288	36	...	2,267	1,797,320	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·2	2 to 1	1 to 4,561	1 to 4,951	1 to 681
		22	Backergunge	65	244	26	144	91	388	61	...	3,649	2,153,965	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·5	1 to 1	1 to 3,988	1 to 4,430	1 to 520
			Total	239	894	89	541	328	1,435	459	...	15,045	9,844,127	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 4,430	1 to 5,441	1 to 544
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	37	158	7	88	44	246	32	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 7·7	1 to 8·5	2 to 1	1 to 5,537	1 to 6,035	1 to 1,021
		24	Noakhali	32	144	10	87	42	231	15	...	1,645	1,009,693	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 3,505	1 to 3,678	1 to 365
		25	Chittagong	44	201	23	119	67	320	79	...	2,563	1,290,167	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·6	13 to 1	1 to 2,768	1 to 3,260	1 to 359
			Total	113	503	40	294	153	797	126	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·0	5 to 1	1 to 3,794	1 to 4,227	1 to 528
			Total for Bengal	1,251	5,037	520	3,000	1,771	8,037	3,077	31	65,099	37,488,493	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,902	1 to 3,656	1 to 490
Bihar	Patna	26	Patna	56	196	34	227	90	423	665	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·9	9 to 1	1 to 1,451	1 to 2,706	1 to 405
		27	Gaya	57	259	34	163	91	422	203	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,986	1 to 3,969	1 to 501
		28	Shahabad	56	200	24	155	80	355	169	...	4,365	2,063,337	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,416	1 to 4,453	1 to 746
		29	Saran	45	170	23	122	68	292	171	...	2,653	2,467,477	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·2	4 to 1	1 to 4,646	1 to 6,608	1 to 517
		30	Champaran	35	150	18	88	53	238	34	...	3,531	1,859,465	1 to 10·8	1 to 12·0	1 to 1	1 to 2,644	1 to 6,266	1 to 1,055
		31	Muzaffarpur	40	162	17	107	57	269	140	...	3,003	2,711,445	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,818	1 to 8,035	1 to 656
		32	Darbhanga	36	152	15	84	51	236	142	...	3,335	2,801,955	1 to 7·7	1 to 11·5	5 to 1	1 to 6,531	1 to 9,407	1 to 718
			Total	325	1,289	165	946	490	2,235	1,524	41	23,675	15,811,014	1 to 5·5	1 to 8·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,685	1 to 5,421	1 to 535
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	36	172	17	120	53	292	149	...	3,921	2,036,021	1 to 7·9	1 to 11·3	14 to 1	1 to 4,121	1 to 5,656	1 to 567
		34	Bhagalpur	48	179	19	117	67	296	97	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·6	9 to 1	1 to 4,418	1 to 5,395	1 to 765
		35	Purnea	55	223	21	146	76	369	105	...	4,993	1,944,658	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·0	1 to 1	1 to 3,535	1 to 4,318	1 to 219
		36	Malda	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,902	814,919	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·3	8 to 1	1 to 3,122	1 to 3,510	1 to 529
		37	Sonthal Parganas	37	132	18	141	55	273	29	...	5,469	1,754,196	1 to 15·3	1 to 16·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,913	1 to 5,287	1 to 688
			Total	202	814	86	606	288	1,420	414	...	20,511	8,582,490	1 to 9·6	1 to 11·9	3 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 4,896	1 to 530
			Total for Bihar	527	2,103	251	1,552	778	3,655	1,938	41	44,186	24,393,504	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,804	1 to 5,220	1 to 534
Orissa	Orissa	38	Cuttack	55	249	25	131	80	380	79	9	3,633	1,937,671	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,535	1 to 3,967	1 to 972
		39	Balasore	47	189	23	132	70	321	30	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,362	1 to 2,490	1 to 692
		40	Angul and the Khondmals.	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,681	170,058	1 to 10·3	1 to 10·3	...	1 to 1,043	1 to 1,043	...
		41	Puri	47	179	15	86	62	265	58	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	19 to 1	1 to 2,454	1 to 2,801	1 to 496
			Total	165	697	71	408	236	1,105	167	9	9,853	4,047,352	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,667	1 to 2,904	1 to 756

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1892—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh ...	64	240	20	142	84	382	46	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 13·7	1 to 15·0	11 to 1	1 to 2,274	1 to 2,439	1 to 596
		43	Lohardaga ...	41	161	15	94	56	255	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 20·5	1 to 22·9	2 to 1	1 to 3,243	1 to 3,541	1 to 740
		44	Palamau ...	28	116	8	29	36	145	10	...	4,905	596,770	1 to 25·6	1 to 27·0	1 to 1	1 to 3,124	1 to 3,268	1 to 519
		45	Manbhum ...	42	153	14	68	56	221	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 12·9	1 to 14·9	3 to 1	1 to 3,717	1 to 4,224	1 to 528
		46	Singhbhum ...	14	42	13	88	27	130	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 22·8	1 to 23·8	7 to 1	1 to 3,326	1 to 3,430	1 to 978
			Total ...	189	712	70	421	259	1,133	144	...	26,966	4,628,792	1 to 17·5	1 to 19·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,013	1 to 3,200	1 to 626
			Total of Districts ...	2,132	8,549	912	5,381	3,044	13,930	5,326	81	146,104	70,558,141	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 3,152	1 to 3,975	1 to 518
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	63	147	5	50	68	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	48	2	10	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	49	152	11	46	60	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during* 1892.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakaran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number judicially punished. For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	Number judicially punished. For substantive offences, such as theft, &c., &c.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	324	8,486	2,128	11,220*	7,06,860 0 0	20	12	96	16	1·2	11	4	·1	156 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	238	6,874	165	7,277	2,48,282 0 0	11	10	52	46	1·6	42	10	·7	107 0 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	569	2,124	4,974	7,667	2,91,626 0 0	12	15	45	6	1·0	35	4	·5	373 0 0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,621	4,122	1,982	3,467	9,571	2,63,801 0 0	28	23	142	46	2·4	112	30	1·4	786 0 0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	754	3,627	199	4,580	1,39,568 0 0	116	7	14	53	4·1	5	13	·3	281 0 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	907	1	480	1,388	74,731 0 0	6	...	14	86	7·6	5	6	·7	82 0 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	6,914	23,094	11,413	41,703	17,24,868 0 0	193	67	363	253	2·1	210	67	·6	1,785 0 0
			Central Districts															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,349	...	...	3,349	1,70,122 0 0	7	9	148	1,533	50 6	15	11	·7	89 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,432	...	...	3,432	1,63,510 0 0	48	21	142	523	21 3	1	17	·5	108 0 0
		9	Murshidabad... ...	1,170,930	2,489	752	629	3,870	1,47,048 0 0	6	4	53	211	7·0	13	31	1·1	264 0 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,910	9	...	3,919	1,65,108 0 0	13	3	133	1,534	42·9	...	16	·4	56 0 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,026	2	...	2,028	99,754 0 0	10	8	36	948	49·4	7	15	1·0	103 0 0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,206	763	629	16,598	7,45,542 0 0	84	45	512	4,749	32·4	36	90	·7	620 0 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,136	...	...	3,136	1,88,160 0 0	26	6	12	306	11·1	1	12	·4	57 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,507	1		3,508	1,78,009 0 0	4	3	36	536	16·5	6	28	·9	82 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,291	9	...	1,300	77,272 0 0	6	...	13	17	2·7	3	40	3·3	153 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,617	19	...	56	75	3,600 0 0	...	...	...	1	1·3	...	3	4·0	14 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,568	...	...	4,568	2,19,264 0 0	18	13	171	1,318	33·2	2	78	1·7	194 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,807	...	...	1,807	99,876 0 0	2	7	19	114	7·8	4	5	·4	124 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,639	2,201	9	...	2,210	1,19,042 0 0	17	1	33	537	26·6	3	15	·8	93 0 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,529	19	56	16,604	8,85,223 0 0	73	30	284	2,829	19·3	19	181	1·2	717 0 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,320,620	3,685	1	...	3,686	2,05,095 0 0	28	2	20	716	20·7	2	17	·5	92 0 0
		20	Mymensingh	3,378,395	611 8	...	...	6,118	2,93,664 0 0	124	21	367	1,047	25 4	6	15	·3	152 0 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,169	...	...	3,169	1,65,176 0 0	102	9	61	357	16·6	1	26	·8	110 0 0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	4,771	...	...	4,771	2,91,796 0 0	14	11	114	1,427	32·8	15	10	·5	163 0 0
			Total ...	9,593 986	17,74	1	...	17,744	9,55,731 0 0	268	43	562	3,547	24·9	24	68	·5	517 0 0

Bihar.	Chittagong Division	23	Tippera	1,750,249	2,816	23	...	2,839	1,39,442	0	0	9	6	39	855	32·0	4	21	·8	146	0 0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	1,996	...	...	1,996	93,979	0	0	...	10	9	267	14·3	3	21	1·2	63	0 0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,350	11	...	2,361	1,20,957	0	0	7	4	70	353	18·3	27	2	1·2	147	0 0
		26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	...	...	...	...	.....			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,162	34	...	7,196	3,54,378	0	0	16	20	118	1,475	22·6	34	44	1·0	356	0 0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	63,554	23,911	12,198	99,845	46,65,742	0	0	634	205	1,839	12,853	15·5	323	450	·7	3,995	0 0
	Patna Division	27	Patna	1,499,307	2,301	870	255	3,426	92,334	0	0	5	9	27	389	12·5	6	37	1·2	118	0 0
		28	Gaya	2,036,565	2,536	3,566	585	6,687	1,66,269	0	0	79	95	102	35	4·6	15	23	·5	395	0 0
		29	Shahabad	1,937,138	2,982	1,743	...	4,725	1,27,575	0	0	18	8	68	149	5·1	11	18	·6	96	0 0
		30	Saran	2,378,943	2,648	2,438	...	5,086	1,26,926	0	0	83	15	79	272	8·8	9	87	1·8	242	0 0
		31	Champaran	1,823,577	1,969	461	...	2,430	75,416	0	0	56	13	136	194	16·4	14	21	1·4	402	0 0
		32	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	3,767	715	66	4,548	1,48,363	0	0	97	55	35	603	17·3	16	34	1·0	157	0 0
		33	Darbhanga	2,699,963	3,780	388	...	4,168	1,43,294	0	0	53	10	87	268	10·0	19	10	·6	98	0 0
			Total ...	14,995,051	19,983	10,181	906	31,070	8,80,177	0	0	391	205	534	1,910	9·7	90	230	1·0	1,508	0 0
	Bhagalpur Division	34	Monghyr	1,951,536	2,131	1,492	32	3,655	1,03,226	0	0	26	26	71	50	4·7	14	68	2·2	325	0 0
		35	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	2,131	1,607	...	3,738	84,707	0	0	35	19	49	106	5·5	9	32	1·0	116	0 0
		36	Purnea	1,921,637	3,922	794	...	4,716	2,36,982	0	0	8	9	52	4	1·5	6	13	·4	132	0 0
		37	Malda	796,923	1,646	34	...	1,680	79,956	0	0	2	4	3	16	1·4	...	14	·8	46	0 0
		38	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,232	...	...	1,451	4,160†	69,316	0	0	14	11	80	269	8·9	3	10	·3	119	0 0
			Total ...	8,362,773	9,830	3,927	1,483	17,949	5,74,187	0	0	85	69	255	445	4·7	32	137	·9	738	0 0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	29,813	14,108	2,389	49,019	14,54,364	0	0	476	274	789	2,355	7·9	122	367	·9	2,246	0 0
Orissa.	Orissa Division	39	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	74	5,706	5,780	1,82,489	0	0	18	16	30	23	1·5	17	18	·6	185	0 0
		40	Balasore	9,73,850	...	2,056	...	2,056	43,866	0	0	7	13	22	73	5·5	20	6	1·2	142	0 0
		41	Angul and the Khondmals.	170,058	...	380	...	380	3,896	0	0	...	2	4	26	8·4	3	2	1·3	12	0 0
		42	Puri	9,16,204	...	1,853	34	1,887	49,251	0	0	10	15	21	55	5·3	43	...	2·2	635	0 0
			Total ...	3,920,958	...	4,363	5,740	10,103	2,79,502	0	0	35	46	77	177	3·3	83	26	1·0	974	0 0
			South-West Frontier Agency.																		
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur Division	43	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,223	1,484	458	3,165	77,049	0	0	17	11	36	42	3·3	18	...	·5	132	0 0
		44	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,715	383	114	2,212	66,876	0	0	2	12	63	218	13·3	22	3	1·1	84	0 0
		45	Palamau	591,577	...	125	1,161	1,286	42,360	0	0	5	...	44	25	5·7	3	9	·9	72	0 0
		46	Manbhum	1,170,094	...	3,421	1,723	5,144	1,25,229	0	0	...	15	25	190	4·4	6	1	·4	28	0 0
		47	Singhbhum	538,638	482	164	652	1,298	37,789	0	0	...	8	12	51	5·4	8	3	·8	113	0 0
			Total ...	4,538,644	3,420	5,577	4,108	13,105	3,49,293	0	0	24	46	180	526	5·9	57	16	·5	429	0 0
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,795,825	96,787	47,959	24,335	172,071	67,48,901	0	0	1,169	571	2,885	15,911	11·9	585	859	·8	7,644	0 0

* Besides those shown in columns 6, 7, and 8, there are 282 chaukidars in the district who are paid by villagers.
† Including 2,709 other chaukidars entertained under Sonthal Rules, and hence shown in column 9 only.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year* 1892, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	165
Sub-Inspectors	927
Head-constables	2,471
Men	19,751
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	3,700
„ with swords only or swords and batons	1,633
„ with batons only	18,044
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	9
Head-constables	36
Men	540
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	401
Head-constables	1,015
Men	2,220
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	3
Men	116
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	...
Men	5
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	2
Men	6
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	5
Head-constables	18
Men	206
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	24
(2) Money	2,107
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	164
Sub-Inspectors	896
Head-constables	1,777
Men	4,357
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	2
Men	47
Number enlisted during the year	2,362
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	11,502
„ of 10 years' service and upwards	8,617
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	398
„ gratuity	22
By resignation without pension or gratuity	722
„ dismissal	586
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	125
„ desertion	51
„ death	551
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	51·4
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1892, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	61
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	15
Below Rs. 100	1
Constables	9
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	11
Constables	2
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	2
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	140
Below Rs. 100	3,277
Constables	19,373
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	136
Muhammadans	806
Hindus—	
Brahmans	759
Rajputs	315
Goorkhas	31
Sikhs	13
High caste Sudras	1,031
Low ditto	157
Hindus of all other castes	238
Other religions	43
Men.	
Christians	63
Muhammadans	5,202
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,453
Rajputs	4,802
Goorkhas	207
Sikhs	18
High caste Sudras	1,973
Low ditto	1,571
Hillmen	76
Hindus of all other castes	1,499
Other religions	510
Total of officers and men	22,903

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year* 1892 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	5,195	3,924	1,739	5,663
		Birbhum ...	797,833	1,905	970	839	1,809
		Bankura ...	1,069,668	1,320	931	374	1,305
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	4,536	3,276	1,329	4,605
		Hooghly ...	1,076,710	3,084	2,020	1,448	3,468
		Howrah ...	721,211	4,527	4,418	2,973	7,391
		Total ...	7,688,818	20,567	15,539	8,702	24,241
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	4,493	2,817	1,901	4,718
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	4,192	2,572	2,039	4,611
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	2,970	1,489	675	2,164
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	2,716	1,229	1,532	2,761
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	1,487	786	1,073	1,859
		Total ...	7,853,566	15,858	8,893	7,220	16,113
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	2,137	866	634	1,500
		Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	2,786	944	583	1,527
		Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	1,425	781	245	1,026
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,687	1,247	803	2,050
		Rangpur ...	2,065,464	3,030	1,205	623	1,828
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,312	629	319	948
		Pabna ...	1,362,392	1,900	971	860	1,831
		Total ...	8,019,187	14,277	6,643	4,067	10,710
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	5,469	4,014	2,171	6,185
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	6,537	2,733	2,204	4,937
		Faridpur ...	1,797,320	3,495	2,519	2,792	5,311
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	2,357	1,304	1,436	2,740
		Total ...	9,844,127	17,858	10,570	8,603	19,173
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	2,452	1,424	2,414	3,838
		Noakhali ...	1,009,693	1,057	575	688	1,263
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	2,865	1,441	1,227	2,668
		Total ...	4,082,795	6,374	3,440	4,329	7,769
Bihar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	10,003	8,059	2,273	10,332
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	5,705	1,983	1,215	3,198
		Shahabad ...	2,063,337	3,223	1,419	771	2,190
		Saran ...	2,467,477	4,895	2,806	2,715	5,521
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	3,475	1,714	691	2,405
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	5,554	3,772	1,028	4,800
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	7,180	4,182	676	4,858
		Total ...	15,811,014	40,035	23,935	9,369	33,304
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	3,929	1,496	1,182	2,678
		Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	4,104	2,040	2,458	4,498
		Purnea ...	1,944,658	2,637	933	390	1,323
		Malda ...	814,919	1,159	541	306	847
		Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	4,602	2,272	1,284	3,556
		Total ...	8,582,490	16,431	7,282	5,620	12,902
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	2,832	1,864	881	2,745
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,244	877	975	1,852
		Angul and the Khondmals.	170,058	209	166	96	262
		Puri ...	944,998	3,013	1,830	288	2,118
		Total ...	4,047,352	7,398	4,737	2,240	6,977
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	1,971	1,190	326	1,516
		Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	1,607	1,076	576	1,652
		Palamau ...	596,770	678	375	154	529
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,296	1,357	424	1,781
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	935	639	209	848
		Total ...	4,628,792	7,487	4,637	1,689	6,326
		Grand Total ...	70,558,141	146,185	85,676	51,839	137,515

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	169	...	1	6	152	120	94·1	78·9
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	16	...	...	2	16	9	87·5	56·2
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	422	...	7	28	357	283	85·5	79·2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,461	1	40	194	2,001	1,315	75·5	65·7
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	44	...	1	3	42	38	86·6	90·4
		Total ...	3,112	1	49	233	2,568	1,765	78·1	68·7
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	8	...	1	...	4	2	88·8	50·
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	15	...	1	2	10	7	100·	70·
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	22	...	1	1	13	3	91·3	23·0
12		Other murders	324	...	10	73	207	77	96·7	37·1
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	77	...	2	11	46	22	98·7	47·8
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	272	...	5	49	199	107	96·	53·7
15	376 ...	Rape	163	...	1	13	89	29	87·1	32·5
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	67	1	1	3	52	22	91·1	42·3
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	96	...	2	8	56	44	97·9	78·5
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	283	3	1	5	201	164	97·8	81·5
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	...	...	...	2	1	66·6	50·
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	996	2	23	57	775	570	82·	73·5
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	34	...	1	2	14	8	94·2	57·1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	37	...	1	1	19	5	65·7	26·3
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,246	47	12	52	881	373	66·3	42·3
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	344	...	7	29	242	98	68·1	40·4
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	99	1	2	5	57	20	68·3	35·
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	16	...	...	...	12	6	75·	50·

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.				Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 23 to 26.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	4	...	116	31	3	72·5	78·9	7	...	...	7	...	186	15	208
14	...	...	7	7	1	50·	50·	...	...	...	3	...	22	4	29
360	7	...	246	60	15	67·	80·3	19	...	...	50	1	509	104	664
1,737	151	1	1,073	465	215	56·8	69·7	269	6	9	972	4	8,832	2,533	12,341
38	...	1	34	3	1	87·1	91·8	...	...	...	1	...	55	9	65
2,305	162	2	1,476	566	235	59·7	72·2	295	6	9	1,033	5	9,604	2,665	13,307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	2	2	1	25·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	26
16	...	...	7	3	1	43·7	70·	...	...	...	2	...	26	6	34
21	...	...	3	10	2	14·2	23·0	1	...	...	3	...	31	...	34
321	2	...	77	128	78	23·8	37·5	17	...	...	141	...	531	43	715
77	1	...	22	24	17	28·2	47·8	11	...	...	11	...	81	2	94
260	5	1	107	90	41	40·2	54·3	37	...	...	111	...	520	23	654
132	11	...	29	47	11	20·2	38·1	66	...	...	13	...	97	37	147
61	1	...	21	27	4	33·8	43·7	14	...	...	3	...	57	5	65
95	1	...	44	12	6	45·8	78·5	3	...	...	9	...	74	3	86
275	1	2	162	36	5	58·2	81·8	12	...	...	4	...	232	3	239
2	...	...	1	1	...	50·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	28
799	33	4	513	150	58	61·3	77·3	39	3	3	134	...	1,144	269	1,547
33	...	...	8	6	6	24·2	61·5	3	...	...	3	...	33	...	36
21	4	...	4	8	...	16·	33·3	12	...	...	...	...	31	23	54
802	23	10	309	304	37	37·	50·4	58	13	7	58	...	853	387	1,298
165	38	1	81	70	11	39·7	53·6	48	...	...	54	5	348	153	560
59	10	...	18	21	4	26·	46·1	25	...	...	12	...	91	34	137
9	3	...	6	3	1	50·	66·6	3	...	...	...	...	24	7	31

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	363, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	992	3	12	39	749	416	75·4	55·5
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	79	...	3	5	64	49	96·1	76·5
		Total ...	5,173	57	86	355	3,692	2,023	78·7	54·7
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	354	...	26	15	164	84	93·1	51·2
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	7	...	...	1	5	3	85·7	60·
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	26	...	1	...	16	11	88·8	68·7
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house	46	...	1	2	24	16	91·4	66·6
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	58	...	2	...	25	18	93·3	72·
		Robbery ... — other robberies ...	121	...	3	4	67	39	92·7	58·2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	847	7	16	41	351	160	86·6	45·5
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	814	10	7	22	530	355	82·7	66·9
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	32,158	12,311	429	123	2,743	2,094	61·2	76·3
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	220	9	4	8	135	93	89·7	68·8
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	4	...	...	1	4	2	100·	50·
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	2	...	...	...	...	...	50·	...
		Total ...	34,658	12,337	489	217	4,064	2,875	63·1	70·7
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2,497	29	33	82	1,567	456	48·7	29·1
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	63	2	...	...	52	37	79·3	71·1
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	33·3
		Total ...	2,563	31	33	82	1,622	494	49·4	30·4

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.												PERSONS.			
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
722	34	2	350	214	41	46·1	62·	154	...	...	78	...	1,180	354	1,612
76	2	...	48	14	3	61·5	77·4	4	...	...	6	...	95	6	107
3,954	169	20	1,812	1,169	327	43·7	60·7	507	16	10	642	5	5,494	1,363	7,504
353	1	...	84	79	14	23·7	51·5	37	...	...	95	...	1,094	51	1,240
6	...	...	2	2	...	33·3	50·	1	...	...	12	...	45	...	57
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	11	5	...	45·8	68·7	1	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
42	1	...	16	6	...	37·2	72·7	4	...	...	9	...	55	8	72
54	2	...	18	6	3	32·1	75·	11	...	...	1	...	55	...	56
107	8	...	37	25	3	32·1	59·6	39	...	...	10	...	104	21	135
707	40	1	129	140	31	17·2	47·9	163	...	...	42	1	563	183	89
659	17	3	326	115	27	48·	73·9	48	...	...	27	...	682	133	42
19,696	22	229	2,087	630	119	10·4	76·8	992	...	...	148	...	4,564	113	4,805
198	2	1	90	38	10	44·7	70·3	37	...	...	10	...	196	23	229
3	1	...	2	2	1	50·	50·	...	...	...	3	...	26	2	31
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
21,851	94	234	2,802	1,048	209	12·6	72·7	1,333	...	...	357	1	7,448	534	8,340
1,089	134	11	290	454	40	23·5	38·9	295	71	91	109	...	1,444	1,337	2,840
48	2	...	33	10	...	66·	76·7	...	...	...	...	...	57	13	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1,137	136	11	323	464	40	25·1	41·	295	71	91	109	...	1,501	1,353	2,963

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	582	58	5	15	363	227	82·7	62·5
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,316	9	33	52	1,597	1,261	97·8	78·9
		Theft ... ordinary ...	33,360	5,842	405	690	14,431	10,070	67·9	69·7
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,322	11	12	39	823	347	43·9	42·1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,792	2	21	61	1,707	1,445	97·9	84·6
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	9,037	120	40	187	6,277	2,277	25·8	36·2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	147	54	...	2	15	8	61·9	53·3
		Total ...	48,556	6,096	516	1,046	25,213	15,635	62·1	62·
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	29	...	...	1	22	15	72·4	68·1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,493	...	...	141	2,382	1,764	93·2	74·
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	191	...	...	...	184	169	97·9	91·8
52		——— Excise Laws... ...	2,771	...	8	27	2,738	2,497	55·4	91·1
53		——— Opium Act	455	...	...	10	437	354	45·7	81·
54		——— Railway Laws ...	241	1	...	5	191	172	86·3	90·
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	1,215	1	...	...	1,177	1,153	75·8	97·9
56		——— Arms Act	1,320	...	7	13	1,300	1,243	85·4	95·6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	41,288	...	30	157	40,673	37,797	99·3	92·9
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	2,120	12	21	13	1,986	1,740	87·0	87·6
		Total ...	52,123	14	66	367	51,090	46,904	94·7	91·8
		Grand Total ...	146,185	18,536	1,239	2,300	88,249	69,696	74·6	78·9

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
461	18	7	213	118	20	43·8	64·3	73	...	....	16	...	430	61	507
2,246	49	3	1,253	327	52	54·5	79·3	274	...	...	78	...	2,433	161	2,672
22,166	521	249	9,093	2,056	529	39·6	81·5	2,831	31	17	936	...	16,985	6,309	24,230
518	58	10	261	76	17	44·5	77·4	129	...	...	39	...	460	624	1,123
1,769	6	1	1,427	253	46	80·3	84·9	85	...	...	116	...	2,932	93	3,141
2,174	162	11	954	839	34	40·6	53·2	288	433	726	249	...	2,956	6,654	9,859
89	...	2	8	7	3	8·7	53·3	6	...	...	2	...	25	5	32
29,423	814	283	13,209	3,076	701	43·2	78·2	3,686	464	743	1,436	...	26,221	13,907	41,564
21	...	...	12	4	1	57·1	75·	2	...	...	2	...	49	12	63
2,139	186	...	1,656	590	146	71·2	73·7	6	1	...	120	...	1,189	1,256	2,565
185	2	...	165	15	1	88·2	91·6	3	...	...	....	...	939	32	971
1,532	9	1	1,407	101	5	91·2	93·3	39	...	...	24	...	1,759	1,395	3,178
205	...	3	152	36	5	73·0	80·8	23	...	...	10	...	225	285	520
206	2	...	144	18	4	69·2	88·8	12	...	...	6	...	248	33	287
921	...	...	887	19	1	96·3	97·9	1	...	...	....	...	938	299	1,237
798	335	1	1,080	36	15	95·2	96·7	12	...	...	17	...	1,216	208	1,441
40,992	59	2	37,572	2,809	429	91·5	93·	14	7	31	198	...	41,813	467	42,478
1,847	15	2	1,631	160	10	87·5	91·0	25	9	9	24	...	2,513	382	2,919
48,816	608	9	44,706	3,788	617	90·3	92·1	137	17	40	401	...	50,889	4,369	55,659
107,516	1,983	559	64,328	10,711	2,129	58·4	85·7	6,253	574	893	3,978	11	101,157	24,191	129,337

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	8	4·3	200	56	9	114	16
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	4·5	28	18	...	9	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	11	2·1	650	192	...	428	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	14	167	1·8	12,118	4,459	119	6,254	186
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	1·8	64	14	...	48	...
		Total ...	15	188	1·9	13,060	4,739	128	6,853	202
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	...	...	26	6	8	...	6
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	6	23·0	28	2	18	...	7
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	3	9·7	31	17	5	...	5
12		Other murders	2	66	12·4	645	126	247	...	100
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	6	7·4	87	22	15	3	20
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	25	4·8	621	142	159	...	195
15	376	Rape	...	8	8·2	139	66	28	5	26
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	3	5·2	61	25	11	1	22
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	3	4·	82	18	5	22	26
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	9	3·8	226	48	...	164	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	28	1	17	...	3
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	3	37	3·2	1,505	475	40	752	123
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	6	18·1	30	10	3	...	8
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	54	19	12	6	10
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	23	2·6	1,267	729	7	460	17
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	1	35	10·	520	263	46	114	58
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	2	2·1	133	82	...	44	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	29	15	...	9	2

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 36 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	67·2	67·5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	31·8	28·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363	71·3	66·2	2	...	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,113	57·8	53·6	28	6	36	1,043	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	69·	70·3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,646	58·7	54·5	32	6	38	1,077	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	25·	25·	1	...	...	...	5	6	1	16·6	870	30	3·4
7	26·9	31·8	...	...	...	...	1	12	8	66·6	1,724	204	11·8
5	16·1	16·1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	18·8	16·6	21	1	1	60	91	7	3	42·8	591	39	6·5
22	27·1	25·8	2	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	36·9	32·1	9	2	3	44	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	31·9	30·3	1	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	36·8	37·5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	64·8	60·7	3	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	69·3	72·2	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	13·6	13·6	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
726	63·4	59·2	5	...	2	99	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24·2	26·6	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	48·3	48·3	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	44·	43·1	1	...	8	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	39·9	38·8	6	...	4	22	11	1	1	100·	11	11	100·
39	42·8	42·3	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	45·8	50·	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1	55	4·6	1,545	751	...	706	2
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	8	8·4	97	37	3	49	5
		Total ...	17	295	5·3	7,154	2,854	624	2,335	635
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	1	142	12·9	1,084	283	354	37	308
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	11	24·4	46	10	22	...	14
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...	...	2	7·4	25	10	1	7	7
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ...	...	6	10·8	66	19	10	35	1
		Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	3	5·4	53	10	4	27	6
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...	...	10	9·6	125	58	4	50	8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	61	10·8	721	318	52	262	21
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	30	4·4	812	297	6	452	7
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	455	9·9	4,355	1,278	53	2,679	159
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	20	10·2	209	91	1	97	6
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	...	30	3	6	1	16
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	37	29	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	740	9·9	7,563	2,406	513	3,647	553
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	48	3·3	2,837	1,911	7	835	2
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	1	1·7	69	30	...	39	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	4	49	3·2	2,909	1,943	7	875	2

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
580	49·1	49·	1	1	10	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	53·6	56·	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,541	46·2	44·1	61	6	32	417	228	27	13	48·1	3,196	284	8·8
345	31·5	33·3	20	7	6	31	51	284	129	45·4	1,14,563	4,028	3·5
14	31·1	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·	377	...	...
14	51·8	56·	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	35·	2,625	496	18·8
36	65·4	62·	...	...	...	1	...	41	16	39·0	3,881	328	8·4
33	60·	62·2	...	...	...	2	...	39	12	30·7	1,608	462	28·7
54	51·9	51·9	2	...	...	1	...	68	26	38·0	3,751	520	13·5
235	41·7	43·6	4	7	...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
414	60·7	60·9	4	...	...	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,799	61·1	66·0	20	5	8	137	29	17,544	3,549	20·2	7,05,607	71,608	10·1
99	50·5	53·2	...	...	...	14	...	22	11	50·	253	39	15·4
17	65·3	60·7	1	...	...	...	3	4	4	100·	620	182	29·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,060	54·5	57·8	51	19	14	276	117	18,023	3,755	20·8	8,33,285	77,663	9·3
561	38·8	37·8	3	...	1	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	59·6	60·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
595	39·6	38·6	3	...	1	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	19	4·4	187	190	...	266	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	...	86	3·5	2,584	830	5	1,653	24
		Theft ... ... ordinary ...	12	1,056	6·2	23,109	8,707	25	12,917	180
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	4	35	7·6	1,084	641	7	392	7
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	1	87	2·9	3,049	736	37	2,136	55
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	2	70	2·3	9,783	6,253	1	3,280	3
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	4·	31	14	...	12	...
		Total ...	20	1,354	5·1	40,127	17,371	75	20,656	269
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	63	28	...	33	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	5	1	·08	2,559	626	...	1,772	7
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	61	6·4	909	101	...	806	...
52		———Excise Laws	...	21	1·1	3,156	410	...	2,731	...
53		———Opium Act	...	6	2·6	514	115	...	386	...
54		———Railway Laws	...	5	2·	282	44	1	233	...
55		———Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	1	·1	1,236	46	...	1,180	...
56		———Arms Act	1	6	·4	1,431	145	...	1,274	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	53	7	·01	42,371	3,124	...	38,850	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	6	23	·09	2,890	492	...	2,377	...
		Total ...	66	131	·2	55,411	5,131	1	49,642	7
		Grand Total ...	126	2,757	2·7	126,224	34,444	1,348	84,008	1,668

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

concluded.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
242	56·2	57·2	6	...	...	25	...	7	4	57·1	76	34	44·7
1,634	67·1	67·4	3	1	1	66	3	2,041	1,522	74·5	48,548	37,507	77·2
11,388	67·	68·3	38	21	32	1,214	28	26,540	11,006	41·4	4,47,553	1,15,904	25·9
280	60·8	62·2	2	...	...	34	1	715	220	30·7	48,157	10,033	20·8
2,143	73·	72·5	10	2	2	70	5	1,681	1,617	96·1	88,486	37,333	42·1
1,378	46·6	45·5	4	1	3	241	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	36·	34·6	...	...	...	5	...	109	12	11·	1,860	234	12·5
17,074	65·1	65·7	63	25	38	1,655	38	31,093	14,381	46·2	6,34,680	2,01,045	31·6
24	48·9	47·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
902	75·8	69·2	23	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
776	82·6	88·3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,513	86·	86·4	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	77·3	75·9	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	81·	80·7	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
909	96·9	97·	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,094	89·9	89·5	1	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,379	91·7	91·6	5	...	47	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,179	86·7	86·8	...	...	...	21	...	11	3	27·2	13	...	...
46,161	90·6	90·4	31	...	51	599	...	11	3	27·2	13	...	...
76,067	75·1	74·8	241	56	174	4,102	413	49,154	18,152	36·9	14,71,174	2,78,992	18·9

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year* 1892, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	5,276·8	4,092	1,975	6,067	200	5,974	7,756	7,711	295	2,321	21	4,988	3	76	7 absconded, died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	305·4	356	58	414	59	350	444	451	31	121	3	294	...	1	1 otherwise disposed of.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2,334·0	1,095	727	1,822	90	1,711	1,920	1,940	399	689	11	720	28	86	7 absconded, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	190·2	188	9	197	6	146	226	230	52	71	31	13	33	30	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	241·6	228	16	244	95	223	242	255	13	51	...	183	...	8	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	21·2	40	5	45	8	38	52	51	7	4	3	37	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	212·2	191	14	205	39	172	426	485	24	108	...	352	...	1	
		Total ...	8,589·4	6,190	2,804	8,994	497	8,614	11,066	11,123	821	3,365	69	6,587	64	202	15 absconded, &c.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	28·0	15	2	17	7	8	12	14	6	6	2	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·6	3	...	3	1	2	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	30·6	18	2	20	8	10	16	18	6	10	2	...	...	...	

	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	901·4	822	1	823	46	433	608	555	152	230	3	149	3	18	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	21·4	16	...	16	...	7	7	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	44,524·0	42,852	2	42,854	1,001	28,627	35,629	22,150	2,708	11,185	2	7,773	4	478	6 escaped, &c.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	76·6	277	1	278	17	223	375	278	24	157	...	92	5	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	12,524·6	14,106	10	14,116	765	10,074	13,035	9,881	1,980	4,307	13	3,296	51	226	8 died, &c.
		Total ...	57,146·6	57,251	13	57,264	1,783	38,931	49,046	32,316	4,712	15,655	15	11,161	60	699	14 escaped, &c.
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,383·6	1,430	6	1,436	37	713	872	760	225	264	5	240	3	21	2 died, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	647·0	656	6	662	125	362	448	482	105	134	...	228	1	13	1 absconded.
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	195·2	161	19	180	24	127	134	137	15	60	6	40	9	7	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,367·8	7,725	12	7,737	223	5,124	6,558	4,954	541	2,522	2	1,742	1	144	2 died, &c.
		Total ...	9,593·6	9,972	43	10,015	409	6,326	8,012	6,333	886	2,980	13	2,250	14	185	5 died, &c.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion ...	12·2	17	...	17	1	13	35	35	...	28	...	7	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	90·4	118	...	118	...	100	122	85	8	26	...	51	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,719·2	3,593	...	3,593	56	1,645	1,981	1,596	453	790	17	249	8	73	6 died, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	708·0	764	...	764	7	432	548	473	167	207	4	82	...	13	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,167·6	2,417	3	2,420	22	1,588	1,881	1,416	344	600	...	435	...	35	2 died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	659·4	800	38	838	65	756	1,160	1,194	37	144	4	999	...	9	1 transferred.
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	3·2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,706·6	2,428	837	3,265	1,323	2,100	8,627	9,747	464	2,155	...	6,918	...	210	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	762·8	983	50	1,033	265	860	2,097	1,552	89	204	...	1,223	...	36	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	460·4	410	99	509	205	437	555	482	25	228	...	204	...	25	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	906·2	1,027	...	1,027	...	837	837	633	53	332	1	242	...	5	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	27,400·8	20,409	1,514	30,923	811	27,380	30,713	27,674	596	5,714	3	21,133	...	217	11 died, &c.
		Total ...	38,596·8	41,967	2,541	44,508	2,756	36,149	48,556	44,887	2,236	10,428	29	31,543	8	623	20 died, &c.
		Grand Total ...	114,858·6	116,220	5,404	121,624	5,499	90,463	117,304	95,232	8,813	32,668	131	51,690	149	1,727	54 died, &c.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Offences under the Penal Code.											
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	17	8	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	2
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	15	11	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	23	22	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	57	43	...	...	27	4	...	23	...	...	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by... dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by... robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by... poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	7	10	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	4	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	20	...	...	20	...	...	14	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	42	39	...	...	34	...	...	23	...	2	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	58	59	...	...	51	2	...	30	1	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	23	18	...	...	5	2	...	4	...	1	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement, and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1892.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1	24	...	...	24	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	25	79	...	...	79	55	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	26	117	2	2	113	58	...	52	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	11	...	...	11	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	175 0	104 0
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	9	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	19	...	1	18	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	7	47	...	...	47	21	1	19	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	146 8	146 8
8	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	14	90	...	...	90	32	...	46	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
6	12	19	...	...	19	12	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	0 3	0 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	72	102	...	...	77	5	...	69	...	1	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	6	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	243	271	...	...	219	9	...	156	1	11	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { other robberies...	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	17	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	251	181	...	...	181	...	...	127	3	6	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	27	18	...	...	15	3	...	14	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	303	207	...	...	199	5	...	144	3	6	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	56	58	...	...	15	5	...	14	...	3	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	29	20	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	85	78	...	...	25	5	...	25	...	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1892—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	9	132	...	...	132	30	...	96	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298	44	353	...	1	352	112	5	189	18	2	...	...	22	4	5	4	321 11	250 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7 0	2 0
1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	...	159	...	13	146	11	...	129	6	...	...	...	...	...	135	116	8,723 0	6,961 0
17	4	21	...	...	21	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	5	185	...	13	172	18	...	148	6	...	...	...	...	...	137	117	8,730 0	6,963 0
30	35	68	1	...	67	39	1	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	25	39	...	...	39	24	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	60	107	1	...	106	63	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	30	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	18	12	...	...	11	1	...	7	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	2,165	1,853	...	...	1,747	38	...	1,160	37	6	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	364	452	...	...	165	31	...	109	3	4	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	71	73	...	...	72	...	...	57	...	...	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	231	284	...	...	60	52	...	76	...	2	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,881	2,677	...	...	2,058	122	...	1,411	40	12	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297, I. P. C.	Offences against religion ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Offences under the—	Gambling Act	211	274	...	...	274	...	...	252	...	...	...
51		Excise Act	127	151	...	...	139	10	...	132	...	...	...
52		Railway Act	106	20	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
53		Salt and Customs Act ...	14	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
54		Hackney Carriage Act ...	2,814	3,479	...	...	2,832	...	...	2,960	5	...	...
55		Stamp Act	71	36	...	...	1	7	...	21	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. Code and Municipal Act.	Public and local nuisances ...	4,579	4,914	...	...	4,657	...	...	4,758	1	...	...
		Total ...	7,924	8,880	...	...	7,928	17	...	8,148	6	...	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	10	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	19	24	...	...	24	...	...	20	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	42	47	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	10,556	10,037	...	...	10,006	...	...	9,359	...	1	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property	205	178	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act	32	48	...	...	13	...	...	37	...	23	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1892—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	354	348
1,607	57	1,670	...	122	1,548	265	2	1,251	17	3	...	...	9	1	1,756	1,278	1,04,569	74,528
164	140	308	...	8	300	163	1	128	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
145	6	151	...	4	147	30	2	104	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
82	274	358	6	2	350	243	...	102	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,010	477	2,499	6	136	2,357	703	5	1,594	27	6	...	...	21	1	1,768	1,289	1,04,923	74,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,047	...	1,047	1	...	1,046	64	...	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	14	174	...	...	174	26	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1	23	...	...	23	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,037	349	3,386	1	...	3,385	137	...	3,247	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	23	...	...	23	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,931	283	7,214	...	...	7,214	182	...	7,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,204	670	11,874	2	...	11,872	412	...	11,459	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	27	...	...	27	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	59	59	...	...	59	10	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,865	37	12,903	...	349	12,554	131	...	12,422	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
218	...	218	...	217	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	55	270	...	...	270	55	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motú*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866 and Act II of 1886—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,761	2,413	...	...	2,413	...	...	2,379	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Offences under the Shipping Act.	309	618	...	...	532	...	...	292	...	4	...
75	Acts V (B.C.) of 1870 and III (B.C.) of 1872.	Offences under the Port Acts	2,429	2,218	...	...	2,218	...	...	2,213	...	...	...
76	.....	Ditto the Mutiny Act ...	10	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
77	Act I (B.C.) of 1869	Cruelty to Animals ...	6,239	7,712	...	...	7,429	37	...	7,262	...	4	...
78	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	37	53	...	...	53	...	...	47	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
81	Act I of 1878 ...	Opium Act	66	40	...	...	37	...	...	33	...	...	...
		Total ...	22,731	23,451	...	...	22,918	37	...	21,689	...	32	...
		Grand Total ...	34,224	35,607	...	...	33,374	199	...	31,596	50	61	2

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1892—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,810	...	2,810	6	...	2,804	31	...	2,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
775	192	971	...	368	603	38	...	564	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4,833	...	4,833	...	...	4,833	16	...	4,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,101	264	9,369	55	1	9,313	399	...	8,911	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	61	...	...	61	6	...	54	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3	45	...	...	45	8	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,935	629	31,596	61	936	30,600	705	...	29,888	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
44,754	1,911	46,731	72	1,087	45,572	2,071	11	43,370	55	10	...	...	50	5	1,910	1,410	1,13,974 11	82,089

D.—POLICE—*concluded.*

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during* 1892 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High Court or Sessions.	By Magistrate.	By High Court or Sessions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.														
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	54	34	...	34	14	29	45	45	...	11	...	31	...	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	27	23	...	23	4	17	18	12	...	6	...	6	...	...
7	455 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	13	14	...	14	1	13	24	26	...	20	1	...	3	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	11	6	...	6	...	6	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	252	343	...	343	341	1	6	774	...	59	...	715	...	...
		Total ...	369	423	...	423	361	68	106	865	...	103	1	753	3	5
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	13	24	...	24	14	11	17	31	...	22	...	9	...	...
		Total ...	13	24	...	24	14	11	17	31	...	22	...	9	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
		Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
14	334	Hurt	985	1,045	...	1,045	16	987	1,632	608	...	348	...	257	1	2
15	323	Wrongful confinement	1	7	...	7	6	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
16	345	Criminal force	2,939	3,442	...	3,442	72	3,274	4,800	2,076	...	1,118	...	949	...	9
17	352, 355, 358	Total ...	3,928	4,495	...	4,495	95	4,264	6,435	2,687	...	1,468	...	1,207	1	11

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	171	229	...	229	12	207	248	166	...	136	...	22	3	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	44	63	...	63	5	53	76	49	...	39	...	10	...	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	7	...	7	1	7	6	6	...	1	...	5	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	265	254	...	254	76	173	295	179	...	61	...	117	...	1
		Total	485	553	...	553	94	440	625	400	...	237	...	154	3	6
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	186	247	...	247	...	221	283	179	...	157	...	20	...	2
23	298	Offences against religion	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	4	...	4	...	4	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	37	37	...	37	...	33	49	35	...	33	...	1	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	709	874	...	874	5	860	1,510	477	...	378	...	96	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	511	138	...	138	92	46	86	213	...	15	...	197	...	1
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XI, XII, XXXV and XXXVI, C.P.C.	473	490	...	490	18	472	471	324	...	163	...	161	...	...
		Total	1,920	1,791	...	1,791	115	1,637	2,403	1,233	...	748	...	478	...	7
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	191	230	...	230	...	226	228	162	...	52	...	107	...	3
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1888	Municipal Act	18,701	15,697	...	15,697	174	15,523	15,592	8,923	...	3,889	...	5,030	...	4
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	16	7	...	7	5	2	8	8	...	3	...	5	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
42	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	24	18	...	18	9	12	12	20	...	4	...	16	...	...
43	Act I (B.C.) of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	20	16	...	16	16	...	...	18	...	3	...	15	...	...
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	24	62	...	62	61	1	16	92	...	...	...	92	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adulteration of food, ghee, &c.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	248	246	...	246	...	216	493	334	...	175	...	159	...	...
		Indian Merchandise Marks Act	...	4	...	4	...	4	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	1
		Forfeiture of recognizance bond, &c.	7	13	...	13	...	13	13	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
		Treasure Trove Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Explosives Act	22	9	...	9	6	3	7	9	...	...	...	9	...	...
		Calcutta Survey Act	2	34	...	34	...	34	43	30	...	11	...	19	...	...
		Restoration of abducted females	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	19,285	16,344	...	16,344	273	16,070	16,424	9,622	...	4,145	1	5,467	1	8
		GRAND TOTAL	26,000	23,630	...	23,630	952	22,490	26,010	14,838	...	6,723	2	8,068	8	37

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide"	6	47	60,593	Nil	
River-going Vessels.					
"Fame," P. V.	3	38	39,267	"	
"Sarsuti," P. V.	3	38	37,251	"	
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	...	5	2,243	"	
"Florence"	...	4	2,490	"	
"Clytie"	...	5	2,276	"	
"Rhotas"	...	10	7,858	"	
"Bholio"	...	16			

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment...	1	24	27,724	...	Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	2	...	24,000	...	
Ditto, free	44	...	3,55,076	...	*One removed from the service from the 23rd September 1892.
Licensed	16*	...	1,25,890	...	One removed from the service from the 7th October 1892.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	15	...	11,386	...	Less the pay of those attached to the Pilot-vessels and the steamer "Guide."
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	917	...	
Examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	8				
Examination for Inland Masters for 1st class Master's certificate	3	...	4,536	...	Employed when required.
Examination for Inland Masters for 2nd class Master's certificate	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	5,076	...	
Leadsmen's quarters ...	...	8	3,325	...	
Extra establishment of Pilot-vessels.	...	10	1,292	...	
Post Master, Diamond Harbour	...	1	52	...	
Engineer-Surveyor's Department.					
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	2	21,931	...	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1892-93.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,84,96,093	48,587	45,82,305	...	46,30,892	3,38,65,201
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,65,590	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales, &c.	6,09,62,272	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,15,27,862	1,352	1,59,75,500	...	1,59,76,852	4,55,51,010
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,40,16,650	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	84,536	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,41,01,186	1,54,476	1,24,047	...	2,78,523	2,38,22,663
IV—Stamps	1,55,45,462	1,45,726	5,95,555	...	7,41,281	1,48,04,181
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,15,94,580	5,943	6,56,665	...	6,62,608	1,09,31,972
VI—Provincial rates ...	46,16,474	9,959	4,33,921	...	4,43,880	41,72,594
VII—Customs	50,53,849	1,82,616	5,40,120	...	7,22,736	43,31,113
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	42,27,982	52,594	1,84,089	...	2,36,683	39,91,299
IX—Forest	7,44,882	317	3,81,292	...	3,81,609	3,63,273
X—Registration... ...	14,33,801	2,740	...	...	2,740	14,31,061
XII—Interest	16,81,078	...	...	...	...	16,81,078
XIII—Post office ...	2,422	...	...	...	...	2,422
XVI—A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,68,436	1,32,413	...	...	1,32,413	7,36,023
XVI—B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	9,19,288	16	...	...	16	9,19,272
XVII—Police	2,41,643	10,594	...	...	10,594	2,31,049
XVIII—Marine	9,19,761	336	...	...	336	9,19,425
XIX—Education	5,65,566	5,595	...	...	5,595	5,59,971
XX—Medical	1,70,263	321	...	...	321	1,69,942
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,90,003	570	...	...	570	1,89,433
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,53,474	...	...	...	...	2,53,474
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	2,03,929	485	...	...	485	2,03,444
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	11,07,769	3,770	...	...	3,770	11,03,999
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	18,87,670	...	...	...	...	18,87,670
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	8,79,029	...	...	...	...	8,79,029
XXXII—Civil Works... ...	3,93,197	...	...	...	...	3,93,197
XXVI—State Railways—Gross receipts.	31,06,428	...	...	...	...	31,06,428
	...	...	....	14,97,273	14,97,273	—14,97,273
Total ...	5,66,06,986	5,53,995	27,91,642	14,97,273	48,42,910	5,17,64,076
Municipalities ...	20,66,805	...	...	...	...	20,66,805
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	57,32,629	...	...	...	...	57,32,629
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,66,034	...	...	...	...	4,66,034
Total ...	61,98,663	...	...	...	...	61,98,663
Grand Total ...	18,89,97,595	7,58,410	2,34,73,494	14,97,273	2,57,29,177	16,32,68,418

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1892-93.

Major Heads.			Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
			Past year, 1891-92.	Present year, 1892-93.	
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.			Rs.	Rs.	
Details.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
	Rs.	Rs.			
12. Registration...	6,44,675	6,84,000	...	...	The increase occurs almost entirely in the charges for commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars following increased receipts.
18. General administration.	16,60,416	16,85,362	...	...	Larger expenditure is chiefly due (*a*) to additional appointments in the Secretariat establishment; (*b*) to privilege leave absences in the Board of Revenue, and (*c*) to appointment of an Additional Commissioner for a longer period.
23. Ecclesiastical..	1,53,672	1,40,454	...	...	Smaller expenditure on account of salaries of Chaplains of the Church of England.
24. Medical ...	11,42,306	11,57,748	...	...	Increased expenditure is due (*a*) to privilege leave absences of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, (*b*) to larger savings in 1891-92 on account of salaries of uncovenanted medical officers.
25. Political ...	...	...	...	...	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	6,74,287	2,02,437	...	...	The unusually high expenditure in 1891-92 was owing to census operations in Bengal. Deducting the charges on account of census operations, the expenditure in 1892-93 indicate an increase owing to the appointments of the Superintendent of the Veterinary Department and Inspectors of Factories.
		8,381			
Total ...	42,75,356	38,78,382	42,75,356	38,78,382	
Civil and Political contingencies.					
Details.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
	Rs.	Rs.			
12. Registration...	38,799	42,203	...	...	Increase partly due to larger payments for section-writing, following increased receipts, and partly to larger outlay for purchase and repairs of furniture.
18. General Administration.	2,31,512	2,34,357	...	...	Increase is chiefly due to larger payments for tour charges of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
23. Ecclesiastical..	34,398	33,746	...	...	The small decrease is under travelling allowances.
24. Medical ...	4,24,149	4,54,606	...	...	The increase is partly due to larger expenditure for diet and clothing of patients in the General and Campbell Hospitals, and partly to larger outlay for medical stores for the Medical College and General Hospital.
25. Political ...	90,813	71,573	...	...	Decrease is entirely due to smaller outlay for the purchase of khilluts for presentation to the recipients of titles.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,95,041	1,71,264	...	...	Deducting the charges on account of census operations mentioned above, the expenditure in 1892-93 indicates an increase due (*a*) to additional charges for collecting specimens and preparing drawings and photographs of old temples and ruins in Orissa; (*b*) to charges of the Veterinary Department and Inspectors of Factories, which appear for the first time in the accounts of 1892-93, and (*c*) to increase outlay for garden improvement in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Sibpur.
Total ...	10,14,712	10,07,749	10,14,712	10,07,749	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...			1,01,155	1,23,638	The increase is due to the larger closing balances of the year 1892-93 in consequence of large advances made during the year.
14. Interest on other obligations ...			1,14,429	1,20,283	Increases due to larger payments for interest on account of increased outstanding balances of the Presidency Savings Bank and State Railway Provident Institution.
15. Post office			4,498	7,100	Increase due to adjustment under this head of the charges for establishment under Post-master-General for zamindari dák service, hitherto adjusted under debit heads.
16. Telegraph			...	...	
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of law...			83,54,020	83,91,066	The increase is chiefly due to (*a*) increased charges on account of salaries of Munsifs and their establishments, consequent on revisions made in the Bengal Judicial Service and the Ministerial establishments in civil courts, and (*b*) larger expenditure under remuneration to copyists.

A.—Finance—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1892-93—concld.

Major Heads.	Amount. Past year, 1891-92.	Amount. Present year, 1892-93.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	20,21,966	21,19,448	The outlay for purchase of raw materials was higher, as also the charges on account of rations, clothing and bedding, and other supplies, owing to increase in the jail population and higher prices in food-grains.
20. Police	59,49,409	58,36,416	The expenditure of 1891-92 included charges for village police in Chota Nagpur Division, which has been transferred to "Local" in the accounts of 1892-93.
21. Marine	9,41,777	9,44,061	The charges on account of marine stores and coal for building and repair of ships and for pilotage, pilot establishment and vessels are comparatively smaller in 1892-93, but owing to a special payment of Rs. 99,307 for purchase of a new pilot vessel to replace *Coleroon* the expenditure indicates a smaller increase.
22. Education	25,50,054	25,31,886	Decrease chiefly in the expenditure for Government colleges.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	447	712	No remark.
29. Superannuation and allowances ...	16,01,078	17,66,321	The increase is partly due to charges on account of Marine pensions, which were heretofore adjusted on the books of the Military Department, and partly to increased superannuation allowance, owing to the amount of new pensions exceeding the lapses from deaths and transfers to other provinces.
30. Stationery and Printing ...	31,87,378	30,78,879	The exceptionally higher charges in 1891-92 was due to larger quantities of paper required for census forms.
32. Miscellaneous	3,29,066	2,23,483	The expenditure in 1891-92 included a special item of Rs. 42,000, representing the amount of irrecoverable balance of embankment advances written off, as also larger payments on account of donation to Calcutta Nurses' Institution, and the charges in 1892-93 on account of remitttances of treasure and special Commission of Enquiry have been comparatively smaller.
33. Famine Relief	...	1,118	No remark.
38. State Railways—Interest on debt...	36,98,508	...	Under the present Provincial Contract State Railways are Imperial.
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,03,107	24,23,353	Increase due to the larger outstanding balance on the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor Works, &c. ...	15,74,349	13,99,445	Smaller outlay by the Public Works Department.
45. Civil Works	40,25,424	29,05,130	Decrease chiefly due to transfer of works to District Boards.
38. State Railways—Working expenses	1,04,88,032	...	Under the terms of the present Provincial Contract State Railways are treated as Imperial.
40. Subsidized Companies ...	1,358	25,357	Charges incurred by the Public Works Department.
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	76,164	...	
42. Irrigation—Major works	13,54,172	13,95,343	
37. Contribution of Railways (charged against Revenue).	7,750	...	
Total ...	5,40,74,209	3,81,79,170	
Municipalities	18,78,268	20,68,554	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	63,23,733	70,93,915	Increase due to transfer of works from the Public Works Department.
Excluded Local Funds	4,13,133	4,50,069	Increase due to the addition of four new funds, viz., the Foundling Asylum, Fire-Brigade, Calcutta and Suburban Police and Western Durs Market Funds.
Total ...	67,36,866	75,43,984	
Grand Total ...	6,26,89,343	4,77,91,708	
Surplus	10,83,25,162	11,54,76,710	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1892-93.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	...	...	29,346	18,714	48,060	8,229
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	1,40,814	1,30,122	2,70,936	44,694
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	2,958	..	2,958	488
	...	...	1,43,772	1,30,122	2,73,894	45,182
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue	3,95,195*	...	...	...	3,95,195	79,436
Total Imperial ...	3,95,195	...	1,73,118	1,48,836	7,17,149	1,32,847
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	11,69,938	3,70,317	15,40,255	4,07,064
Communications	...	...	4,37,555	6,79,403	11,16,958	2,95,181
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	—11,606	78,321	66,715	17,652
Total ...	...	...	15,95,887	11,28,041	27,23,928	7,19,896
Irrigation works.						
Major works—Working expenses	...	13,91,020	...	...	13,91,020	6,74,088
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,12,502	3,29,398	...	...	4,41,900	1,20,070
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,23,054	...	...	1,23,054	51,581
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	(—) 48	47,240	47,192	12,891
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	67,719	7,14,028	7,81,747	2,22,645
Total ...	1,12,502	18,43,472	67,671	7,61,268	27,84,913	10,91,195
Total Provincial ...	1,12,502	18,43,472	1 63,558	18,89,309	55,08,841	18,11,091
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Civil buildings	...	...	2,955	...	2,955	13
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2,955	...	2,955	13
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	5,07,697	18,43,472	18,39,631	20,38,145	62,28,945	19,43,951

* Exclusive of Rs. 24,272 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works, for the year* 1892-93.

Irrigation.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay—						Revenue receipts during 1892-93.			Working expenses during 1892-93.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1892-93.	Net result, including interest.			
				During 1892-93.			To end of 1892-93.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	3,63,215	8,604	3,71,819	2,49,69,881	5,62,834	2,55,32,715	4,97,658	...	4,97,658	4,75,507	30,283	5,05,790	...	8,132	...	1·03	9,91,531	...	9,99,663	...	3·91
Midnapore canal ...	83,73,091	1,84,215	85,57,306	...	...	...	82,58,711	1,84,133	84,42,844	2,80,177	...	2,80,177	1,86,577	9,149	1,95,726	84,451	...	1·00	...	3,30,348	...	2,45,897	...	2·91
Tidal canal ...	25,41,849	67,620	26,09,469	38,319	357	38,676	22,71,024	56,865	23,27,889	53,462	...	53,462	31,776	1,385	33,161	20,301	...	·87	...	90,075	...	69,774	...	3·00
Sone project ...	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	56, 232	2,580	58,832	2,57,88,346	9,13,131	2,67,01,477	10,56,373	...	10,56,373	7,01,483	53,556	7,55,039	3,01,334	...	1·13	...	10,30,409	...	7,29,075	...	2·73
Total ...	7,01,99,857	25,71,067	7,27,70,924	4,57,786	11,541	4,69,327	6,12,87,962	17,16,963	6,30,04,925	18,87,670	...	18,87,670	13,95,343	94,373	14,89,716	3,97,954	...	·63	...	24,42,363	...	20,44,409	...	3·24
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut project ...	3,51,079	...	3,51,079	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damudar project ...	1,43,974	...	1,43,974	—1,200	...	—1,200	1,46,341	16,239	1,62,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals ..	...	...	...	72,923	1,356	74,279	52,95,466	62,383	53,57,849	4,80,244	...	4,80,244	2,39,751	12,556	2,52,307	2,27,937	...	4·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,873	1,28,068	44,74,941	2,460	22	2,482	42,41,459	1,02,975	43,44,434	64,981	...	64,981	76,322	3,377	79,699	...	14,718	...	·34	...	...	...	...	...
Saran project ...	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	1,526	...	1,526	13,502	528	14,030	...	12,504	...	1·79	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,538	...	1,65,538	1,23,072	7,221	1,30,293	35,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55,05,447	1,61,179	56,66,626	74,183	1,378	75,561	1,08,84,261	2,83,430	1,11,67,691	7,12,289	...	7,12,289	4,52,647	23,682	4,76,329	2,35,960	...	2·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,57,05,304	27,32,246	7,84,37,550	5,31,969	12,919	5,44,888	7,21,72,233	20,00,393	7,41,72,616	25,99,959	...	25,99,959	18,47,990	1,18,055	19,66,045	6,33,914	...	·85	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1892.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles open on 31st December 1892. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1892. (b)					Receipts for 1892. (c)				Working expenses. (d)	Net receipts. (e)	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts. (f)	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles). (g)	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles). (h)	Persons employed. (j)				Capital outlay. (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
East Indian	...	1,610·27	48,813	175,884	787,699	14,233,483	15,245,879	1,54,30,325	3,28,49,097	8,62,178	4,91,41,600	1,41,20,554	3,50,21,046	28·73	977,113,162	1,189,206,882	846	524	39,721	41,091	36,40,41,117
Eastern Bengal ...	...	812·35	48,076	142,484	1,198,437	8,043,534	9,432,531	40,17,467	65,89,653	9,49,326	1,15,56,446	53,22,719	62,33,727	46·05	252,485,104	142,654,129	236	222	15,070	15,528	10,48,66,143
Tirhut	...	756·30	14,740	20,884	54,989	4,750,854	4,841,467	20,05,445	25,20,555	5,97,939	51,23,939	21,06,870	30,17,069	41·12	162,078,517	85,376,457	70	89	7,279	7,438	5,15,68,866
Bengal and North-Western.																					
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	831·58	4,926	22,194	29,864	1,903,991	1,960,975	11,11,283	45,61,506	4,10,773	60,83,562	30,75,396	30,08,166	50·55	91,268,605	112,723,575	158	220	11,368	11,746	9,42,32,848
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	2,395	33,021	158,623	1,387,623	1,581,662	5,53,417	2,08,314	7,616	7,69,347	4,56,444	3,12,903	59·33	33,286,176	6,995,852	4	...	547	551	1,00,65,783
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	3,799	8,457	42,421	...	54,677	2,35,770	3,91,891	6,117	6,35,778	3,69,131	2,66,647	58·05	1,724,416	1,083,969	20	7	581	608	31,09,979
Deoghur	...	4·79	987	...	192,317	...	193,304	25,367	1,597	...	26,964	17,257	9,707	64·00	925,926·16	29,046·56	...	...	52	52	2,88,329
Tarkessur	...	22·23	31	2,766	95,767	997,466	1,096,318	2,68,399	24,312	963	2,93,674	1,38,837	1,54,837	47·28	17,198,994	491,199·90	Included with E.I. Ry.				17,32,567

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1892-93, Part I, pages 90 to 93.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 120 to 123.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 132 to 135.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 133 to 135.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 133 to 135.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 133 to 135.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 90 to 93.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 90 to 93.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 156 to 159.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 90 to 93.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	6	47	60,593	...	
River-going Vessels.							
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	39,267	...	
"Sarsuti" P. V. ...	375	...	3	38	37,251	...	
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	2,243	...	
"Florence" ...	14	5	...	4	2,490	...	
"Clytie" ...	27·1	20	...	5	2,276	...	
"Rhotas" ...	90	...	...	10	7,858	...	
"Bholio" ...	5·6	...	...	16			

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Superintending establishment.			Rs.		
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	24	27,724	.....	Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot establishment.					
Government, salaried	2	.....	24,000	.....	
Ditto, free	44	.....	3,55,076	.....	* One removed from the service from the 23rd September 1892.
Licensed	16*	.....	1,25,890	.....	One removed from the service from the 7th October 1892.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	15	.....	11,386	.....	Less the pay of those attached to the Pilot-vessels and the steamer *Guide*.
Any other establishment.					
Marine Court	2	.....	917	.....	
Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8				
Examination for Inland Masters for 1st class Master's certificate.	3	.....	4,536	.....	Employed when required.
Examination for Inland Masters for 2nd class Master's certificate.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	.....	5,076	.....	
Leadsmen's quarters	.....	8	3,325	.....	
Extra establishment of Pilot-vessels.	.....	10	1,292	.....	
Post Master, Diamond Harbour ...	.....	1	52	.....	
Engineer-Surveyors' Department.					
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	2	21,931	.....	

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	4,71,174	...	4,35,554
Animals, living	No.	70	18,060	67	21,646
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	34,50,402	...	34,28,784
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	...	5,46,823	...	5,58,058
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	4,172	8,01,282	3,553	8,02,135
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	239,867	4,88,746	209,677	4,05,187
Other sorts	Value	...	1,25,571	...	73,127
Candles	lbs.	731,241	2,25,678	701,843	2,31,765
Clocks and watches	No.	24,308	2,16,304	20,301	1,66,637
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	12,017	2,19,064	6,109	1,33,050
Coke	„	2,633	76,079	2,104	67,307
Patent fuel	„	2	450	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	525	34,654	297	32,819
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	319	6,719
Twist and yarn	lbs.	12,831,767	89,03,172	9,628,727	65,34,266
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	743,267,495	8,65,98,414	727,157,154	8,01,22,882
White (bleached)	„	147,900,034	2,03,05,925	165,550,599	2,12,69,852
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	113,855,033	1,71,66,172	101,257,706	1,43,16,305
Other sorts	Yds.	195,919	3,38,422	257,478	3,89,970
	No.	2,568,326		2,341,638	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	333,737	4,88,832	298,570	4,86,601
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	82,714	6,04,548	8 ,922	6,01,144
	Yds.	524,175		451,923	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	2,338	948	4,460	2,220
Manufactured	„	369,048	4,02,828	309,267	3,95,231
Other sorts	Value	...	11,08,944	...	9,71,799
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	2,075	2,73,281	1,580	2,52,666
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	3,76,909	...	3,74,377
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	317,375	1,11,538	143,619	66,086
Canvas	„	708,298	4,22,115	796,682	5,20,645
Other sorts	lbs.	179,929	1,11,295	232,731	1,40,085
Other sorts	„	10,316	4,924	8,516	4,073
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	5,991	...	6,163
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	1,507	78,857	656	29,282
Other ware	Value	...	9,02,351	...	8,96,193
Gums and resins	Cwt.	29,092	1,24,937	21,720	90,628
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	30,24,914	...	27,53,631
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	...	7,78,627	...	6,16,314
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	„	...	2,100	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	„	...	1,83,460	...	1,43,607
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	4,24,177	...	4,24,164
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	674,101	13,14,932	713,341	13,35,2 9
Spirits	„	232,404	17,63,967	233,424	17,08,266
Wines and liqueurs	„	85,172	9,73,755	76,778	8,9 ,885
Other sorts	„	1,359	11,238	1,615	9 ,84
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	81,95,071	...	82,72,093
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	2,69,812	...	63,311

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,59,932	...	3,28,481	...	77,395	...	74,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,397	20	1,991	6	1,411	5	984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	156	75	...	...	...	...
1,451	5,175	4,161	9,614	9,497	1,12,794	9,363	1,15,027
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	397	1,950	2,006	14,337	3,655	29,822
8	1,280	8	2,619	8	1,328	10	1,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
449,500	3,79,919	383,000	3,47,342	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310,511	1,02,347	162,246	73,446	11,355	5,063	14,347	5,401
389,226	73,700	725,244	1,87,641	27,493	13,634	143,205	46,210
{ ...	} 27,615	{ ...	} 45,695	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ 14,004		{ 25,749		{ ...		{ ...	
11,798	14,255	14,180	15,803	30	40	...	...
{ ...	} 1,24,252	{ 20	} 1,90,794	{ 300	} 5,357	{ ...	} 10,985
{ 29,830		{ 26,907		{ 6,670		{ 11,162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	980	473	1,435	499	1,174	533	2,405
...	5,407	...	3,258	...	4,753	...	1,140
24	4,245	50	11,038	15	2,376	4	1,220
...	2,676	...	2,100	...	2,190	...	496
...	...	...	...	...	...	252	389
400	480	...	...	...	...	1,187	741
672	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	1,280	...	515
860	1,51,412	666	1,39,161	71	23,186	22	10,090
...	65,016	...	82,864	...	1,283	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,29,216	...	1,01,265	...	31,207	...	10,768
...	11,688	...	10,926	...	11,842	...	9,501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,872	...	22,856	...	28,139	...	8,380
...	1,610	...	2,112	...	1,511	...	145
1,552	4,016	265	781	16	32	164	446
590	3,002	436	1,956	8,652	57,664	3,049	26,619
4,416	18,129	622	3,753	18,912	89,095	23,289	99,103
...	...	...	...	2	26	...	1
...	930	...	15,750	...	60	...	686
...	21	...	53	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	47,043	...	25,893
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	30	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	2	200
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	182,881	12,97,214	142,327	9,80,155
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	12,000	10,400	9,000	8,637
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	42,320	16,883	5,190	3,077
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	349,340	63,260	125,039	22,864
Other sorts	Yds.	...	2,370	...	...
	No.	656		...	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	1,111	1,070
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	32,461	...	14,606
	Yds.	5,954		...	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	...	...	26	50
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	2,000
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	23
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	80	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	8,421	3,22,705	4,862	1,62,332
Other ware	Value	...	4,822	...	150
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	2,276	...	85
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	...	...	150
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	..	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits	"	3	50	15	997
Wines and liqueurs	"	2,401	8,890	3,191	13,780
Other sorts	"	20	144	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	745	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,243	91,050	...	...	...	...	3	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	90	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	60	20	240	50	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1891-92

Articles.		United States.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	2,127	...	2,095
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	3,423	...	350
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	50	...	300
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	389	62	5,101
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	8	16	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	1,311	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	720	9,984	1,998	9,913
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	90,000	18,000
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	600	805
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	31 / ...	42
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	5,555	2,250	3,220	1,300
Manufactured	"	126,284	83,452	55,502	46,226
Other sorts	Value	...	456	...	1,662
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	175	...	25
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	2,648	2,000	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	224	130	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	2,792	...	7,975
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	18,459	...	8,041
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	1,943	...	3,071
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	861
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	20	49	...	...
Spirits	"	2,005	20,961	1,404	16,167
Wines and liqueurs	"	3	86	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	6,337	...	8,557
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,477	...	28,836
...	...	...	...	...	414	...	228
...	...	...	...	6	3,205	10	1,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	99	330
...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...
...	...	...	...	913	490	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	342	4,937
...	...	...	...	23	276	31	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13,629	1,15,848	8,978	88,170
...	...	...	...	1	150	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,200	4,425	4,400	3,900
...	...	...	...	4,000	775	50,332	8,935
...	...	...	...	72,130	26,825	36,645	17,827
...	...	...	...	6,945	2,000	115,701	37,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,050	1,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,006	...	33,029
...	...	...	...	4,876		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	1,550
...	...	...	...	2,279	7,044	5,614	21,808
...	576	...	44	...	290	...	2,390
...	...	1,208	3,624	200	1,000	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	746	...	1,453
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,38,199	...	2,36,113
...	...	...	...	3	490	2	1,625
...	...	...	...	...	405	...	86
...	...	1	213	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23,140	...	10,188
...	...	...	...	...	1,158	...	3,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,959	...	510
...	...	...	...	...	...	337	1,005
6	53	36	245	171	470	950	7,908
...	...	3	33	895	3,260	3,388	20,163
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,190	...	6,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.		China.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	2,291	...	2,469
Animals, living	No.	...	...	10	109
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	44,243	...	83,186
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	544	...	200
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	9	1,850	13	1,890
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	2	400	1	150
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	1	125	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	6,700	1,600	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	958	181	270	62
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	11,115	4,367	8,696	3,802
Other sorts	Yds.	...	...	...	187
	No.	...		996	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	15	840	157
	Yds.	...		...	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	7,977	18,598	10,539	24,936
Other sorts	Value	...	4,62,932	...	4,86,191
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	883	8,230	1,684	13,981
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	21,032	...	27,262
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	20	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	107	2,026	82	2,451
Other ware	Value	...	1,54,174	...	1,20,155
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	3,603	...	4,600
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	192	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	1,983
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	4,300	...	14,102
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	100
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	2	3	...	...
Spirits	,,	23	70	2,480	4,373
Wines and liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	13,261	...	1,956

TRDAE—*continue d.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	170	...	412
...	...	...	...	2	800	27	11,700
...	...	...	...	...	9,079	...	8,562
...	...	...	...	...	295	...	154
...	...	...	...	3	150	2	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	360	7,400	41	999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,319	20,891	815	5,256
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14,400	5,400	10,200	5,412
...	...	...	...	21,600	2,137	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,600	500	2,120	636
...	...	2,720	700	794	310	1,450	440
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 48	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ 48		{ ...		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ ...		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	560	60	24,239	8,451
...	...	...	...	5,169	4,999	8,158	13,638
...	...	...	...	...	1,39,679	...	1,27,139
...	921	...	...	17,357	3,53,900	17,704	3,51,871
...	...	...	...	...	6,287	...	10,531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,37,858	...	1,13,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	85
...	...	...	...	...	22,078	...	12,853
...	...	...	...	1,026	59,403	1,405	35,769
...	...	...	...	...	7,031	...	685
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	736	...	420
...	...	...	...	...	4,607	...	7,515
...	...	...	...	...	260	...	215
...	...	...	...	56	147	17	40
...	...	...	...	18,373	29,041	15,960	27,660
4	12	4	48	146	1,212	119	598
108	825	238	1,259	...	...	7	30
...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46,262	...	1,84,968
...	...	...	...	...			

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.		Australia.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	127	...	342
Animals, living	No.	2,998	9,99,080	2,748	9,86,360
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	1,574	...	1,696
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	8	751	12	3,107
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	7,507	83,045	4,404	47,781
Coke	,,	57	2,166	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	50	75	255	785
Other sorts	Value	...	1,133	...	2,903
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	786	...	3,108
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	2	94	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	20	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	8,000	...	2,060
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	75	...	22
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	7,322	...	850
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	5	6	...	...
Spirits	,,	2,058	18,447	2,453	25,774
Wines and liqueurs	,,	967	5,676	1,927	9,863
Other sorts	,,	1	39	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	158
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,934	...	528	...	4,79,213	...	4,41,586
6	2,300	352	87,600	4,319	11,11,290	3,207	11,08,015
...	41,845	...	66,613	...	39,54,413	...	39,96,911
...	500	...	582	...	5,48,656	...	5,59,522
32	2,430	27	8,191	4,244	8,12,865	3,707	8,25,126
13,793	23,856	27,870	45,699	253,668	5,12,618	237,646	4,51,216
...	74	...	2,416	...	1,27,080	...	75,543
168,333	53,489	128,687	42,566	900,487	2,79,657	830,776	2,74,451
1,705	10,193	4,449	8,554	38,043	3,62,250	40,651	3,15,831
553	11,179	128	1,873	20,120	3,13,804	10,727	1,83,624
...	...	...	...	2,690	78,245	2,104	67,307
...	...	...	...	2	450	...	...
372	10,518	218	9,130	200,208	14,58,933	156,390	11,14,783
9	1,525	35	7,362	552	38,957	350	44,609
...	...	...	...	...	...	319	6,719
151,200	1,19,878	138,400	1,11,705	13,470,767	94,24,794	10,174,327	70,11,262
6,000	1,390	...	...	743,299,095	8,66,02,716	727,297,486	8,01,49,817
1,080	568	...	...	148,341,988	2,04,58,292	165,771,417	2,13,70,311
219,231	35,907	479,584	1,00,105	114,859,177	1,73,49,350	102,859,345	1,47,15,973
...	12,687	1,250	14,303	195,919	3,81,094	258,728	4,50,203
7,977		7,959		2,590,963		2,376,420	
5,171	6,833	14,844	21,330	352,086	5,11,460	329,638	5,26,509
10,394	21,135	1,791	30,565	93,408	7,92,774	83,604	8,81,322
...		...		571,505		489,992	
3,341	5,982	4,498	9,757	11,794	9,240	37,967	23,278
30,852	1,39,049	32,377	1,46,129	532,336	6,58,199	422,744	6,52,642
...	42,872	...	46,433	...	17,67,963	...	16,45,858
623	85,433	611	61,609	21,177	7,28,465	22,841	6,96,069
...	1,51,845	...	2,30,036	...	5,61,860	...	6,46,303
...	...	...	...	317,375	1,11,538	143,871	66,475
100	30	...	...	711,446	4,24,625	797,769	5,21,386
646	542	4,256	2,500	181,471	1,12,318	236,987	1,42,585
...	...	...	...	10,316	4,924	8,516	4,073
...	1,50,977	...	97,533	...	5,35,191	...	4,57,097
124	4,824	146	9,261	11,095	5,83,594	6,439	3,54,287
...	6,26,712	...	5,67,247	...	17,79,695	...	16,87,743
738	2,791	4	96	30,856	1,87,131	23,130	1,26,706
...	1,07,849	...	2,21,853	...	34,45,695	...	31,13,066
...	34,542	...	85,365	...	8,40,167	...	7,28,938
...	...	...	...	...	2,836	...	2,403
...	4,153	...	445	...	2,35,381	...	1,96,305
...	613	...	3,415	...	4,39,452	...	4,31,872
13,201	31,837	31,642	66,419	688,953	13,51,022	745,766	14,03,920
27,813	89,525	21,722	75,769	292,102	19,83,562	281,933	18,95,782
8,414	56,993	5,595	59,960	121,427	11,57,871	115,262	11,05,997
51	468	40	417	1,433	11,919	1,562	9,512
...	58,108	...	37,500	...	82,65,581	...	83,37,009
...	4,37,899	...	6,16,917	...	7,57,255	...	8,66,605

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	32,675	12,51,221	342	14,101
Wrought ... ... „	52,419	21,63,142	53,422	21,98,193
Other sorts ... ... „	27	1,019	20	765
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... „	1,189,085	87,52,204	1,061,616	80,92,284
Other sorts ... ... „	111,152	2,89,015	90,901	2,38,721
Lead ... ... „	86,674	12,91,992	82,333	12,15,569
Steel ... ... „	98,200	7,51,767	120,509	8,54,070
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	526	37,821	483	36,776
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	17	821
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	63,209	10,18,656	56,619	8,94,830
All other sorts, unenumerated ... „	6,139	4,68,059	4,948	4,56,182
Oils ... ... Gals.	2,234,491	12,97,600	2,147,124	11,60,992
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	7,84,112	...	7,94,188
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	6,98,683	...	6,32,849
Provisions ... ... „	...	21,34,088	...	20,42,243
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	61,66,135	...	27,25,813
Salt ... ... Tons	206,625	36,01,028	223,303	37,57,134
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	30	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	2,841	2,400	16	30
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	257,612	3,84,527	252,381	4,09,010
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	35,136	...	43,212
Spices ... ... lbs.	56	19	30	250
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	2,386	28,006	116	1,928
Tea ... ... lbs.	150	185	152	105
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	...	4,01,606	...	3,51,305
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,280,884	21,19,799	2,230,995	20,00,225
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	1,65,188	...	65,192
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	34,568	10,042	40,139	28,364
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,362,612	36,37,408	3,687,510	32,44,133
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	20,64,465	...	16,61,900
All other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	45,49,455	...	41,88,167
Merchandise— Free ... „	...	19,79,33,784	...	17,90,66,252
Merchandise— Dutiable ... „	...	79,97,767	...	81,87,950
Total ... „	...	20,59,31,551	...	18,72,54,202
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	15,20,470	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	1,29,72,282	...	1,42,64,472
Total ... „	...	1,44,92,752	...	1,42,64,472
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... „	...	22,04,24,303	...	20,15,18,674
Government—				
Stores ... ... „	...	89,56,575	...	1,43,97,747
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure „	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure „	...	89,56,575	...	1,43,97,747

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
616	1,28,261	791	1,51,588	560	91,254	454	1,01,842
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	29,122	114	19,786	15	5,477	29	4,282
...	...	3	240	25	445	47	715
...	3,711	...	1,745	...	3,636	...	6,733
...	2,17,270	...	2,26,807	...	672	...	1,920
...	9,496	...	8,058	...	16,379	...	22,642
...	...	...	...	...	1,732	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,566	11,183	35	140
29,708	33,331	136,904	1,45,768	646,141	5,95,737	519,780	5,13,650
...	17,026	...	6,138	...	43,793	...	33,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,458	2,71,393	1,972	29,590	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,821	...	15,579	...	3,953	...	1,130
...	...	142	163	478	2,823	812	2,749
...	...	...	1,326	...	35	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,572	51,004	119,941	1,37,817	39,298	38,276	17,112	17,515
...	2,40,909	...	5,00,181	...	1,707	...	2,409
...	1,00,269	...	1,09,729	...	17,738	...	15,243
...	24,89,969	...	29,52,870	...	11,77,162	...	10,59,766
...	25,147	...	6,490	...	1,44,855	...	1,22,087
...	25,15,116	...	29,59,360	...	13,22,017	...	11,81,853
...	...	...	15	...	1,450	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,71,365	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	4,72,815	...	...
...	25,15,116	...	29,59,375	...	17,94,832	...	11,81,853
...	163	...	670	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	163	...	670	...	...	...	100

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1891-92

Articles.	Italy.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	303	69,163	129	27,146
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	1	9	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	300	3,650	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	11	1,782	8	1,306
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	67	1,690
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	4,426	...	9,581
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	2,581	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	8,466	...	13,020
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	168,825	1,72,370	4,771	4,762
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	49,176	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games... ... Value	...	495	...	11,455
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	788	1,035	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	474	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	56,682	...	82,961
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	21,70,568	...	13,25,618
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	9,114	...	14,777
Total ... ,,	...	21,79,682	...	13,40,395
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	21,79,682	...	13,40,395
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	3,160	...	15
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	3,160	...	15

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	146	3,200	160	3,850
129	4,090	638	17,663	...	...	...	...
...	...	157	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	96	296	...	...	...	...
...	...	92	792	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	325	...	...	36	800	...	...
48,154	56,680	45,317	61,285	...	...	...	...
...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...
...	613	...	96	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269,237	21,52,568	139,416	7,67,066	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,419	...	14,127	...	...	...	4,500
...	23,37,997	...	8,63,034	...	4,240	...	9,715
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
...	23,37,997	...	8,63,634	...	4,240	...	9,715
...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,000	...	6,53,000	...	...	...	...
...	21,400	...	6,53,000	...	...	...	...
...	23,59,397	...	15,16,634	...	4,240	...	9,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of

years 1891-92

Articles.	United States.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	160	4,000	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	8	185	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	23,117,108	88,88,205	20,533,484	75,71,779
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	250	...	768
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	179
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	9,042	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	1	...	...
Shells and cowries... ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	2	30	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	153	75	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	100	...	350
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	573	...	91,023
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	18,915	...	4,240
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	2,12,666	...	2,23,740
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	88,65,050	...	75,69,589
Total ... ,,	...	90,77,716	...	77,93,329
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	90,77,716	...	77,93,329
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,801	1,21,850	119	4,761
...	...	...	...	9	1,603	46	8,888
100	2,000	...	...	11	495	10,428	4,24,754
...	...	6	24	91	879	94	605
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	463	538	7,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	280	7	1,200
...	...	50	37	1,196,201	15,59,545	951,977	12,18,687
...	...	...	...	...	1,599	...	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
...	2,95,588	...	3,52,836	...	4,766	...	12,183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,840	1,28,510	25,887	3,56,765	...	...	...	10
...	245	...	70	...	1,72,189	...	1,71,004
...	...	...	...	441	3,639	20	85
...	...		...	7,603	8,494	163,929	1,49,341
...	...	...	...	...	2,741	...	63,383
21,000	5,210	6,048	1,080	42,230	76,237	124,999	74,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,462	53,120
...	...	...	...	2,885	1,555	8,606	4,373
...	...	...	...	...	135	...	2,089
...	...	...	...	48	40	191	1,020
...	...	...	...	...	747	...	221
...	...	...	...	...	...	37,030	27,772
...	...	...	...	600	700	1,812	1,249
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	40
...	3,129	...	1,725	...	2,02,247	...	1,91,196
...	3,06,748	...	3,59,616	...	25,22,578	...	29,30,954
...	1,28,563	...	3,57,080	...	3,748	...	29,362
...	4,35,311	...	7,16,696	...	25,26,326	...	29,60,316
...	48,942	...	7,302	...	68,851	...	...
...	9,500	...	...	...	15,000	...	7,41,488
...	58,442	...	7,302	...	83,851	...	7,41,488
...	4,93,753	...	7,23,998	...	26,10,177	...	37,01,804
...	...	...	...	...	1,896	...	33,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,896	...	33,830

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of

years 1891-92

Articles.	China.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	83,027	30,33,172	8,003	2,99,310
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	32	3,474
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	25,835	9,67,242
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... „	...	...	3	585
Oils ... ... Gals.	54,991	61,931	45,224	41,268
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	2,22,854	...	1,48,600
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	32,524	...	41,196
Provisions ... ... „	...	92,341	...	95,658
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries... ... ... Value	...	...	...	125
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,055	4,550	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	3,312	4,809	2,404	2,647
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	3,824	...	2,231
Spices ... ... lbs.	112	100	28,224	2,520
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	25,244	2,97,327	70,032	9,64,141
Tea ... ... lbs.	13,161	6,828	10,738	6,142
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	259	...	3,062
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2	20	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	1,51,317	...	1,70,952
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	170	...	65
All other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	3,48,333	...	3,22,484
Merchandise— Free ... „	...	50,03,899	...	38,10,731
Merchandise— Dutiable ... „	...	517	...	4,573
Total ... „	...	50,04,416	...	38,15,304
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	62,65,232	...	37,32,105
Silver ... ... „	...	98,75,151	...	26,80,409
Total ... „	...	1,61,40,383	...	64,12,514
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... „	...	2,11,44,799	...	1,02,27,818
Government—				
Stores ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure „	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure „	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,017	87,718	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	80	57	3,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,348
7	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23,053	16,04,668	20,686	16,42,552
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110
...	...	...	...	15,100	33,483	2,148	16,945
...	14,240	...	...	...	2,150	...	2,050
...	...	...	...	...	28,368	...	28,864
...	3,954	...	1,225	...	2,08,585	...	2,93,956
...	915	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,797	27,913	1,713	23,014	...	1	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	3,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
672	150	...	...	22,511,750	29,99,821	18,553,322	21,55,352
...	...	...	...	35,606	4,15,938	16,328	2,35,762
...	...	...	...	102,513	31,341	8,702	3,432
...	...	...	...	...	20,664	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	37,362	...	51,417
...	...	...	...	2,993	920	1,680	510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	616	...	...	...	...
...	325	...	500	...	2,37,586	...	2,17,839
...	20,648	...	3,089	...	66,39,991	...	55,58,385
...	28,750	...	24,321	...	30,696	...	28,373
...	49,398	...	27,410	...	66,70,687	...	55,86,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	2,90,022	...	71,376
...	...	...	...	...	2,90,022	...	71,420
...	49,398	...	27,410	...	69,60,709	...	56,58,178
...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	4,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	4,356

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of

years 1891-92

Articles.	Australia.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	20,413	8,72,563	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	5,940	2,44,733
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	20	380
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,400	3,500	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	50	415	36	700
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	195
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	25,872	...	4,286
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	2	12	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	280	...	30
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	1,000
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,03,207	83,397	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	49,608	...	18,640
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	21,39,895	...	13,19,125
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	24,168	...	35,637
Total ... ,,	...	21,64,063	...	13,54,762
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	1,48,300	...	3,30,132
Silver ... ... ,,	...	18,53,867	...	1,15,385
Total ... ,,	...	20,02,167	...	4,45,517
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	41,66,230	...	18,00,279
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	38,859	...	260
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	38,859	...	260

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1892-93—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	207	821	32,059	140,939	53,66,731	9,285	3,50,231
1,251	48,567	2,625	1,07,006	55,466	25,09,270	57,716	26,05,022
119	3,492	885	29,234	386	11,096	43,779	16,85,739
390,417	19,06,607	411,764	20,97,086	1,579,677	1,06,60,362	1,473,657	1,01,91,379
...	...	1,120	1,635	112,552	2,92,515	92,117	2,40,652
159	1,800	16	114	87,162	12,97,905	82,979	12,23,908
69,591	3,90,035	93,023	5,03,558	167,799	11,41,987	213,532	13,57,628
...	...	...	...	23,579	16,42,489	21,169	16,79,328
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	821
1,864	36,790	5,051	1,03,268	65,073	10,55,446	61,670	9,98,098
61	8,839	66	4,974	6,426	5,14,684	5,177	4,87,425
10,568,365	38,28,625	20,148,953	72,51,646	37,234,485	1,57,26,929	43,874,430	1,73,25,884
...	1,19,864	...	1,15,702	...	11,57,082	...	10,79,872
...	2,22,087	...	1,91,895	...	12,02,185	...	11,25,602
...	15,746	...	16,090	...	28,24,936	...	28,62,293
...	68,262	...	22,783	...	62,37,074	...	27,48,596
101,207	14,40,934	74,198	10,01,755	319,469	50,98,387	325,101	51,38,704
...	16,584	...	7,836	...	1,89,098	...	1,79,259
1,191	3,698	...	...	7,094	25,470	71	255
19,216	17,290	12,373	17,925	1,132,417	12,16,558	1,095,126	12,46,287
...	8,364	...	2,318	...	1,60,060	...	1,50,457
29,043	6,250	10,553	2,569	22,604,863	30,87,787	18,723,176	22,36,268
193,046	20,07,654	95,050	10,06,122	547,981	51,72,928	326,376	30,57,729
...	...	...	...	118,862	39,984	28,198	14,052
...	95,100	...	73,625	...	5,36,413	...	4,59,162
6	12	12	38	2,281,418	21,22,694	2,232,152	20,94,195
...	560	...	11,260	...	3,55,782	...	3,92,671
...	...	...	...	140,768	94,359	79,149	56,646
207,418	1,84,930	395,811	3,17,264	4,656,288	39,13,353	4,222,186	37,17,978
...	1,62,935	...	3,30,050	...	24,70,672	...	24,95,291
...	1,73,293	...	2,43,339	...	57,89,999	...	53,64,680
...	78,06,017	...	79,67,128	...	23,07,66,162	...	20,74,50,018
...	54,44,093	...	84,21,806	...	2,27,02,468	...	2,48,02,645
...	1,32,50,110	...	1,63,88,934	...	25,34,68,630	...	23,22,52,663
...	34,017	...	11,128	...	80,95,662	...	40,80,726
...	4,000	...	3,360	...	2,55,04,187	...	1,85,29,490
...	38,017	...	14,488	...	3,35,99,849	...	2,26,10,216
...	1,32,88,127	...	1,64,03,422	...	28,70,68,479	...	25,48,62,879
...	12,504	...	5,440	...	90,14,568	...	1,44,42,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,504	...	5,440	...	90,14,568	...	1,44,42,418

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	120	105	8,420	5,602
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	35,529	4,116	50,326	8,723
White ... ... ,,	10,183	860	18,376	6,127
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	69,394	21,299	2,55,941	69,254
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	1,412	430	1,300
Yds.	...		60	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	21,777	51,541	19,679	45,494
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	25,804	5,01,678	26,238	6,39,437
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	3,29,914	...	4,38,349
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	...	9,10,925	...	12,14,286
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	12	240	6	3,230
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	1,01,462	...	1,41,581
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,107	2,60,225	1,488	1,87,703
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	10	1	100
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	3,958	40,877	173	1,471
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	26,931	6,29,602	46,622	11,67,645
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	62,720	18,655
No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	89,934	...	47,862
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests.	61	66,035	17	19,900
Cwt.	90		26	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	16,263	10,418	21,762	19,287
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	75,066	...	64,240
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	10	184	89	1,093
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	31,748	85,96,225	17,084	70,46,697
Other sorts ... ... ,,	34,544	1,56,730	58,959	2,79,683
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	309	1,112	227	905
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	392	914	5	15
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	1,347,965	59,55,544	594,320	31,24,539
Wheat ... ... ,,	2,851,203	1,26,33,539	2,428,759	1,11,36,369
Other sorts ... ... ,,	415,819	11,37,820	250,816	8,03,488
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	19,752	1,75,694	27,757	2,61,859
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	111,905	38,70,890	75,948	30,76,351
No.	1,582,953		1,211,049	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	751	53,803	636	59,206
No.	13,749		8,999	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,140	4,83,551	20,734	10,75,095
No.	606,390		1,112,223	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	1,129	69,720	249	22,041
No.	47,994		18,099	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,998	3,995	...	...
11	1,650	...	...	...	25	...	...
...	9,213	...	4,004	...	13,418	...	12,376
...	10,863	...	4,004	...	17,638	...	12,376
...	...	3	170	...	...	4	20
...	298	...	750	...	6,199	...	11,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	154	...	...
1,966	48,838	2,358	62,995	376	9,290	3,161	82,719
...	...	...	...	63,470	17,916	440	110
...	...	...	...	675	823	30	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
...	104	...	87	...	978	...	25
...	...	...	...	120	2,400	500	10,228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,116	29,92,878	7,428	32,61,215	14,354	39,84,834	9,393	41,99,885
571	2,494	2,120	9,623	1,463	11,881	3,852	36,675
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,892	29,713	500	2,387	2,602	8,203	1	11
...	...	...	...	10,237	45,443	...	...
...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,608	705,330	33,181	13,00,962	21,924	9,50,204	22,815	10,72,432
265,648		451,608		389,331		453,544	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
5	160	1	100	2,378	1,83,418	1,549	1,26,681
400		50		359,706		219,163	
...	...	9	312	...	...	...	...
...		600		...		...	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	37,112	...	27,338
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	37,112	...	27,338
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	44	200
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	7,376	...	1,060
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	5,975	1,39,914	34,105	8,91,615
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	150	47
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	500	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	16	50	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	12
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	7	180	11	150
Lac dye	,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo	,,	1,201	3,20,164	1,433	6,27,927
Other sorts	,,	367	2,376	1,323	7,036
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	2	5	...	...
Do. not in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,,	1,527	6,247	3,602	16,259
Other sorts	,,	...	...	179	732
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	31	265	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	53,294	19,69,239	60,871	23,88,746
	No.	888,010		1,010,764	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	133	9,633	220	16,090
	No.	9,148		13,980	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,601,065	2,12,640	2,269,643	3,26,765	...	...	...	...
12,060	2,414	8,237	1,559	...	...	...	...
260,274	64,930	117,105	29,327	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
410	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
3	280	97	936	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,890	26,215	6,346	82,776	...	...	...	...
...	...	94	5,150	...	...	...	...
...	23,395	...	38,569	...	3,957	...	3,599
...	3,30,074	...	4,85,082	...	3,957	...	3,599
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64,843	...	88,661	...	900	...	8,127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	416	77	5,390	...	...	...	...
396	3,447	1,067	9,656	...	...	...	...
179	3,560	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,200	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	30	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	1,916	...	212	...	...	...	...
52	53,670	53	69,965	...	...	...	...
75		78		...		...	
212,975	26,668	194,632	22,996	...	...	...	...
1,284	1,388	4,453	2,486	2,464	300	2,336	277
...	36,169	...	35,431	...	...	...	209
24	612	22	540	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,105	10,416	611	5,085	95	1,012	107	1,795
160,992	4,90,746	137,009	4,80,601	...	...	293	1,200
3	10	2	6	...	...	...	...
1,527,844	70,53,551	1,074,281	54,80,718	363,868	16,87,839	408,907	21,60,516
...	...	1,158	5,819	...	...	10,014	47,792
135,631	4,40,653	97,561	3,84,155	9,166	41,454	8,017	37,144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	475	...	...	...	...
...		206		...		...	
9	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
350		...		...		...	
...	...	165	18,600	...	...	...	...
...		18,600		...		...	
17	950	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,900		...		...		...	

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United States.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... „ / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	...	...	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	24,025	50,392	37,100	75,800
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	3,507	...	12,079
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	53,899	...	87,879
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	4,680	...	4,231
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,414	1,95,143	1,989	2,55,520
Coffee ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	1	24	2	43
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	4,134	...	5,259
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	11,603	...	13,986
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	61,796	9,33,316	92,378	14,77,268
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	20,251	48,89,125	16,417	66,29,559
Other sorts ... ... „	5,016	54,962	9,077	1,04,027
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... „	4,077	24,299	...	...
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	...	...	228	1,920
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	53,487 / 352,223	16,13,338	39,425 / 271,638	11,18,005
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	29 / 400	2,400
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	68,698 / 5,610,831	56,21,583	76,122 / 6,947,184	73,83,210
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	721 / 78,000	90,750	... / 20	34

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	14,800	13,050	11,774	10,937
...	...	...	...	19,150	2,950	29,100	4,265
...	...	570	280	193,040	32,892	145,610	25,829
517	105	...	...	8,100	1,800	95,337	22,042
...	...	...	...	...	600	...	10
...		...		300		20	
...	...	...	...	365	265	150	215
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	150	30	374
...	...	...	...	152	365	170	8,281
...	5,383	...	17,841	...	35,698	...	53,754
...	5,488	...	18,121	...	87,770	...	1,30,707
...	...	...	...	9	3,800	2	1,100
...	6,695	...	22,946	...	21,091	...	24,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	75
24,520	12,451	16,155	15,493	3,568	1,796	12,955	5,720
200		...		...		50	
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	116
...	...	...	...	113	1,17,245	127	1,60,940
...		...		166		185	
...	...	...	...	75,653	12,243	77,443	14,964
3,751	388	7,464	873	35,383	4,202	43,901	5,288
...	3,195	...	9,430	...	2,354	...	389
...	...	...	...	6	144	18	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	45	357	78	1,037
...	...	103	420	28,254	96,605	35,132	1,29,015
...	...	...	...	29,487	64,768	14,120	37,729
410,872	19,90,957	606,232	32,13,263	2,862,289	1,27,29,360	2,843,811	1,34,43,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
...	...	1,012	4,770	10,035	39,583	38,095	1,70,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,952	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	235	...	...
...	...	...	...	40		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	China.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	220	80
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ,,	...	...	...	...
No.	100	150	...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	15	...	600
Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	6,180	12,185
All others, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	45	3,348
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	25,965	...	40,668
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	26,130	...	56,881
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	1	600
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	7,156	...	5,973
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	22	300
Coffee ... ... ,,	45	3,248	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	60	801	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	14,096	3,87,833	18,132	4,89,747
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	2,661,200	8,69,591	10,707,130	35,17,345
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	1,000	...	1,100
No.	880		600	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	618	...	6,271
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	40,034	4,25,77,785	32,554	4,04,96,870
Cwt.	58,650		47,745	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	30	2	194	22
Manufactured ... ... ,,	4,381	1,046	12,679	1,762
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	32,723	...	42,548
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	10	1,795	20	4,580
Other sorts ... ... ,,	534	5,903	802	5,291
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	438	1,518	293	1,130
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	687	4,723	838	6,078
Wheat ... ... ,,	386	1,621	1,012	4,136
Other sorts ... ... ,,	207	800	179	846
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	105	5,072	43	2,100
No.	2,359		1,200	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	6	239	142	6,919
No.	570		14,661	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	106	13,270	99	11,160
No.	23,650		10,900	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,062
...	...	...	...	24,430	1,376	19,150	2,915
...	...	6,000	1,100	50,554	8,923	103,153	19,574
...	...	...	...	96	28	9,870	1,753
...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
...		...		100		...	
...		...		1,200	1,700	...	486
...	...	...	...	...		158	
...	...	...	...	3	70	10	750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	20	25	265
...	...	...	...	4	280	11	886
...	725	...	3,171	...	2,55,316	...	3,54,108
...	725	...	4,271	...	2,67,963	...	3,81,799
...	...	...	...	18,350	2,04,637	22,348	2,43,524
...	800	...	490	...	86,082	...	1,10,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	37	456	41	749
...	...	...	...	55	1,075	4	40
...	...	...	...	20,060	9,020	16,000	8,000
...	...	...	...	5,310	4,490	14,575	7,019
...	...	...	...	300		...	
...	...	...	...	...	422	...	860
...	...	...	...	15,035	1,57,73,270	12,607	1,56,97,725
...	...	...	...	22,074		18,490	
...	...	...	...	16,352	3,107	17,316	3,360
738	90	164	20	84,162	13,359	99,536	17,368
...	...	...	...	...	12,838	...	14,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
492	1,47,255	36	16,424	...	...	2	413
...	...	...	...	1,078	11,579	577	5,312
...	...	...	...	11,414	39,104	10,954	40,052
...	...	...	...	2	4	13	44
64,087	3,01,388	79,036	4,31,748	137,580	5,98,836	68,355	3,56,017
...	...	...	...	6,414	27,095	5,731	27,858
...	...	...	...	17,194	66,664	17,013	69,131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
...		...		13	934	...	...
...	...	...	...	282		...	
...		...		...	...	7	200
...	...	...	...	...		400	
...		...		4	420	35	2,500
...	...	...	...	414		2,000	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce imported into the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	1,440	198	160	28
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	840	324	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... „	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures lbs.	144	72	...	...
... Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	10	100	2	20
All others, unenumerated... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	14,728	...	20,320
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	15,422	...	20,368
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	236	15,627
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	43,656	...	66,108
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... „	2	80	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	1,871	28,306	960	16,677
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,017	50,477	1,868	46,787
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	10,000	1,875
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	17,101	...	12,649
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	3	3,210	...	...
... Cwt.	4		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	917	1,989	1,737	2,627
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	58	...	22
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	1	22	2	52
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	27	2,414	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	8,913	50,433	8,408	41,825
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	67	239	40	170
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	27	113	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... „	41,014	2,27,780	38,973	2,39,771
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	5	20
Other sorts ... ... „	3,103	15,419	3,271	15,084
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	394	5,943	156	2,649
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	10	390	...	...
... No.	156		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	42	1	66
... No.	6		20	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	50	6,092	7	800
... No.	4,744		1,000	1,

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	12,100	6,900	14,920	13,155	34,294	24,501
76,310	8,170	122,278	17,089	1,756,484	2,29,252	2,490,497	3,59,757
10,063	2,516	5,906	1,113	277,340	47,803	288,232	55,690
40,412	8,784	28,917	6,730	379,633	97,270	507,170	1,29,106
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	10
...		...		500		20	
84	15	224	229	2,203	3,679	804	2,830
...		285		...		503	
17	647	1	4	24	1,197	108	1,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,226	4,793	209	2,479	51,940	1,37,203	69,571	2,19,393
10	333	60	1,150	25,981	5,04,331	26,618	6,58,252
...	1,28,919	...	1,76,772	...	8,87,250	...	12,07,948
...	1,54,177	...	2,12,466	...	19,22,143	...	26,59,177
2	300	18	553	18,373	2,08,977	22,662	2,65,024
...	1,24,396	...	1,83,193	...	4,75,634	...	6,69,967
42	5,418	53	6,280	3,563	4,60,786	3,552	4,49,803
1	60	...	30	54	3,814	78	5,520
4,248	35,699	5,468	47,600	10,589	1,09,740	7,709	76,153
75,492	18,15,130	138,485	36,16,921	127,088	30,85,743	244,739	63,58,567
14,900	5,236	2,500	1,719	2,760,830	9,02,513	10,726,270	35,57,249
10,487	6,687	17,566	11,329	44,560	27,247	134,201	61,295
...		...		1,380		650	
...	55,507	...	23,429	...	1,70,632	...	1,02,970
1,475	15,56,700	2,791	34,04,925	56,773	6,01,47,915	48,149	5,98,50,325
2,163		4,093		83,222		70,617	
134,114	7,382	2,581,080	1,05,216	439,124	49,402	2,870,665	1,46,558
151,087	15,614	107,210	16,417	300,446	48,844	301,244	66,413
...	21,705	...	12,661	...	1,96,793	...	1,93,831
29	741	1	20	61,993	9,37,599	93,021	14,89,951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,876	54,25,704	9,824	42,17,861	98,075	2,63,60,394	61,637	2,60,04,461
8,857	40,101	3,153	18,760	62,588	3,48,544	89,067	5,16,149
842	3,320	8,954	30,961	202,316	6,32,644	193,005	6,84,454
2	5	4	7	29,936	65,868	14,144	37,801
1,556,257	74,00,383	1,485,937	81,51,354	8,354,434	3,80,12,576	7,201,191	3,66,09,570
1,877,171	84,71,227	874,779	40,05,996	4,746,938	2,11,85,172	3,325,063	1,52,43,560
30,081	1,40,156	27,425	1,16,253	621,236	18,82,549	443,578	16,01,813
...	...	...	...	20,177	1,81,902	28,141	2,66,428
...	...	...	...	...	1,952	...	...
193,221	69,16,186	189,933	72,96,445	453,653	1,60,30,884	422,233	1,62,86,546
2,779,058		2,876,784		6,289,778		6,277,083	
6	482	100	5,202	779	57,361	766	66,873
56		924		14,443		10,343	
62	4,395	109	7,588	76,422	63,02,979	99,049	86,34,483
6,750		8,996		6,592,795		8,375,459	
2	212	592	59,200	2,029	1,81,414	991	97,037
290		41,750		156,992		74,369	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls unset, &c. ... Value	...	65,921	...	60,990
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,179,705	4,50,21,392	6,130,564	4,93,50,258
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	14,461,500	32,12,656	21,727,780	52,50,808
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	303,300	25,971	2,883,600	3,04,908
Cwt.	25		1,189	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	56,215	30,41,260	49,795	30,90,854
Other kinds ... ... ,,	18,576	10,03,874	16,712	9,80,831
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	877,729	8,86,033	1,153,119	11,58,894
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	740	1,393
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,41,833	...	98,115
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	128,578	11,79,855	148,828	14,80,332
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,687,771	2,83,86,490	3,548,565	2,44,32,121
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	219,660	12,38,266	237,939	13,86,511
Poppy ... ... ,,	68,530	4,41,930	17,968	1,22,510
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	14,947	55,157	19,710	82,871
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	401,893	21,23,530	282,461	16,70,138
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	8,98,501	...	10,08,802
Spices ... ... lbs.	12,873	6,438	230,760	36,866
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	10,290	80,535	1,524	16,003
Tea ... ... lbs.	110,019,895	5,42,72,585	107,027,027	5,87,70,719
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	345	30,476	874	76,826
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	25	2,523	500	50,680
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	522	...	3,646
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	701,234	3,52,736	1,418,337	5,56,755
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	303	4,944	236	4,138
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	243,792	3,44,669	314,936	3,51,661
Yds.	153		634	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	25,60,076	...	19,51,905
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ... ,,	...	17,38,31,310	...	17,77,32,809
Dutiable ... ,,	...	59,56,458	...	31,24,554
Total ... ,,	...	17,97,87,768	...	18,08,57,463
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	...	18,06,98,693	...	18,20,71,739
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	10,43,561	...	34,06,866
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	10,43,561	...	34,06,866
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	18,17,42,254	...	18,54,78,605
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	58,391	...	23,175
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ,,	...	58,391	...	23,175

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	470	...	1,400	...	15,717	...	31,000
148,898	15,38,260	254,857	21,31,472	218,578	17,24,410	325,912	26,73,206
20,000	3,775	136,300	32,289	737,100	1,59,068	264,300	57,035
...	...	119,500	14,389	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
2,780	1,45,470	2,555	1,62,097	3,367	1,87,498	4,127	2,44,145
548	29,121	605	35,900	612	29,538	850	51,485
...	...	...	...	128	168	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39,194	...	2,859	...	260	...	260
...	...	...	...	10,185	91,267	6,876	64,876
440	2,850	...	...	333,096	19,48,494	75,382	5,09,471
1,000	6,137	...	...	61,480	3,56,300	8,008	46,410
...	...	...	...	112,262	7,17,927	39,078	2,64,399
...	...	...	...	6,014	35,556	11,507	78,108
...	25	13	226	34,909	1,30,919	8,254	34,120
...	...	...	...	1,025,865	25,96,710	1,109,673	29,71,257
...	...	...	...	...	4,09,526	...	2,79,605
...	...	44,800	8,600	...	...	821	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
988	655	4,748	3,387	13,890	6,525	14,434	8,160
...	...	...	...	1	140	...	...
...	...	...	...	210	24,297	...	...
...	5	...	100	...	...	...	...
13,196	848	...	...	8,400	2,260	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,954	5,279	2,577	3,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,762	...	3,403	...	67,640	...	19,686
...	55,23,574	...	70,32,356	...	1,37,23,039	...	1,28,84,231
...	29,862	...	2,387	...	8,203	...	11
...	55,53,436	...	70,34,743	...	1,37,31,242	...	1,28,84,242
...	55,61,299	...	70,38,747	...	1,37,48,880	...	1,28,96,618
...	...	...	4,950	...	...	...	1,57,430
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,950	...	...	...	1,57,430
...	55,61,299	...	70,43,697	...	1,37,48,880	...	1,30,54,048
...	290	...	10,274	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	290	...	10,274	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.— Value	...	...	...	580
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	135,887	16,09,226	288,254	23,98,446
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	...	...	2,000	580
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	532	29,332	1,295	88,067
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	44	3,600
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	255	210
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	45,825	...	38,521
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	236	2,325	225	2,758
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	2,004	12,294	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	55	2,712	10,902
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	25,959	2,22,563	133,482	11,52,688
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	150
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	187	177	806	630
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	772	71,124	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	25	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	448	500	252	150
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	34,546	...	81,801
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ,,	...	44,83,936	...	77,29,027
Indian produce and manufactures { Dutiable ,,	...	5	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	44,83,941	...	77,29,027
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	...	45,21,053	...	77,56,365
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	45,21,053	...	77,56,365
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	190	...	60
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ,,	...	190	...	60

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,252,850	2,32,754	173,400	35,474	6,671,700	12,30,305	8,228,950	17,70,592
...	960	...	...	601,000	55,110	162,000	16,220
88		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192,012	2,34,491	143,095	1,71,069	2,609	3,033	1,870	2,495
2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,94,013	...	2,56,409	...	6,150	...	7,633
30,552	2,91,553	31,345	3,08,678	...	...	...	...
187	1,419	97	580	26,406	1,80,040	38,919	2,65,360
447	2,674	242	1,800	3	20	2	10
40	283	17	118	...	...	1	10
15	110	35	240	...	...	...	...
1,894	14,881	1,374	14,652	68	428	140	1,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	...	90	...	...	...	...
118,577	10,734	62,420	6,061	...	...	4,238	491
5	64	1	40	...	...	2	38
2,913	1,209	530	389	10,015	4,508	2,918	1,456
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
209	21,900	52	4,195	...	...	...	...
...	50,998	...	54,365	...	...	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,700	9,173	24,699	14,162	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	1,93,528	...	1,49,435	...	1,927	...	4,449
...	24,99,262	...	21,47,859	...	15,25,187	...	21,67,457
...	70,53,561	...	54,80,724	...	16,87,839	...	21,60,516
...	95,52,823	...	76,28,583	...	32,13,026	...	43,27,973
...	98,82,897	...	81,13,665	...	32,16,983	...	43,31,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,20,000	...	...	...	...
...	98,82,897	...	2,20,000	...	...	...	...
...		...	83,33,665	...	32,16,983	...	43,31,572
...	17	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	200	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United States.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. Value	...	875	...	435
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,573,374	85,63,762	1,928,525	93,87,253
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	19,513,106	23,24,711	19,213,800	24,13,439
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	32,317,429	26,35,572	32,754,180	29,96,481
Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	42,863	24,41,468	37,027	23,73,284
Other kinds ... ... „	4,898	2,66,480	3,619	2,10,614
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	23,245	24,981	57,752	53,812
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,080	...	1,976
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	116,172	10,89,344	142,830	13,96,901
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	125,660	7,63,037	17,809	1,34,893
Mustard and rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	30,908	1,62,655	33	167
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	454	3,465	8,959	66,251
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	1,949	...	5,994
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	951	131
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	83,215	49,286	47,422	25,612
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	40
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	58,200	16,540	32,400	7,856
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	124	2,038
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	2,632	7,594	7,668	15,195
Yds.	672		565	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	6,64,465	...	4,84,737
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free	...	3,24,35,922	...	3,66,02,651
Dutiable	...	24,299	...	...
Total ...	...	3,24,60,221	...	3,66,02,651
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	3,25,14,120	...	3,66,90,430
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	12,000
Silver	...	...	...	1,800
Total ...	...	...	...	13,800
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	3,25,14,120	...	3,67,04,230
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32,200	7,114	204,700	46,161	305,350	65,058
...	...	...	192	1,072,204	1,22,198	1,025,900	1,25,860
...	...	11		23		157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	1,460	1,720	8,584	9,501
16	72	31	300	151	267	...	...
...	620	...	620	...	28,595	...	43,999
26	245	...	...	595	3,384	359	3,062
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	74	400	314	2,148
10	69	48	688	3,173	82,586	3,427	89,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40,405	...	89,013	...	6,266	...	7,336
3,733	300	224	9	90,462	16,092	103,799	19,852
...	...	2	43	767	9,819	1,022	13,659
870	506	1,349	779	34,556	14,582	124,415	50,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...
...	290	...	5,404	...	88,156	...	76,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56	40	980	419
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	4,649	...	4,375	...	1,39,575	...	2,88,354
...	70,031	...	1,62,472	...	8,62,493	...	13,10,300
...	19,90,957	...	32,13,263	...	1,27,94,128	...	1,34,80,897
...	20,60,988	...	33,75,735	...	1,36,56,621	...	1,47,91,197
...	20,66,476	...	33,93,856	...	1,37,44,391	...	1,49,21,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,30,000	...	15,52,150
...	...	...	...	...	17,30,000	...	15,52,150
...	20,66,476	...	33,93,856	...	1,54,74,391	...	1,64,74,054
...	...	...	...	...	33,150	...	1,06,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	33,150	...	1,06,376

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	China.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	7,000	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	35,771	2,83,781
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	10,268,185	12,31,791	12,328,050	17,23,630
Other sorts ... { Yds.	2,305,945	2,18,175	2,209,616	2,39,237
{ Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	371	20,278	191	12,345
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	134,690	1,67,692	122,155	1,48,636
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	56,610	...	87,740
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	78,632	7,81,225	83,864	8,50,827
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	21	134	12	85
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	184	1,275	29	290
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	356	178	22	142
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	30	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	7,850	936	5,725	1,340
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	2	48	15,064	1,49,638
Tea ... ... lbs.	50,717	23,325	71,123	39,738
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	9	600	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	30
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs.	622	623	698	820
{ Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,49,072	...	1,63,478
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	4,65,71,013	...	4,83,31,046
{ Dutiable ...	...	4,723	...	6,078
Total ...	...	4,65,75,736	...	4,83,37,124
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	4,66,01,866	...	4,83,94,005
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	4,66,01,866	...	4,83,94,005
Government—				
Stores	...	109	...	530
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	109	...	530

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	2,812	...	...
...	...	...	...	349	2,545	436	4,222
10,900	2,107	20,000	5,100	13,871,700	27,28,679	15,795,864	32,37,314
{ 10,000	} 1,300	{ 95,000	} 8,831	{ 77,600	} 20,027	{ 184,000	} 48,122
{ ...		{ 7		{ 966		{ 2,053	
...	...	...	...	356	19,884	374	22,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	35,052
...	...	...	...	273,038	3,18,478	236,438	3,21,694
...	...	...	...	70	776	163	2,052
...	60	...	440	...	2,46,489	...	3,33,763
...	...	...	...	11,268	1,03,456	12,879	1,19,479
...	...	...	...	12	76	3	20
...	...	...	...	96	630	35	208
...	...	...	...	104	706	14	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	90
...	...	...	...	4,691	38,032	6,260	51,298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,102	...	6,354	...	4,177
82	12	...	...	54,328	5,602	84,466	6,019
...	...	...	...	192	2,358	130	1,572
30,174	12,844	24,235	9,206	26,109	21,328	34,164	18,981
...	...	...	...	3,392	2,52,728	2,878	2,15,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	257	...	1,042
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	...	...	{ 1,656	} 2,486
{ ...		{ ...				{ 102	
...	...	...	40	...	4,57,230	...	5,39,135
...	1,64,468	...	41,653	...	2,04,82,999	...	2,12,14,923
...	3,01,388	...	4,31,748	...	5,98,840	...	3,56,061
...	4,65,856	...	4,73,401	...	2,10,81,839	...	2,15,70,984
...	4,66,581	...	4,77,672	...	2,13,49,802	...	2,19,52,783
...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,411	...	1,00,232
...	...	...	...	...	4,477	...	1,00,232
...	4,66,581	...	4,77,672	...	2,13,54,279	...	2,20,53,015
...	6	...	1,035	...	1,64,632	...	6,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	1,035	...	1,64,632	...	6,604

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concld.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	376	...	1,160
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,195	34,732	192	572
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	18,772,515	55,04,330	23,826,306	75,54,468
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	192,750	29,305	72,127	8,639
Cwt.	19		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	702	34,349	390	22,215
Other kinds ... ... ,,	293	15,757	105	6,393
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,070,076	11,73,949	715,831	7,53,015
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	55,988	...	39,211
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,462	14,333	530	5,730
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	12,348	81,758	6,719	49,557
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	314	1,957	192	1,188
Poppy ... ... ,,	80	506	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	15	80	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	216	1,621	179	1,910
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	15	10
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	308	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	22,849	4,394	10,822	2,563
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	2	28	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	5,192,784	18,77,375	3,894,213	16,59,380
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	1	100	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	20	2,400	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	100	...	2,240
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	1	45	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	2,411	3,210	16,896	12,522
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	81,698	...	1,32,593
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	91,44,570	...	1,04,77,433
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,27,893	...	2,39,771
Total ...	...	93,72,463	...	1,07,17,204
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	93,87,885	...	1,07,37,572
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	93,87,885	...	1,07,37,572
Government—				
Stores	...	2,736	...	585
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	2,736	...	585

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	11,310	...	3,930	...	1,04,631	...	1,00,976
1,215,866	99,43,551	1,569,821	1,31,80,024	8,527,352	6,84,37,878	10,534,332	7,94,09,234
18,025,569	47,40,390	19,565,095	58,35,379	103,809,825	2,14,16,727	121,619,395	2,79,88,280
292,332	38,407	438,920	52,720	37,172,560	31,47,025	39,944,843	38,15,599
901		167		2,022		3,584	
2,970	1,44,191	6,268	4,18,903	110,156	60,63,730	102,022	64,34,423
702	35,919	566	29,355	25,630	13,80,735	23,543	13,53,230
242,454	2,70,678	174,575	2,05,779	2,817,471	30,81,223	2,643,679	28,25,168
54	396	33	700	293	1,543	967	4,445
...	2,53,955	...	1,68,833	...	11,70,672	...	10,80,379
8,660	75,489	10,672	1,03,945	386,366	36,32,976	438,408	43,36,588
711,500	42,81,265	410,898	28,18,408	5,899,445	3,56,57,857	4,098,495	2,82,10,507
408,517	23,56,710	205,045	11,90,419	691,517	39,62,694	451,470	26,26,598
82,395	5,31,740	143,579	9,52,402	263,411	16,93,092	200,657	13,39,545
...	...	662	5,240	6,118	86,146	12,534	85,826
2,872	38,090	24,662	96,869	93,873	5,25,793	66,841	3,84,831
7,877	41,608	14,175	80,760	1,462,404	49,88,054	1,548,787	59,41,246
...	74,408	...	85,951	...	14,37,779	...	14,82,220
86,978	12,756	206,925	31,522	397,732	57,264	758,951	1,13,591
2,812	33,730	5,563	62,968	14,100	1,26,582	23,308	2,43,961
315,866	1,53,949	276,083	1,37,953	115,782,179	5,64,38,854	111,523,467	6,07,26,829
3	260	66	6,600	3,751	2,84,304	3,818	2,98,559
896	1,15,303	419	66,672	2,133	2,37,592	971	1,21,547
...	982	...	1,584	...	1,41,335	...	1,45,158
3,222	1,506	54,227	16,663	784,252	3,73,890	1,504,964	5,81,274
1	50	...	...	307	5,139	360	6,176
8,226	8,709	5,984	6,404	283,841	3,79,797	376,346	4,07,738
...		...		825		1,301	
...	2,73,513	...	4,09,545	...	46,34,681	...	42,32,936
...	4,80,91,723	...	4,91,58,087	...	35,94,09,527	...	37,69,92,294
...	74,00,188	...	81,51,361	...	3,80,78,344	...	3,66,47,371
...	5,54,91,911	...	5,73,09,448	...	39,74,87,871	...	41,36,39,665
...	5,56,46,088	...	5,75,21,914	...	39,94,10,014	...	41,62,98,842
...	...	...	...	...	10,43,627	...	35,81,246
...	...	...	2,51,000	...	17,34,411	...	21,25,182
...	...	...	2,51,000	...	27,78,038	...	57,06,428
...	5,56,46,088	...	5,77,72,914	...	40,21,88,052	...	42,20,05,270
...	7,789	...	9,766	...	2,67,310	...	1,58,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,789	...	9,766	...	2,67,310	...	1,58,595

H.—Trade—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	1,36,915	14,727	1,19,440	22,674
Gunpowder, common	333	333	392	392
Ditto, sporting	9,739	9,739	9,928	9,928
Other sorts	13,562	13,329	16,301	16,191
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	43,197	43,018	47,021	46,656
Spirits	13,85,617	13,78,845	14,62,715	14,55,294
Wines and liqueurs	1,72,827	1,71,719	1,65,723	1,65,028
Other sorts	1,957	1,934	1,469	1,467
Oils—				
Mineral { Kerosine	10,41,746	10,40,165	12,81,594	12,78,125
Mineral { Other kinds	107	107	115	115
Opium	2,900	2,894	2,327	2,327
Salt	2,39,34,018	2,37,33,372	2,40,16,651	2,38,62,209
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,67,42,918	2,64,10,182	2,71,22,676	2,68,59,106
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	28,08,900	26,76,810	31,06,025	29,97,197
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	8,206	7,386	3,852	2,936
Rice not in the husk	22,35,345	21,33,315	18,93,478	18,21,508
Total Duty on Exports ...	22,43,551	21,40,701	18,97,330	18,24,444
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,89,86,469	2,85,50,883	2,90,20,006	2,86,83,860

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1891-92 *and* 1892-93.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay ...	1,35,69,057	1,18,62,751	18,55,989	16,84,003	1,54,25,046	1,35,46,754	9,725	...
„ Sind ...	2,245	2,061	5,950	7,600	8,195	9,661	...	...
„ Madras ...	75,94,065	51,45,256	1,60,038	2,15,985	77,54,103	53,61,241	2,000	37,500
„ Burma ...	69,46,138	74,69,990	7,01,439	7,37,862	76,47,577	82,07,852	1,30,775	20,11,100
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	2,81,11,505	2,44,80,058	27,23,416	26,45,450	3,08,34,921	2,71,25,508	1,42,500	20,48,600
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,77,73,284	1,60,85,926	54,91,728	46,50,566	2,32,65,012	2,07,36,492	12,13,983	16,54,108
From Goa ...	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
„ Pondichery ...	30,074	53,241	4,925	4,971	34,999	58,212	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	1,30,680	24,278	...	...	1,30,680	24,278	...	...
„ Maliyapuram ...	...	41,283	...	...	...	41,283	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	5,55,320	4,83,864	200	120	5,55,520	4,83,984	...	...
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	110	222	...	...	110	222	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahé ...	1,575	...	...	...	1,575	...	...	...
From Indian Ports not British— Total ...	7,17,834	6,02,888	5,125	5,091	7,22,959	6,07,979	...	...
From all Ports— Total ...	4,66,02,623	4,11,68,872	82,20,269	73,01,107	5,48,22,892	4,84,69,979	13,56,483	37,02,708
Government Stores and Treasure	2,83,044	3,36,158	5,24,302	3,95,771	8,07,346	7,31,929	14,304	81,487
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay ...	1,59,96,813	1,23,27,148	3,22,018	3,67,078	1,63,18,831	1,26,94,226	...	...
„ Sind ...	7,67,219	3,01,523	12,809	20,806	7,70,028	3,22,329	...	...
„ Madras ...	1,82,54,070	1,21,46,970	15,95,367	24,07,813	1,98,49,437	1,45,54,783	17,577	...
„ Burma ...	1,81,54,178	1,70,58,456	53,10,714	65,57,987	2,34,64,892	2,36,16,443	1,82,19,071	68,37,408
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	5,31,62,280	4,18,34,097	72,40,908	93,53,684	6,04,03,188	5,11,87,781	1,82,36,648	68,37,408
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,71,49,592	1,60,40,975	64,36,932	60,01,170	2,35,86,524	2,20,42,145	12,61,843	16,49,508
To Goa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery ...	2,14,286	1,60,337	657	9,616	2,14,943	1,69,953	...	...
„ Karikal ...	...	800	...	...	...	800	...	...
„ Mahé ...	11,919	2,800	...	...	11,919	2,800	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	2,85,445	76,851	700	2,621	2,86,145	79,472	...	...
„ Cutch ...	30	1,468	...	...	30	1,468	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Junágarh ...	13,445	...	...	...	13,445	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Mángrol ...	550	1,535	...	...	550	1,535	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Porbandar ...	426	...	...	...	426	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Verawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	2,74,151	1,48,382	4,176	3,124	2,78,327	1,51,506	...	...
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	4,500	2,000	35	...	4,535	2,000	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	5,160	1,459	830	1,513	5,990	2,972	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	...	700	...	...	...	700	...	...
To Indian Ports not British— Total ...	8,09,912	3,96,332	6,398	16,874	8,16,310	4,13,206	...	...
To all Ports— Total ...	7,11,21,784	5,82,71,404	1,36,84,238	1,53,71,728	8,48,06,022	7,36,43,132	1,94,98,491	84,86,916
Government Stores and Treasure	25,17,505	25,80,385	9,35,443	10,77,163	34,52,948	36,57,548	36,022	40,550

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1892-93, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	Steam	108	265,363	202	468,112	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	59	114,186	64	132,511	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	2	4,150	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	3	4,869	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	7	12,093	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	9	16,538	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	14,511	7	12,389	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	1	1,804	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	3	5,048	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	1	934	3	2,824	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	1	1,934	6	10,948	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	9	19,574	6	7,548	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	4,815	18	22,670	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	1	754	1	379	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,420	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	1	1,500	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,573	19	23,558	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	4	8,052	1	2,450	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	43,930	44	82,619	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	5	8,206	9	14,724	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	4,085	1	624	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	5	9,789	11	19,675	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	2,294	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	46	76,641	44	72,812	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	1	2,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,607	3	2,480	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	22	38,493	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	1	1,495	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	16	28,773	17	29,543	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,428	4	4,934	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	19	26,888	9	11,410	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,151	15	16,048	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam	238	487,529	329	675,859	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	106	190,286	187	313,640	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ...	Steam	224	444,258	357	714,564	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	110	190,711	181	281,065	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1891-92.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1892-93, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	6	11,108	...	...	7	12,817
Austria	Steam	2	3,637	1	1,848	2	3,637	1	1,848
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	27	51,190	...	...	27	51,190
	Sailing	4	6,504	2	3,681	4	6,504	2	3,681
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	1	1,085	...	...	1	1,085	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	873	...	...	2	873
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,294
	Sailing	...	...	2	956	1	460	18	8,650
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	2,872	...	...	4	2,872
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,463
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,650	2	1,650	5	3,936	7	5,345
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries...	Steam	...	...	1	1,894	...	...	1	1,894
	Sailing	...	...	6	2,671	...	...	7	2,985
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam	3	4,722	29	54,932	8	4,722	30	56,226
	Sailing	6	8,154	24	23,711	10	10,800	53	46,686
Total, 1891-92 ...	Steam	2	3,002	28	52,967	2	3,002	28	52,967
	Sailing	11	17,204	31	23,096	23	20,953	72	66,981

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1891-92—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	108	265,363	202	468,112	112	256,729	212	461,719
...	...	...	...	59	114,186	71	145,328	59	108,424	65	123,478
...	...	...	...	2	3,637	3	5,998	...	...	2	3,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,869	...	...	10	17,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12,093	...	...	6	9,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	67,728	4	6,888	35	65,879
...	...	...	...	12	21,015	9	16,070	21	37,396	6	11,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,804	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,048	...	...	1	1,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	934	3	2,824	...	...	1	1,331
...	...	2	328	...	...	2	328	...	...	3	1,209
...	...	...	...	2	3,019	6	10,948	...	...	7	11,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	19,574	6	7,548	10	21,761	17	35,154
...	...	...	...	5	4,815	20	23,543	8	4,816	40	32,087
...	...	...	...	1	754	2	1,673	...	...	1	547
...	...	...	...	1	460	21	10,070	...	...	13	7,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,573	23	26,430	...	...	20	23,798
...	...	...	...	4	8,052	1	2,450	...	...	1	3,275
...	...	...	...	23	43,930	50	92,082	33	60,237	51	84,047
...	...	...	...	5	8,206	9	14,724	1	1,331	5	7,515
2	821	2	766	11	8,842	10	6,735	12	5,702	13	7,330
...	...	...	...	5	9,789	11	19,675	1	1,046	4	5,909
7	1,383	3	390	7	1,383	5	2,684	1	89	4	684
...	...	...	...	46	76,641	44	72,812	41	66,533	41	67,083
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,128	...	....	1	1,823	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,061	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1,553	9	1,141	11	1,553	9	1,141	18	2,537	20	2,617
...	...	...	...	2	1,607	3	2,480	2	1,607	2	1,607
...	...	...	...	22	38,493	...	...	21	35,152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,495	5	8,178	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	28,773	17	29,543	12	21,021	21	37,552
...	...	...	...	1	1,428	4	4,934	...	...	5	7,014
...	...	...	...	19	26,888	10	13,334	18	26,798	27	47,753
...	...	1	115	2	2,151	23	19,148	2	833	32	23,875
...	...	...	...	241	492,251	359	732,085	...	...	...	...
20	3,757	17	2,740	136	204,943	257	363,066	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	447,260	385	767,531
25	4,038	29	4,421	...	...	...	...	158	224,702	282	342,467

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1892-93, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... Steam	3	6,636	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ... Sailing	2	3,634	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Sailing	1	1,989	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	3	4,578	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Sailing	2	2,458	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam	3	6,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Steam	2	2,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Sailing	7	9,858	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... Steam	1	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... Sailing	4	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Steam	1	1,186	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Sailing	28	47,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam	1	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam	21	39,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Sailing	11	19,284	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... Steam	2	4,197	1	1,702	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... Sailing	2	3,034	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	5	10,881	1	2,174	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam	...	...	1	2,175	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Sailing	4	5,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	14	22,877	2	3,560	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Sailing	31	56,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	56	101,692	5	9,611	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Sailing	92	150,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ... Steam	90	156,193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ... Sailing	65	93,458	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1891-92.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1892-93, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,205	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,294	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Sailing	2	1,368	...	...	2	1,368	...	...
Réunion ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... Sailing	1	460	...	...	15	7,503	...	...
South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Sailing	3	2,907	...	...	3	2,907	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Sailing	2	4,622	...	...	2	4,622	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,709	1	1,024
Maldives ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	...	...	1	1,085	...	...	1	1,085
Straits Settlements ... Sailing	1	888	...	...	1	888	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Sailing	1	499	...	...	1	499	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Sailing	6	3,317	...	...	8	4,755	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	...	...	1	1,085	1	1,294	1	1,085
Total, 1892-93 ... Sailing	16	14,061	...	...	35	25,456	1	1,024
Total, 1891-92 ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ... Sailing	17	7,889	...	...	44	26,908	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1891-92—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	3	6,636	...	...	1	2,124	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,634	...	...	1	442	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,989	...	...	1	1,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,253	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,578	...	...	4	4,713	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	3,663	...	...	5	2,298	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	6,693	...	...	7	13,844	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3,557	...	...	1	1,613	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	11,226	...	...	12	9,360	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	9,465	...	...	18	11,774	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,186	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	49,965	...	...	25	33,195	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,775	...	...	1	862	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	39,852	...	...	38	65,886	...	...
2	248	...	...	15	24,154	...	...	18	12,427	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,892	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,197	1	1,702	4	8,021	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,743	1	1,024	2	3,152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	10,881	2	3,259	13	25,702	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	888	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,175	1	1,192	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	5,946	...	...	4	5,234	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	22,877	2	3,560	17	26,091	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	60,896	...	...	34	42,550	...	...
...	...	...	...	57	102,986	6	10,696	...	...	...	...
2	248	...	...	129	176,569	1	1,024	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	156,193	...	...
11	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	121,932	...	...

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

	British.				British Indian.				For	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.										
British ports in other provinces—										
From or to Bombay ... ... Steam	20	43,751	8	18,294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	4	7,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,171
,, Sind ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	658
,, Madras ... ... Steam	184	370,710	109	192,611	...	...	...	...	50	72,041
Sailing	1	949	8	6,701	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Burma ... ... Steam	231	276,650	261	321,624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	2	3,003	...	...	...	...	1	117
Total ... Steam	435	691,111	378	532,529	...	...	...	...	50	72,041
Sailing	5	8,378	10	9,704	...	...	...	...	4	3,946
,, British ports within the province ... Steam	708	301,656	794	479,303	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	4	3,271	2	992	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian ports not British ... ... Steam	5	10,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	1,148	1,003,021	1,172	1,011,832	...	...	...	...	50	72,041
Sailing	9	11,649	12	10,696	...	...	...	...	4	3,946
Total, 1891-92 ... Steam	1,175	1,067,557	1,223	1,080,082	...	...	...	...	52	74,286
Sailing	11	11,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,802
In Ballast.										
British ports in other provinces—										
From or to Bombay ... ... Steam	24	43,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sind ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras ... ... Steam	23	39,709	1	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	4	2,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Burma ... ... Steam	13	14,532	21	32,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	1,942	3	5,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Steam	60	97,440	22	34,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	6	6,305	3	5,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British ports within the province ... Steam	33	45,936	18	10,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	5	4,922	3	3,115	...	...	...	...	1	641
,, Indian ports not British ... ... Steam	4	6,052	1	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	97	149,428	41	46,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	11	11,227	6	8,163	...	...	...	...	1	641
Total, 1891-92 ... Steam	126	173,659	16	13,404	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	14	16,499	2	3,695	...	...	...	...	3	3,[illegible]6

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1892-93, *totals of the year* 1891-92.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1892-93.				TOTAL, 1891-92.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	1,789	...	...	...	...	20	43,751	9	20,083	31	64,531	15	29,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10,600	...	...	6	7,158	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	658	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	20,062	...	...	...	...	234	442,751	132	212,673	243	459,832	192	324,614
1	680	27	3,977	30	4,367	28	4,926	39	11,748	33	5,516	69	10,206
...	...	...	...	...	...	231	276,650	261	321,624	252	291,592	264	305,073
...	...	20	2,552	12	1,863	21	2,669	14	4,866	11	4,114	12	1,853
24	21,851	...	...	...	...	485	763,152	402	554,380	526	815,955	471	658,934
1	680	47	6,529	42	6,230	56	18,853	53	16,614	50	16,788	81	12,059
...	...	...	...	...	...	708	301,656	794	479,303	692	306,566	776	442,172
4	1,544	680	75,108	664	73,525	684	78,679	670	76,061	700	79,954	660	73,389
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10,254	...	...	9	19,322	1	2,352
...	...	1	324	1	181	1	324	1	181	2	1,934	3	345
24	21,851	...	...	...	...	1,198	1,075,062	1,196	1,033,683	...	...	...	...
6	2,224	728	82,261	707	79,936	741	97,856	724	92,856	...	...	...	...
25	23,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,141,843	1,248	1,103,458
2	1,263	739	85,027	742	84,530	...	...	...	...	752	98,676	744	85,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	43,199	...	...	27	48,752	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,441	...	...	1	494	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3,676	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	39,709	1	1,483	34	44,230	1	1,246
...	...	55	7,773	6	469	59	10,695	6	469	76	14,616	9	434
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14,532	21	32,650	15	17,071	8	11,295
...	...	6	798	100	12,918	7	2,740	103	17,966	5	5,863	71	12,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	97,440	22	34,133	76	110,053	9	12,541
...	...	61	8,571	106	13,387	67	14,876	109	18,435	91	24,649	80	12,931
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	45,936	18	10,144	50	63,606	10	5,759
...	...	331	41,703	363	45,238	337	47,266	356	48,353	322	43,468	335	44,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,052	1	2,150	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	123	...	...	1	123	...	...	3	2,269	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	149,428	41	46,427	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	50,397	459	58,625	405	62,265	465	66,788	...	...	...	...
3	4,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	173,659	19	18,300
1	993	394	49,982	412	52,429	...	...	...	...	416	70,386	415	57,123

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1892-93.							Coined					
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.							
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Single pice.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							Nil	26,607,470	1,760,573	6,483,979	6,971,451	68,131,253
Nil	7,145	18,88,749	2,64,32,583	Nil	7,33,61,500	Nil	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							...	2,66,07,470	8,80,286 8 0	16,20,994 12 0	8,71,431 6 0	10,64,550 13 3

2.—*Calcutta Circle of issue of Paper*

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year on 31st March 1892.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in Circulation at the end of the year on 31st March 1893.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces 25,42,528	2,31,973	52,540	...	...	27,59,009	2,56,606	66,594
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 2,57,42,965	2,05,53,300	5,79,64,500	46,60,69,435	47,20,18,320	2,78,84,700	2,29,01,950	5,91,23,000

Currency.

Coinage.

DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.

Half-pice.	Pie pieces.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Single pice of the Imperial British East Africa Company.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1892-93.	Estimated Value of Coin in Circulation.					
							Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
							Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
4,774,338	13,792,523	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,400,000	136,921,587	428						
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in		Not known.					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
37,299 8 3	71,836 0 11	50,000	50,000 0 0	37,500 0 0	3,12,91,369 0 5	...						

Currency for the year 1892-93.

Reserve at the end of the year on 31st March 1893, stated in Rupees.

Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account, closing debtor balance.			Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpur.	Other circles.
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil	2,74,77,820	Nil	Nil	29,92,727	Nil	8,00,00,000	1,01,05,738	27,95,190	42,07,915	1,82,070	3,48,805	...	1,87,920

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1892.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	794·9	61,714	1,39,384 11 3	...	6,326 13 0	18,594 3 6	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	168·11	3,498	78,065 15 1	...	1,522 3 0	49,094 1 1	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	535·69	20,021	42,476 1 3	...	40 1 10	34,272 8 10	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1107·33	142,585	34,000 0 0	...	17,758 7 6	3,554 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	167·46	12,383	4,918 10 4	...	933 15 4	23,225 2 11	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	37	61	12,027 0 0	...	...	10,804 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	960·58	1,149	84,538 8 7	...	...	1,754 7 6	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	301	12,494·194	1,625,553	44,428 14 7	4,922 9 4*	35,706 1 2	4,27,873 12 5	149	300	
Total ...	316	16,265·264	1,866,964	4,39,839 13 1	4,922 9 4	62,287 9 10	5,69,172 4 3	161	308	

* Of this Rs. 3,502-2-0, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "C—From Local or other Funds"—in Statement V, Part I of the Triennial report for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1892-93.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	14,193	23,228	7,699	81	140	1,46,802 4 1	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	523	251	12	25	20,422 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,168	33,878	718	137	271	6,976 11 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	76,228	4,499	104	101	...	
Greek Church	150	2	30	...	1	...	
Armenians	230	80	30	1	2	...	
Christians (sect not stated)	186	20,021	1,037	49	78	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	44	11	...	...	...	
Parsees	166	9	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,735,806	...	...	..	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,220,844	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,721	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,507	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	126	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,362,267	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,666,284	14,275	...	...	...	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Institutions—For males	31	16	2,353	47,533	21	308	50,262	3,013	4,784	5,219	286	63,564	Institutions to number of towns and villages.† 26·6	
											13,302						
			Institutions—For females	2	...	53	2,803	11	...	2,869	...	100	...	71	3,040	1·2	
											171						
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Total	33	16	2,406	50,336	32	308	53,131	3,013	4,884	5,219	357	66,604	27·9	
											13,473						
			Scholars—Males	5,417	1,034	201,389	1,091,543	843	7,098	1,307,324	32,524	33,251	54,991	3,438	1,431,528	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·20	
											124,204						
			Scholars—Females	26	13	5,158	87,133	368	45	92,743	203	1,073	8,668	841	103,528	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·88	
											10,785						
			Total	5,443	1,047	206,547	1,178,676	1,211	7,143	1,400,067	32,727	34,324	63,659	4,279	1,535,056	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·01	
											134,989						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	6,90,344	2,81,450	31,74,810	26,07,853	85,609	3,04,062	71,44,128	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	87,36,479	
„ females ...	5,495	...	5,80,143	3,02,943	20,348	...	9,08,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,08,929	
Total ...	6,95,839	2,81,450	37,54,953	29,10,796	1,05,957	3,04,062	80,53,057	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	96,45,408	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·70	9·4	20·	9·	3·2	6·7	60·	12·	·4	12·3	...	2·5	14·8	7·8	2·1	27·3	100	
(*b*) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	22·86	43·4	·11	·98	67·52	·28	·43	·72	...	...	23·14	2·3	6·3	31·8	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·41	...	44·5	38·5	·14	1·4	85·05	7·3	·17	7·5	...	·	1·2	·35	5·8	7·4	100	

| | | |

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,489	1,735	1,521	1	39	41	34	7	1,107	1,154	917
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	57	71	51	1	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	281	338	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	278	228	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	19	2,105	2,372	2,118	2	43	45	37	7	1,107	1,154	917
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	48	13,955	13,109	10,526	9	2,434	2,275	1,753	173	27,612	26,410	20,001
Middle ... English	5	780	753	630	18	1,469	1,372	1,054	629	44,056	41,491	32,009
Middle ... Vernacular	33	2,637	2,435	1,796	150	8,566	7,865	6,296	810	44,551	41,750	30,342
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	240	218	162	...	...	...	...	10	918	907	720
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,953	1,869	1,498
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	54	52	31	18	1,032	1,001	770
Total Secondary Schools	88	17,612	16,515	13,134	178	12,523	11,564	9,134	1,646	120,121	113,353	85,310
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	5	122	108	69	10	304	262	194	3,423	130,621	110,735	93,742
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	9	283	262	180	33,684	812,474	735,690	601,350
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	4	186	180	123	173	7,134	6,637	5,035
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	1	16	16	12	2,255	41,892	38,386	29,175
Total Primary Schools	5	122	108	69	24	789	720	509	39,434	992,121	909,448	729,322
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. School of Art	1	198	197	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	638	639	503	1	11	9	5	5	231	205	172
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	218	1,066	995	697	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	5
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	300	300	245
Medical schools	4	746	769	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	475	472	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	22	29	32	29	6	106	171	116	7	294	374	213
Madrassas	7	1,722	1,753	1,361	...	...	...	...	6	393	342	272
Other schools	...	...	...	...	1	21	20	10	7	266	245	193
Total Special Schools	251	4,874	4,857	3,898	8	228	200	131	35	1,491	1,473	1,100
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	363	24,713	23,852	19,219	212	13,583	12,529	9,811	41,122	1,114,900	1,016,428	816,727

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Exclusive of the average daily attendance

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
14	2,748	2,690	1,786	33	5,443	5,384	4,328	6	69	42	4,963	59	286	8	5	14	26	...	
7	427	410	275	14	498	488	...	...	...	5	454	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	281	281	...	...	92	...	185	1	...	1	...	2	13	...	
...	...	...	...	1	278	278	...	...	28	...	247	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	
21	3,175	3,100	2,061	49	6,490	6,431	4,328	6	189	47	5,849	64	313	9	5	14	39	...	
135	34,311	32,605	25,019	305	78,312	76,627	41,143	41,404	1,634	504	66,828	283	8,661	66	225	111	4	...	
215	13,735	12,805	9,858	858	60,039	41,471	1,965	58,136	1,552	385	48,115	22	9,258	489	94	124	425	...	
137	7,044	7,113	5,505	1,130	63,398	8,927	307	63,321	3	68	52,048	14	10,705	21	308	241	511	...	
3	311	270	247	15	1,469	1,362	365	415	956	141	161	167	26	2	...	16	...	172	
3	226	215	167	18	2,170	2,179	98	31	2,109	49	2	2	4	...	...	16	...	323	
1	64	60	50	20	1,150	196	...	1,150	6	393	600	20	15	112	2	2	...	85	
494	56,291	53,158	41,486	2,466	206,547	130,762	42,978	164,459	6,260	1,540	167,754	508	28,666	630	629	510	940	580	
266	8,907	8,060	6,345	3,704	130,954	1,763	734	139,650	228	294	105,375	26	24,539	363	1,839	470	3,597	...	
10,236	170,644	151,416	126,705	43,829	983,271	301	57,719	977,454	63	2,288	665,369	74	288,419	2,703	23,042	1,313	29,969	...	
9	285	261	211	184	7,005	1,023	2	7,154	422	554	5,629	37	85	252	29	27	...	493	
363	5,938	5,107	4,340	2,619	47,846	82	1,741	47,680	43	1,722	38,140	55	7,016	218	606	46	...	1,391	
10,873	185,844	165,240	137,601	50,336	1,178,076	3,269	60,196	1,171,938	756	4,858	814,383	192	327,079	4,036	25,516	1,856	33,566	1,884	
...	...	...	...	1	198	...	...	...	4	167	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	21	880	51	469	879	...	66	590	1	35	108	88	...	40	...	
16	98	89	65	235	1,171	31	29	1,139	...	9	905	1	205	30	18	3	4	...	
2	31	28	27	11	331	48	...	331	...	279	43	...	2	7	...	...	...	3	
5	518	576	298	9	1,264	259	...	1,005	5	19	1,073	10	145	3	...	9	28	...	
1	11	10	8	4	486	126	...	360	...	...	412	2	71	...	...	1	...	...	
5	198	188	140	21	717	67	...	565	1	115	336	1	217	31	13	3	...	...	
12	783	761	642	25	2,860	722	2,424	659	...	...	30	...	2,830	...	...	...	13	...	
5	162	140	110	13	447	17	215	292	...	...	375	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	
46	1,761	1,480	1,290	340	8,354	1,321	3,137	5,230	10	655	3,769	35	3,579	171	119	16	85	3	
11,434	240,471	223,307	182,438	53,131	1,400,067	141,763	110,639	1,341,633	7,215	7,100	991,755	799	359,637	4,896	26,269	2,396	34,630	2,467	
...	...	...	...	1,217	14,812	21	14,273	970	...	...	2,740	...	12,072	...	...	...	203	...	
...	...	...	...	1,796	17,916	...	17,880	79	...	...	17,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	For boys ...		613	9,340	...	1,457	9,127	...	...	3,738	...	5,570	...	35	...	217	...	
		,, girls ...		9	98	...	74	98	...	...	24	...	74	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	For boys ...		4,171	24,361	11	1,696	23,154	...	18	18,807	...	5,110	28	398	...	264	...	
		,, girls ...		91	516	...	272	510	...	17	175	...	324	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	... ...		5,249	63,659	...	63,536	678	...	...	9	...	63,650	...	...	...	8,668	...	
...	...	For boys ...		290	3,473	515	1,410	2,473	...	5	1,648	...	979	38	52	741	70	...	
		,, girls ...		71	806	7	27	779	...	48	629	...	63	...	...	66	...	35	
		Total ...	...	13,473	134,980	554	10,0625	37,868	...	88	45,685	...	87,848	76	485	807	9,422	57	
		GRAND TOTAL ...		66,604	1,535,036	142,317	211,264	1,379,501	7,215	7,188	1,037,440	799	447,485	4,972	26,754	3,203	44,052	,524	

of the Metropolitan Institution

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,52,776	...	...	1,47,461	...	13,966	4,14,203	1,674	...	355	1,923	...	2,061	6,013
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—469	...	...	7,162	...	479	7,172	...	...	...	251	...	...	251
Medicine	1,74,608	...	...	16,758	...	...	1,91,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	52,150	...	...	10,592	...	...	62,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total University Education ...	4,79,065	...	...	1,81,973	...	14,445	6,75,483	1,674	...	355	2,174		2,061	6,294
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,41,129	...	1,248	2,91,180	5,243	11,590	4,50,390	7,023	1,100	4,551	41,747	1,409	1,757	57,647
Middle ,, ... { English	17,490	...	275	21,978	...	...	39,743	...	5,601	700	7,058	28	...	13,387
{ Vernacular...	9,728	...	3,263	8,334	530	15	21,870	...	38,640	1,735	22,140	3,780	114	66,415
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	21,326	...	120	2,807	311	...	24,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...		346
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,89,673	...	4,906	3,24,299	6,084	11,605	5,36,567	7,023	45,341	7,332	70,921	7,313	1,871	1,39,795
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...	788	56	240	4	8	1,176
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	353	194	...	...	741
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	1,091	16	35	...	1,506
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Total Primary Schools ...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	364	982	1,496	450	82	8	3,432
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	...	29,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,591	930	...	736	...	34	72,291	171	247	...	...	...	...	418
Guru-training classes	6,464	743	...	...	...	...	7,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	91,461	...	...	18,029	85	1,527	1,11,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	6,828	...	...	7,732	...	...	14,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	2,056	...	...	...	...	1,421	3,477	1,205	7,596	...	545	1,400	943	11,779
Madrassas	25,231	...	115	8,868	39	25,680	59,933	...	...	...	...	...		
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	298
Total Special Schools ...	2,27,802	1,673	115	40,116	124	28,662	2,98,492	1,376	7,843	298	545	1,400	943	12,505
Buildings (see note VII)	2,51,368	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,54,418	...	1,850	5,058	17	1,716	111	8,751
Furniture and apparatus (special, grants only)	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	4,205	...	781	...	...	...	...	781
Total ...	2,55,573	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,58,623	...	2,631	5,058	17	1,716	111	9,532
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools other than training schools (see note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1892-93	11,53,169	1,923	5,068	5,46,388	6,208	57,465	17,70,221	10,437	56,797	14,53[illegible]	74,147	11,511	4,[illegible]	1,71,42[illegible]

(a) Includes Rs. [illegible] from [illegible]
(b) Includes Rs. [illegible] [illegible] and
(c) Includes Rs. [illegible] [illegible] and
(d) Includes Rs. [illegible] [illegible] Rs.
(e) Represents the board [illegible]

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,120	...	...	49,450	27,346	49,162	1,51,078	30,921	1,668	41,956	1,24,545	2,79,570	....	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,394	...	525	19,919	469	...	...	26,807	1,004	27,342	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,608	...	...	16,758	...	1,91,366	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,150	...	...	10,593	...	62,742	
25,120	...	...	49,450	27,346	49,162	1,51,078	1,00,315	1,668	42,481	1,44,464	5,05,359	...	355	3,33,912	1,37,163	9,77,289	
1,07,123	944	9,877	4,12,527	86,080	31,662	6,48,213	5,62,926	85,550	1,34,589	7,83,065	2,55,275	2,044	15,676	13,08,380	3,57,940	19,39,315	
69,259	1,14,648	7,742	2,11,723	1,83,384	45,241	6,23,038	40,006	47,271	(a)14,370	1,01,647	77,749	1,20,670	8,717	2,80,741	2,91,944	7,79,821	
46,131	65,776	7,413	1,33,626	73,633	5,476	3,32,055	15,265	12,550	7,519	35,334	55,859	1,04,416	12,411	1,79,365	1,03,628	4,55,674	
25,885	...	...	1,33,042	7,605	7,898	1,74,431	52,368	864	1,25,856	1,79,088	47,212	...	120	1,88,217	1,42,534	3,78,083	
36,138	...	...	88,249	19,902	19,590	1,64,469	5,784	3,255	970	10,009	36,658	...	...	94,043	43,777	1,74,478	
9,402	...	720	3,719	7,145	9,160	27,236	...	...	...	...	6,492	...	1,066	3,719	16,305	27,582	
2,42,549	1,81,469	25,752	9,82,806	3,77,809	1,19,027	19,69,442	6,76,349	1,49,490	(a)2,83,304	11,09,143	4,79,245	2,27,130	37,990	20,54,465	9,56,123	37,54,953	
49,261	1,20,258	6,674	1,91,196	59,338	11,940	4,47,667	11,656	6,023	5,124	22,803	50,317	1,30,046	6,730	2,03,092	82,480	4,72,665	
96,607	2,72,220	16,495	11,54,070	1,58,076	1,21,971	18,19,245	2,67,004	31,854	26,342	3,15,200	96,607	2,72,220	16,350	14,11,268	3,38,243	21,35,188	
26,511	2,162	4,202	8,050	62,003	3,392	1,07,280	690	2,666	1,778	5,134	26,875	2,162	5,343	9,656	69,874	1,13,910	
41,932	27,064	3,989	13,582	49,922	43,680	1,80,169	789	6,439	1,632	8,860	41,932	27,064	3,993	14,371	1,01,673	1,89,033	
2,14,311	4,30,510	31,420	13,67,798	3,29,339	1,80,983	25,54,361	2,70,139	46,982	34,876	3,51,997	2,15,731	4,31,492	32,916	16,38,387	5,92,270	29,10,796	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	29,922	
4,742	...	...	...	6,609	1,749	12,000	...	...	...	...	75,904	1,177	...	736	8,392	85,609	
9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	207	...	207	6,473	743	...	...	207	7,423	
2,820	...	120	1,199	10,080	5,412	19,631	...	717	...	717	2,820	...	120	1,199	16,209	20,348	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,559	1,411	695	13,665	91,461	...	...	29,588	3,718	1,24,767	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	32	84	6,828	...	...	7,784	32	14,644	
1,542	650	300	950	972	2,728	7,232	...	534	16,256	16,790	4,803	8,246	390	1,535	24,254	39,228	
90	750	259	934	1,502	522	4,057	5,177	2,511	10,648	18,336	25,321	750	374	14,979	40,902	82,326	
643	86	157	426	3,288	228	4,828	215	291	120	626	643	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	
9,646	1,486	926	3,509	22,451	10,639	48,657	17,003	5,671	27,751	50,425	2,38,824	11,002	1,339	61,213	97,641	4,10,019	
31,686	802	956	25	17,979	15,060	66,508	...	...	(b)3,121	3,121	2,35,864	2,902	6,261	42	37,739	3,32,798	
4,937	3,457	148	...	95	654	9,291	...	...	(c)802	802	9,542	4,280	148	...	1,109	15,079	
30,623	4,259	1,104	25	18,074	15,714	75,799	...	...	(d)3,923	3,923	2,95,396	7,182	6,409	42	38,848	3,47,877	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,119	...	2,09,119	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,689	...	...	...	...	60,689	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,788	2,29,921	1,084	...	4,205	5,89,998	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,881	...	...	...	13,215	1,02,096	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,734	...	...	...	4,332	25,066	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,049	9,691	46	...	2,463	86,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	12,433	45	...	799	16,162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	1,702	211	...	1,566	4,644	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,832	...	...	(e)2,058	2,889	6,779	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	11,603	380	80	236	17,799	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	11,633	...	7,951	6,169	28,403	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,155	16,732	559	70	1,107	26,621	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,806	1,963	1,843	3,434	8,221	21,272	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,769	20,751	2,184	100	873	50,677	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,52,851	3,16,384	6,352	2,22,812	46,075	12,44,474	
6,68,340	6,17,644	59,203	24,03,679	7,75,019	3,75,525	47,99,337	10,63,806	2,03,811	3,92,335	16,59,952	23,87,906	9,93,199	85,361	43,10,831	18,68,120	96,45,408	

Rs. 900 from Municipal Fund.
Rs. 42 from District Fund.
Rs. 43 from District Fund, and Rs. 900 from Municipal Fund.
Department of the Bethune Girls' School in Calcutta.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1893.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	48	13,955	5,867	...	5,867	3,733	...	3,733	2,758	...	2,758	1,563	...	1,563	34	...	34	13,955	...	13,955
High English — District Fund	1	262	121	...	121	61	...	61	57	...	57	23	...	23	...	...	...	262	...	262
High English — Municipal	8	2,172	924	...	924	557	...	557	478	...	478	213	...	213	...	...	...	2,172	...	2,172
High English — Aided	173	27,612	8,352	1	8,353	7,888	...	7,888	6,563	2	6,565	4,624	1	4,624	182	...	182	27,608	4	27,612
High English — Unaided	135	34,311	11,659	...	11,659	10,019	...	10,019	7,319	...	7,319	4,981	...	4,981	98	...	98	34,076	...	34,076
Middle English — Government	5	780	...	...	...	183	...	183	325	...	325	248	...	247	24	...	24	780	...	780
Middle English — District Fund	15	968	...	...	...	162	...	162	248	1	249	400	4	404	153	...	153	963	5	968
Middle English — Municipal	3	501	...	...	...	83	...	83	122	...	122	277	...	277	19	...	19	501	...	501
Middle English — Aided	629	44,055	23	2	25	8,190	51	8,241	12,846	48	12,854	20,447	140	20,587	2,258	97	2,355	43,724	338	44,062
Middle English — Unaided	215	13,735	...	...	...	2,040	2	2,042	3,589	11	3,600	7,196	47	7,243	828	22	850	13,653	82	13,731
Middle Vernacular — Government	33	2,637	...	...	...	519	...	519	686	...	686	1,047	...	1,047	385	...	385	2,637	...	2,637
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	145	8,011	...	...	...	1,324	2	1,326	1,974	3	1,977	3,685	9	3,694	1,011	3	1,014	7,994	17	8,011
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	5	555	...	...	...	84	...	84	168	...	168	269	...	267	36	...	36	555	...	555
Middle Vernacular — Aided	810	44,551	...	...	...	6,991	3	6,994	10,945	12	10,957	22,080	278	22,358	4,099	143	4,242	44,115	436	44,551
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	137	7,644	...	...	...	965	...	965	1,650	2	1,652	4,085	41	4,126	886	15	901	7,586	58	7,644
Total	2,353	201,749	26,946	3	26,949	42,799	58	42,857	49,688	79	49,767	71,135	520	71,655	10,013	280	10,293	200,581	940	201,521
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	240	...	54	54	...	13	13	...	47	47	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	240	240
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	10	918	...	75	75	2	249	251	19	215	234	40	140	180	56	122	178	117	801	918
High English — Unaided	3	311	...	37	37	2	66	68	22	77	99	23	60	83	8	16	24	55	256	311
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	15	1,953	...	30	30	6	379	385	10	408	418	57	435	492	183	445	628	256	1,697	1,953
Middle English — Unaided	3	226	...	3	3	...	28	28	6	31	37	19	33	52	42	64	106	67	159	226
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	54	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	24	24	...	23	23	...	54	54
Middle Vernacular — Aided	18	1,032	...	9	9	9	53	62	33	152	185	31	605	636	12	128	140	85	947	1,032
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	1	64	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	26	26	...	28	28	...	6	6	...	64	64
Total	53	4,798	...	209	209	19	795	814	90	959	1,049	170	1,451	1,621	301	804	1,105	580	4,218	4,798
Total Secondary Schools	2,406	206,547	26,946	212	27,158	42,818	853	43,671	49,778	1,038	50,816	71,305	1,971	73,276	10,314	1,084	11,398	201,161	5,158	206,319

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	5	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	29	56	1	57	34	2	36	119	3	122
	District Fund ...	9	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	171	7	178	33	3	36	269	10	279
	Municipal ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	17	...	17	4	...	4	25	...	25
	Aided	3,423	130,621	...	...	...	662	5	667	20,906	113	21,019	80,674	1,846	82,520	25,021	1,387	26,408	127,263	3,351	130,614
	Unaided	260	8,907	...	...	...	23	...	23	1,349	2	1,351	5,526	119	5,645	1,876	112	1,988	8,674	233	8,907
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	50
	Municipal ...	14	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	321	189	...	189	510	...	510
	Aided	33,577	812,197	...	...	...	23	...	23	2,961	42	3,003	537,867	13,334	551,201	245,883	12,090	73	67	...	67
	Unaided	10,236	170,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	1	201	98,652	1,760	99,812	67,756	2,742	70,498	165,011	4,503	170,514
	Total ...	47,533	1,123,225	...	...	...	708	5	713	25,514	158	25,672	722,734	17,067	739,801	349,696	16,336	357,032	1,089,652	33,566	1,123,218
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	4	136	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	172	7,134	...	3	3	...	40	40	50	753	803	253	4,150	4,403	182	1,703	1,885	485	6,649	7,134
	Unaided	8	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	38	4	206	210	2	35	37	8	277	285
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	4	3	7	5	11	16
	Aided	2,255	41,892	...	...	...	...	21	21	6	266	272	739	25,246	26,035	445	15,119	15,564	1,240	40,652	41,892
	Unaided	363	5,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	96	3,542	3,638	58	2,232	2,282	146	5,792	5,938
	Total ...	2,303	55,451	...	3	3	...	63	63	58	1,092	1,150	1,143	33,241	34,384	683	19,108	19,851	1,884	53,567	55,451
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		50,336	1,178,676	...	3	3	708	68	776	25,572	1,250	26,822	723,877	50,308	774,185	341,379	35,504	376,883	1,091,536	87,133	1,178,669
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) ...		52,742	1,385,223	26,946	215	(a)27,161	43,526	921	44,447	75,350	2,288	77,638	795,182	52,279	847,461	351,693	36,588	388,281	1,292,697	92,291	1,384,988

(d) Exclusive of 235 European scholars not returned.

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	4	2	2	8	51	3	10	54	118	28	1	6	19	54	...	...	51	1	2			
2. Bachelor of Arts	10	6	7	23	407	303	417	80	1,207	140	70	83	8	(a)301	5	4	265	4	23			
3. First Examination in Arts ...	11	9	15	35	572	389	1,182	73	2,216	252	141	430	7	(b)830	2	6	785	2	35			
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...								
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	59	...	256	...	315	26	...	122	...	148	...	...	148					
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	56	...	...	...	56								
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	27	...	...	...	(c) 27								
3. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	...	10								
4. Preliminary Scientific M.B....	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	13								
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	...	9								
6. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2								
7. Honours in Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1								
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	57	165	121	343	1,120	1,232	2,129	301*	4,782	909	821	1,231	115*	3,126	...							
{ ,, girls	2	6	3	11	5	15	18	...	38	3	11	16	...	30	...							
2. Middle English examination. { ,, boys	19	557	128	704	100	2,346	561	119	3,126	69	1,622	334	53	2,078	63	8	1,700	4	103	10	2	8
{ ,, girls	...	10	4	14	...	46	12	...	58	...	37	8	...	45	45							
3. Middle vernacular examination. { ,, boys	162	723	99	984	569	2,337	322	698	3,926	399	1,873	161	180	2,113	1	...	1,809	...	103	1	5	
{ ,, girls	1	10	1	12	1	21	1	...	23	1	16	1	...	18	...	10	8					
4. Upper primary examination. { ,, boys	9	2,319	156	2,484	33	5,273	325	118	5,749	15	2,764	106	48	2,093	101	1	2,441	...	412	6	24	5
{ ,, girls	3	41	6	50	4	150	24	3	181	...	110	10	2	128	82	1	33	...	...	12		
5. Lower primary examination. { ,, boys	2	10,364	231	10,597	3	33,562	586	604	34,755	3	16,258	397	506	17,069	...	10	13,803	...	2,807	41	323	16
{ ,, girls	...	201	2	203	...	513	2	...	515	...	405	3	...	408	5	15	310	1	25	13		
Schools for Special Instruction—																						
1. Training school examination for masters	8	1	...	9	490	16	...	115	621	396	12	...	36	444								
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	164	...	...	...	164	134	...	...	...	134								
3. Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	155	...	...	...	155	91	...	...	...	91								

* Includes those from other Provinces.
(a) Including three native females.
(b) ,, five do. do.
(c) ,, one do. female.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	1	262	207	216	...	1,100	950	6,223	...	...	8,273	...	...	944	9,044
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	15	968	886	677	...	5,601	...	3,790	2,058	...	11,449	...	...	1,15[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Middle „ ... ... { Vernacular...	145	8,011	7,366	5,912	...	38,640	...	19,818	3,780	114	62,358	...	...	65,776	1,04,410
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... { Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	161	9,241	8,459	6,805	...	45,341	950	29,831	5,844	114	82,080	...	...	1,81,780	2,27,130
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	279	242	179	...	788	...	222	47	8	1,065	...	...	1,29,[illegible]	1,30,[illegible]
Lower „	2	50	50	31	...	194	...	8	...	...	202	...	...	2,72,020	2,72,[illegible]
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	2,[illegible]
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,064	27,064
Total Primary Schools ...	11	329	292	210	...	982	...	230	47	8	1,267	...	...	4,30,510	4,31,402
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	1	11	9	5	171	247	...	...	...	...	418	930	...	...	1,177
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	743
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	6	196	171	116	1,205	7,596	...	585	1,400	943	11,729	...	...	8[illegible]	8,2[illegible]
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total schools for special instruction ...	7	207	180	121	1,376	7,843	...	585	1,400	943	12,147	1,673	...	1,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	...	...	1,716	100	3,666	250	...	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	...	...	1,716	100	4,447	250	...	4,301	7,[illegible]
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,921
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	9,[illegible]
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,[illegible]
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 ...	179	9,777	8,931	7,136	1,376	56,797	950	30,646	9,007	1,193	99,941	1,923	...	6,18,[illegible]	9,[illegible]

REAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	39	41	34	1,674	355	...	1,923	...	2,061	6,013	...	...	...	355	355	
8	2,172	2,068	1,537	7,023	3,601	...	35,524	1,469	1,757	49,374	1,248	950	9,877	15,676	17,720	
3	501	486	377	...	700	...	3,244	...	...	3,944	275	...	7,742	8,717	1,29,387	
5	555	499	384	...	1,735	...	2,322	...	...	4,057	3,263	...	7,413	12,411	1,16,827	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	54	52	31	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	720	1,066	1,066	
17	3,282	3,105	2,329	7,023	6,382	...	41,090	1,469	1,757	57,721	4,906	950	25,752	37,990	2,65,120	
1	25	20	15	...	56	...	18	...	...	74	...	...	6,674	6,730	1,36,776	
7	233	212	149	...	355	...	186	...	...	541	...	...	16,495	16,850	2,89,070	
4	146	130	123	364	1,081	...	16	35	...	1,496	...	...	4,262	5,343	7,505	
1	16	16	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,989	3,993	31,057	
13	340	428	299	364	1,496	...	220	35	...	2,115	...	...	31,420	32,916	4,64,408	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	390	8,636	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	259	374	1,124	
1	21	20	10	...	298	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	157	455	541	
1	21	20	10	...	298	...	...	...	...	298	115	...	926	1,339	12,341	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,156	6,261	9,763	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	148	4,428	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,304	6,409	13,591	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	2,31,005	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	9,637	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	12,478	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	1,913	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,966	67,703	
32	3,702	3,504	2,672	9,061	13,589	...	43,233	1,504	3,828	71,215	5,068	950	59,402	85,361	10,78,551	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	14,500 0 0
Albert Institute	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Ahiritola Reading Rooms ...	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.	Nil ...	152 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	1. Oriental Publications Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum. 2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund, Rs. 3,200 per annum.	5,500 0 0
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than what had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bidyasagar Library and Jhamapukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by circulating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Public Library ...	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.	3,488 0 0	8,000 0 0
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the name and style of "The Calcutta Reading Rooms Literary Institute" having for its object the promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free literary reference to all rank and classes of the community, and by circulating books, &c., among its members and subscribers subject to the rules in force and otherwise.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta School Book Society...	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	600 0 0	Nil ...
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture, Raja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which horticulture and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Phrenological Institute, No. 89, Phear's Lane, Calcutta.	The object is to study phrenology.	Nil ...	Nil ...

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893.

COME.						MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.			Total.			Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
11,400	0	0	31,900	0	0	442	3	Nil	445	Registered ...	1820.
1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	480	Nil	Nil	480	Ditto ...	April 1876.
1,092	4	0	1,244	4	0	397	2	10	409	Not registered...	August 1890.
7,600	4	0	25,300	0	0	310	...	...	310	Registered ...	1784.
50	0	0	50	0	0	180	2	10	192	Not registered...	27th April 1857.
606	0	0	606	0	0	80	Nil	Nil	80	Ditto ...	1st March 1893.
25	0	0	25	0	0	300	2	52	354	Ditto ...	January 1873.
4,862	11	10	16,340	11	10	34,092	84	Nil	34,176	Registered ...	1835.
767	7	0	767	7	0	Nearly 35	Nil	Nearly 10	Nearly 45	Not registered...	1st January 1872.
Nil		...	600	0	0	14	Nil	Nil	14	Registered ...	1817.
Nil		...	Nil		...	58	Nil	Nil	58	Not registered...	1st June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mittra of No. 123, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta.
Nil		...	Nil		...	53	12	2	67	Ditto ...	1883.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	The object of the institution is (1) to give its constituents and the community generally all facilities for developing a healthy literary and scientific taste, and to create interest in current affairs by an abundant supply of English and vernacular works of recognized merits and of the chief newspapers and magazines both Indian and foreign; (2) to develop friendly intercourse among the constituents and the community of the neighbourhood through lectures (both in English and Bengali), reading from standard English and vernacular works as occasional conversazoines.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Dalhousie Institute ...	Literary and social	Nil ...	Nil ...
Kumbuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	(1) To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. (2) To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. (3.) To place within the reach of the educated public works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. (4) To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community.	Nil ...	164 0 0
Microscopical Society of Calcutta.	The study of subjects directly connected with the use and structure of the microscope and for the collection of microscopic objects.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms, No. 12, Sikdarbagan Street, Calcutta.	(*a*) To create a taste for reading among the gentry and public in general of the locality. (*b*) To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. (*c*) To adopt means for the improvement of Bengali literature.	Nil ...	Nil ...
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Burdwan Raj Public Library...	To supply English books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	600 0 0
Raniganj Public Library ...	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	...	...
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	...
Tamluk Public Library ...	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	24 0 0
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ...	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	24 0 0	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893—continued.

COME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
1,358 3 0	1,358 3 0		237	2	Nil	239	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
24 0 0	24 0 0		200	25	Nil	225	Ditto ...	1865.
919 0 0	1,083 0 0		2,182	Nil	4,400	6,582	Not registered...	It was established as a local institution in December 1883, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
365 0 0	365 0 0		82	6	Nil	88	Ditto ...	28th June 1887.
120 0 0	120 0 0		115	3	Nil	118	Ditto ...	16th September 1886.
...	600 0 0		3,446	...	...	3,446	Ditto ...	December 1881.
184 0 0	184 0 0		17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1876.
318 10 0	318 10 0		32	...	...	32	Not registered...	1852.
21 4 0	45 4 0		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1880.
156 0 0	180 0 0		200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	2,300 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	...	140 0 0
Howrah-Sibpur Young Men's Union.	To cultivate fluency of speech and to foster a feeling of unity among the members by interchange of thoughts and sentiments, by delivering lectures on subjects religious, moral, social, historical and purely literary.	...	...
Rampurhat East India Railway Mechanics Institute.	Literary recreation and amusement ...	...	...
(2) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahi Public Library at Boalia.	To collect Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use (*a*).	...	...
Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
Nilphamari Sanmilani Sabha	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist the poor.	... *	6 0 0
Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the muktabs; to train teachers for the muktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zillah school.	Gets a monthly grant of Rs. 60 from the District Board.	...
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading room and library	...	...
Pabna Public Library ...	Intellectual improvement of the reading public	...	...
Purjana Library ...	Public benefit	...	...
Sirajganj Public Library ...	Diffusion of learning	...	...

* Besides the subscription a donation of Rs. 60 was made

(*a*) Owing to the amalgamation of the Ghoramara News Room with the Library, a newspaper [illegible]

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893—continued.

COME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	2,300 0 0		No register of visitors is kept.				Not registered...	1859.
124 12 10	264 12 10		540	30	610	1,180	Ditto ...	1865.
13 0 0	13 0 0		26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	April 1889.
558 0 0	558 0 0		10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	Not furnished.
13 13 3	13 13 3		...	...	25	25	Ditto ...	February 1882.
378 8 0*	378 8 0		24	...	1	25	Ditto ...	Over 26 years; year not known.
8 0 0	8 0 0		25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1881.
1,163 15 3	1,163 15 3		111	12	31	154	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
358 0 0	358 0 0		38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.
103 0 0	109 0 0		71	...	...	71	Ditto ...	1884.
45 10 0	80 10 0		367	4	56	427	Ditto ...	February 1887.
120 0 0	120 0 0		150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	1876.
352 4 0	352 4 0		87	...	...	87	Ditto ...	July 1890.
50 0 0	50 0 0		1,188	53	1,000	2,241	Ditto ...	1882.
217 0 0	217 0 0		40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1883.

from the reception fund to the Public Library.

has been opened in connection with the Library, which circulates newspapers and periodicals among the public.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(3) DACCA DIVISION.			
Dacca.			
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	* 126 0 0	84 0 0
Sarasvat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	500 0 0	...
Mymensingh.			
Sarasvat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Santosh Jahnari School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Santosh School Samiti ..	Ditto ditto	...	...
Kisorganj Gyanbikasini Sabha, No. I.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Ditto ditto, No. II.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Achinta Gyanotpadini Sabha	Literary	...	...
Faridpur.			
Faridpur Band of Hope ...	Temperance and moral improvement ...	...	...
Do. Suhrid Sabha ...	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	† 96 0 0	...
Manikdoha Hitsadhini ...	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	...
Do. Sasthya Samiti ...	Physical improvement	...	...
Backergunge.			
The Students' Union and Brojamohan Institution.	Mutual improvement of the members by means of essays, debates, &c., as well as the promotion of friendly intercourse among its members.	...	...
Barisál Zillah School Students' Association.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...
Barisál Teachers and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution.	Presenting to students by means of lectures, readings, and songs unsectarian cardinal principles of morality and religion without reference to any doctrinal question of any particular sect or creed.	...	...

* This sum has been received
† From District Board

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893—continued.

COME.		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1,864 0 0	2,074 0 0	116	...	...	116	Not registered...	1882.
1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	182	...	...	182	Ditto ...	1878.
708 0 0	708 0 0	143	12	...	155	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...	...	...	150	150	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...	...	...	170	170	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	...	...	136	136	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	...	...	27	27	Ditto ...	1880.
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	70	70	Ditto ...	Not known.
...	...	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
...	...	372	1	...	373	Ditto ...	1888.
386 0 0	482 0 0	872	8	...	880	Ditto ...	1880.
485 0 0	485 0 0	181	2	...	183	Ditto ...	1881.
50 0 0	50 0 0	110	...	...	110	Ditto ...	1889.
45 9 0	45 9 0	20	...	280	300	Ditto ...	1893.
...	...	50	...	300	350	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	20	...	374	394	Ditto ...	1891.

from the Dacca Municipality.

C.—Scientific and

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

Name.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowments.
(4) Patna Division.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gaya Public Library ...	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is *ex-officio* Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* a member of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district in commemoration of the visit to Gaya by Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.	Nil ...	1,151 3 10
Gaya Bar Association	The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, is the President and Babu Harihar Nath, Senior Government Pleader, is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee of seven members. Babu Nagwant Sahai, B.A., B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.	Nil ...	Nil ..
Chapra Public Library ...	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	Nil ...	619 12 10*
Bar Library, Muzaffarpur ...	To supply the members of Muzaffarpur Bar with law books.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bettiah Maharaja's Dharam Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motihari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	Nil ...	Nil ...
(5) Bhagalpur Division.			
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	Nil ...	1 0 0
Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ...	...	...
Bhagalpur Library and Scientific Institute.	The promotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	...	...
Monghyr Arya Dharam Parichari Sabha.	To resuscitate the Aryan religion all round, to cultivate fraternity among the Arya religionists, and to improve Sanskrit education.	...	...
Purnea Students' Union ...	The physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Purnea Zilla School.	...	136 0 0

* Promissory Notes of Rs. 2,000 yield annual Rent of the part of the bungalow given by

† Municipal Magistrate Local

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893—continued.

COST.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
329 0 0	1,480	3 10	25	2	...	27	Registered ...	1857.
492 0 0	492	0 0	41	...	...	41	Not registered...	1892.
685 0 0	1,304	12 10	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1857.
66 0 0	66	0 0	37	...	...	37	Ditto ...	January 1883.
1,462 0 0†	1,452	0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1878.
109 0 0	109	0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	About 1871.
164 8 0	164	8 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
2,799 10 0	2,799	10 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	Over 26 years.
20 0 0 monthly.	20 0 0 monthly.		30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto ...	In 1875-76.
89 13 6	175	13 6	14	...	110	124	Ditto ...	6th February 1892.

	Rs. A. P.
Income [illegible]	71 12 10
Maharaja [illegible] Bahadur Bahadur	540 0 0
Total ...	611 12 10
[illegible] ...	100 0 0
[illegible] ...	1,000 0 0
[illegible] ...	100 0 0
Total ...	1,200 0 0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(6) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association.	To discuss questions of literary and social importance, and, if necessary, to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.	...	...
Cuttack Reading Club ...	To afford facilities for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Ditto	Ditto ditto	...	...
Cuttack College Council ...	Practising the College students in delivering speeches and writing essays.	...	...
Birnarsingpur Aryaniti Pradipa Sabha.	To discuss subjects relating to the literature and Bebasta Shastra of the Hindus, and to found a library.	Nil ...	...
Rupdaipur Bidyonati Samiti	To improve composition in prose and poetry, to advance education.	...	...
Cuttack United Friend's Reading Club.	For improvement of literary knowledge ...	...	...
Cuttack Union Club ...	To be acquainted with the latest thoughts on current topics and thereby to keep pace with the times.	...	...
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
Puri Students' Association ...	Writing essays on moral scientific and literary subjects.	...	...
Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
Balasore Sanskrit Samiti ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
(7) CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
Purulia Students' Debating Club.	To improve the social and moral character of students.	...	...
Hazaribagh Union Club ...	Cultivation of general literature ...	...	...
Ranchi Tharpakhna Reading Club.	Cultivation of good relation and promotion of intellectual pursuits among the members.	...	...
Ranchi Boys' Improvement Club.	Moral, intellectual and educational improvement of the boys of the Ranchi Zilla School.	...	...
Ranchi Public Library ...	To supply the members with popular and scientific works in English and vernaculars.	...	...
Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply the members of Ranchi Bar with law books and newspapers.	...	

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1893—concluded.

INCOME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
8 0 0	8 0 0		86	...	...	86	Not registered...	3rd March 1888.
80 0 0	80 0 0		10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1st January 1892.
60 0 0	60 0 0		7	...	...	7	Ditto ...	1st November 1891.
...	...		32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	1st February 1892.
20 0 0 a year.	20 0 0		16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	August 1883.
...	...		20	...	30	50	Ditto ...	Since four years.
108 0 0	108 0 0		9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	1st January 1892.
84 0 0	84 0 0		15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	January 1891. The Club has been in existence since a long time, though no name was given to it. This Club has a sporting branch.
700 0 0	700 0 0		66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.
...	...		...	...	60	60	Ditto ..	1885. The work of the Association was stopped for some time.
...	...		57	...	...	57	Ditto ...	15th February 1893.
1,960 0 0	...		61	...	...	61	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
...	...		4	...	15	19	Ditto ...	May 1892.
425 0 0	425 0 0		42	1	...	43	Ditto ...	1882.
84 0 0	84 0 0		30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	March 1892.
30 0 0	30 0 0		4	...	107	111	Ditto ...	September 1892.
111 0 0	171 0 0		36	...	...	36	Ditto ...	1867.
House rent 60 0 0								
192 0 0	192 0 0		16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	1889.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Adhiraj Jantra ...	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the estate.
		Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the municipality.
		The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Joges Chandra Sarkar	"The Burdwan Sanjivani."	...	Nil.
		The Burdwan Barabazar Amratolah Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmad ...	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		Bishombhor Press ...	Babu Shosi Bhusan Banerjia	Nil ...	...	Hindu scriptures are printed, and job works executed.
	Birbhum ...	Ali Press ...	Sheik Manwarali ...	Nil ...	...	Hand press.
		Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	...	Foolscap press.
		Hurry Narayan Banerjee's Press.	Hurry Narayan Banerjee...	Nil ...	...	Hand press.
		Nobin Chandra Shaha's Press.	Nobin Chandra Shaha ...	Nil ...	...	Foolscap press.
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukherjea Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukherjea	"Bankura Darpan."		
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press ...	Radhika Nath Banerji ...	Nil ...	...	Job work of different kinds.
		American Mission Press	American Free Baptist Mission: Rev. M. C. Minor, Manager.	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Moyna Press ...	Babu Purnananda Bahubalindro.	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press, No. 1	Babulal Karmakar ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, ,, 2				
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press, No. 1 ...	Babu Rameswar Mullick	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, ,, 2 ...				
		Tamluk Press ...	Babu Saroda Prosad Bose	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Moisadal Press ...	Raja Jyoti Prosad Garga	Nil ...	...	Only rent receipts are printed.
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy Press ...	Bhudeb Mukerji ...	"Education Gazette"	...	Job works.
		Sabitri ,, ...	Hiran Moyi Dasi and Achal Bala Dasi.	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Imperial ,, ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Chandradoy ,, ...	Modon Mohun Dey ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Ganguli ,, ...	Khetra Mohun Ganguli ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Tomohar ,, ...	Suresh Chundra Dey ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Alfred ,, ...	Adhor Chunder Kormakar	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Union ,, ...	Nrisingha Mukerjee ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Printing House ...	Prasanna Karmakar ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners...	Nil ...	...	Established for work required to be done by the Howrah Municipal Office.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press.	A. Acton, Managing Proprietor.	Nil ...	...	Work required to be done by Government.
		Universal Press ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Dutta	Nil ...	...	Established for publishing law books and printing other jobs.
		Ulubaria Darpan Press	Babus Surendra Nath Rai and Rajendra Nath Chatterji.	"Ulubaria Darpan" (Bengali).	...	Established for publishing a fortnightly newspaper called "Ulubaria Darpan."
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	New Eden Press ...	Rajendra Lall Ghosh ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Chundrodoy Press ...	Poorna Chunder Bose ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Herald Press (*a*) ...	Joygobindo Shome ...	"Indian Christian Herald."	Nil ...	(*a*) Removed from the town to the Suburbs in 1892, and the proprietor has made the necessary declaration.
		Azzi Press ...	Abdul Majid and others ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Alimudi Press ...	Asgar Hossen ...	Nil ...	Nil.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*continued*	24-Parganas—*concld.*	Sattari Press ...	Abdul Sattar ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Habibi Press ...	Munshi Golam Maula ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Reazi Press ...	Reazuddin Khan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mohammadi Press ...	Abdul Khabeck ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Amir Hosaini „ ...	Vilait Hossen, Managers Aftabuddin and Emamuddin.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Patrick Press ...	P. Ghosh ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Post Despatch Press (*a*)	A. C. Mukerjee ...	"Tranodoy" or the "Dawn of Salvation."	Nil ...	(*a*) Started in 1892, and declaration made in January 1893.
		Oxford Press ...	Oxford Mission Society ...	"Indian Churchman" and "Epiphany."	Nil.	
		Oriental Press ...	Baroda Kant Bidyaratna ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prosunno Kabyabisharad.	Nil ...	"Cosmopolitan."	
		Imperial Victoria Press	Nobin Chunder Mukerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Oroon Press ...	Rajkristo Roy Chowdhury	Nil ...	Nil.	
		New Town Press ...	Kedarnath Mitter ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Saptahik Sangbad Press	Brajamadhub Bose ...	Nil ...	"Amadar Patrika," or "Our Journal."	
		Metropolitan Steam Printing Works.	Srish Chunder Mukerjee	Nil ...	A monthly Bengali journal, "National Guardian."	
		Reformatory School Press.	Government ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sanskrit Press (*b*) ...	Bhuban Chander Basack ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	(*b*) The new proprietor has made the necessary declaration.
		Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press.	Government ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Nadia ...	Barun Bijoy Press (*c*)	Kala Chand Sinha ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	(*c*) and (*d*) started during the year.
		Islam Press (*d*) ...	Aftabuddin Shaik ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
		Mothuranath Press ...	Satis Chunder Mozumdar...	...	"Brohmanda Ved."	
	Murshidabad	Arunadaya Press ...	Kamakhya Prosaud Ganguli	"Pratikar" ...	Nil.	
		Gour Gobinda Press ...	Jadunath Banerjee ...	"Pratinidhi" ...	Nil.	
		Biswa Bijoy Press ...	Bishumbhur Dass ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Radha Romon Press ...	Ram Narain Vidyaratna ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Rutnakar Press (*e*) ...	Ashutosh Sarkar ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	(*e*) Name changed from Chundradoy to Rutnakar during the year.
		Murshidabad City Press	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguly	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Biswa Binod Press ...	Rai Shetab Chand Nahar Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Purno Shosi Press (*f*)...	Shaik Ijgut Achar ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	(*f*) Started in July 1892.
		Devaloke Press (*g*) ...	Jagarnath Prasad Gupta ...	...	"Rahutarki" and "Umaoti Sopan."	(*g*) Started in September 1892.
	Jessore ...	Shubakari Press ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, Senior Pleader, Judge's Court.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Daw Press ...	Bepin Behary Daw ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sarkar Press (*h*) ...	Chunder Kanto Sircar ...	...	Nil ...	(*h*) The declaration made on 6th March 1893.
		Jadunath Mookerjea's Press.	Jadunath Mookerjea ...	"Samaj" and "Sahitya."	Nil.	
	Khulna ...	Shewada Press (*i*) ...	Jnanendra Nath Mozoomdar and others.	...	Nil ...	(*i*) Started during the year. The presses named Sankar, Talla Metropolitan, Brojendra, Imperial Mongolganj Misson, and Satyaratna, shown in the return for 1891-92, are no longer in existence.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Sabha.	"Hindu Ranjika."	...	
		Rajshahi Press ...	Gokul Chandra Choudhuri and Krista Kanta Saha.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Taherpore Tatta Prokasak Press.	Raja Shashi Shekhareswar Roy.	...	"Krishitatta."	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Raja Promotha Nath Rai Bahadur (deceased), now under the Court of Wards.			
		Benode Press ...	Benode Bihari Roy.			
		Nowgong Press ...	Tarip Mahamed Mandal			
		Saradindu Press ...	Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadur.			
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Kali Mohan Sen ...	...	"Dinajpur Masik (monthly) Patrika."	
		Ahmed Press ...	Munshi Shamiruddin ...	...	...	No papers are issued from these presses, which print forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c., on orders.
		Hindu Press ...	Ram Tanu Das ...	...	...	
		Roy Press ...	Nobin Bihari Roy ...	...	...	
		Kunj Mohan Press ..	Kunj Mohan Das ...	...	...	
		Dharma Das Press (Thakurgaon).	Dharmo Das Palit ...	...	...	
		Ghas Press (Raiganj)...	Gopendra Chandra Ghose...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company.			
		Darjeeling News Press	Mr. William Lloyd ...	"Darjeeling News."		
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.	Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of England.	"Darjeeling Kalimpong and Sikkim News."	"Masik Patrika."	
		Albert Press ...	Nanda Lal Roy.	...		
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	A. Lord ...	"Darjeeling Standard."		
	Rangpur ..	Shambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	"Rangpur Dik Prokash" (Bengali weekly).		
		Padmavati Press, Mahiganj.	Radhika Raman Chatterjee			
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Bhagabat Chandra Roy.			
		Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Mabarak Ali Choudhuri.			
	Pabna ...	Nava Bikash Press ...	Kailash Chandra Sircar.			
		Radha Benode Press...	Bonomali Roy, zamindar			
		Banawari Nagar Press				
		Sirajganj Arya Press...	A. C. Sen & Co.			
		Mahammadia Press (Sirajganj).	Hafiz Mahamed Ali Khan, zamindar.			
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp ...	"Bengal Times."		
		Bengali ...	Babu Guru Gobindo Aich Chowdhury.	"Dacca Prokash."		
		East Bengal Press ...	Banga Chandon Rai ...	"The East" ...	"Bangabandhu" and the "New Light."	
		Grish Press ...	Girish Chandra Rai.			
		Mahamudi ...	Munshi Mahamed Jan.			
		Raghu Nath Press ...	Dacca Saraswat Shomaj ...	"Saraswata Patra."		
		Syamanath Press ...	Babus Nadyar Chand Das and Manik Chand Das.	...	"Shebaka."	
		Oriental ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Baral.			
		Ishan Press ...	Babu Sasi Bhusan Roy ...	"Dacca Gazette."		
		Adarsha Press ...	Babus Lolit Mohun Das, Mohini Mohun Sen, Satis Chandra Neogi, Mon Mohun Rai, and Bhuban Chandra Sen.			
		Ashutosh Press ...	Babu Bindaban Dhar.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca—*concld.*	Mymensingh ...	Mahmudia Press ...	Hafez Mahamedali Khan	...	"Akbar Islamia."	
		Ahamudia Press ...	Rahatannessa Khanun Chaudrani.	...	"Hitakari."	
		Mafidal Islam ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	...	"Udessya Mahat.'	
		Abdul Rahim Press ...	Abdul Rahim.			
		Charu Press ...	Babu Hur Chandra Chaudhuri.	"Charubarta."		
		Basanta Press ...	Babu Keshab Chandra Ray.			
	Faridpur ...	Faridpur Hitaishi Press.	Apurjita Debya, Nistarani Dasya, Moomonnessa Khatun, Hem Nalini Dasya, Kishori Mohun Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, Annanda Mohun Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee.	"Faridpur Hitaishini."		
	Backergunge...	Satya Prokash Press ...	Isvar Chandra Kar.			
		Kashipur New Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukerjee	"Kashipur Nibashi."		
		Barisal Hetaishi Jantra	Rai Mohun Chatterjee.			
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Baradeswari Press ...	Babu Guru Dayal Sinha.			
		Sinha Press ...				
		Amar Press ...	Amar Krishna Chaudhri.			
	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Babu Ramendra Chaudhri.			
	Chittagong ...	Sadharan Press ...	Nayantara Debi, Babu Chandra Kanta Chakraverty and others.			
		Chandra Shekar Press	Babu Gagan Chandra Kar Chaudhri.			
		Annada Press ...	Babu Annada Charan Das and Babu Syama Charan Das.			
		Bharati Press ...	Babu Kashi Chandra Gupta and others.	"Sanshodhini" ...	...	Weekly.
	Tippera Brahmanbaria.	Hitoishini Press ...	Amar Chandra Bhattacharji, Jagat Chandra Bhattacharji, Beni Madhab Sen, Nava Chandra Datta, Narendra Chandra Bardhan, Didar Buksh Jamadar, and Ram Dey Bepari.			
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Bandhoo ...	Babu Madan Mohun Bhutt	"Behar Bandhoo"	...	Hindi weekly.
		Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	„ Guru Pershad Sen ...	"Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle."	...	English weekly.
		Sadigpore Press ...	Maulvi Abdool Rauf Shamsul-ulema	"Patna Institute Gazette."	...	Do. do.
		Alpanch Press ...	Mr. Sharfuddin of Newra	"Alpanch" ...	...	Urdu do.
		Mutvey Ahmedy ...	Moulvi Mahomed ...	"Paik Behar" ...	...	Do. do.
		Kharug Bilas ...	Babu Ramdin Singh ...	...	"Hurrish Chundra Kala," "Brahman" and "Durga Patrika."	Hindi.
	Gaya ...	Arya Varta ...	Mahabir Prosad ...	"Arya Varta" ...	...	Do.
		Subhankar Press ...	Bageswari Prosad Trivedi.			
		District Board Press...	Gaya District Board.			
		Court of Wards' Press	Manager, Tikari Court of Wards.			
		Magadh Press (*a*) ...	Babu Bhikhari Shanker Bhattacharja.	...	...	(*a*) Babu Tara Prasanno Bhuttacharji made a declaration that a weekly newspaper called "Magadh" will also be out from Magadh Press, but it is not yet out.
		Mahamudiah Press ...	Syed Ali Mohammad.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Patna—*concld.*	Shahabad ...	City Press ...	Babu Fakir Chand Lal ...	"Shahabad Gazette."		
		Khalili Press ...	Aboo Abdul Wadud Muhammed Idris.			
		Shad Press ...	Waziri Lal.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mahomed Zuhurul Hak.			
		Dumraon Raj Press ...	Maharaja of Dumraon.			
	Saran ...	Nasim Saran Press ...	Akhya Kumar Chatterjee.			
		Sulabh Press ...	Raj Bullab Sinha.			
	Champaran ...	Sett Press ...	Radha Porshad Sett.			
		S. P. Sett ...	Shama Charan Ghose and Bhola Nath Sen.			
		Champaran Chandrika	Brijban Lal Misser ..	"Champaran Chandrika."	...	A weekly newspaper. It has been discontinued since July 1892.
	Muzaffarpur ...	Nozami Press ...	Shyam Lal.			
		Herculean Press ...	Ajodhia Pershad and Brothers.	...	...	Job work.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Society in Berlin.	...	...	Religious tracts and job work.
		Narayen Press ...	Babu Permeshar Narayan Mahta.	...	...	Job work.
		Mushriq Noor ...	Sheikh Mohamed Hussein	"Mehra Manowar"	...	Weekly.
	Darbhanga ...	Maharaja's Press ...	The Hon'ble Maharaja Lachmeshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.			
		Union Press ...	Babu Hari Mohan Banerjee	...	"Bharatmala" (monthly).	
		Chitra Gupta Press ...	,, Bansi Lal.			
		Kaesth Press ...	Bunwari Lall ...	"Kaesth Hitaishi" (fortnightly).		
		Printing Press ...	Roy Ganga Prosad Sahu Bahadur.			
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad.			
	Bhagalpur ...	The Albert Press ...	Babu Sakhi Chand.			
		Vyas Press ...	Wife of Pundit Ambica Dutt Vyas.	"Piyush Prabaha," an educational paper published monthly in Hindi.		
	Purnea ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.		
	Malda ...	Harihor Press ...	Radha Churn De, Protap Chandra Satior, Krishna Chandra Das, Gopi Kanta Das, Pulin Behari Saha, Ramani Kunta Saha.			
		Nityananda Press ..	Grish Chandra Dutt.			
		Damodar Press ...	Brojo Gobind Bysack.			
	Sonthal Parganas.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.		
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	Baptist Mission Society, England.	...	"Uriya Government Weekly Gazette."	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	The "Utkal Dipika."		
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Kallypada Banerjee.			
		Victoria Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation	...	The "Asha," a monthly paper.	
		Arunodoy Press ...	Babu Bhagbat Prasad Daw.			
	Balasore ...	Dis Utkal Press ...	Ram Tarak Sen ...	"Uriya and Nava Sambad."		
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	"Balasore Sambad Bahika."		
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	...	Nil.	
	Lohardaga ...	German Mission Press	German Mission ...	"Gharbandhu" ...	...	Printed and published twice a month.
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Manbhum ...	Pakhuria ...	Free Church Mission of Scotland.	...	"Dharwak" ...	This is a monthly religious journal written in Sonthali and printed in the Roman character. It is read by a few educated aborigines. There are few other publications of very little importance.
	Singhbhum ...	.....	...	...	...	
Calcutta.	1st Division, Town.	Amrita Bazar Patrika Press	Sisir Coomar Ghose ...	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (weekly and daily).	"Bistoo Priya" (fortnightly).	
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Chunder Roy ...	...	"Gyan Bikasini" (monthly).	
		Calcutta Press ...	Mukerjee & Co.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Kisto Gopal Bhakta.			
		Kabitaratnakar Press	Bissumbhar Laha.			
		Dakhayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Sen Press ...	Juggernath Dass.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Muhamad Khatir.			
		Bendanta Press ...	Shoshi Bhuson Mukerji.			
		Hindu Press (Dey Brothers).	Nundo Lall Dey.			
		Sreeram Press ...	Kanaye Lal Dhur.			
		Lukhibilash Press ...	Kanye Lal Dutt.			
		M. L. Seal's Press ...	Mohendro Lal Seal.			
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nrito Lall Seal.			
		Baidick Jantra ...	Sharoda Churn Bhattacharji.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey and Co.			
		Kamalakanta Press ...	Baneshur Ghose.			
		Seal's Press ...	Binode Behary Seal.			
		Bagirathy Press ...	Bissumbhur Das.			
		Gupta Jantra ...	Sreenath Laha.			
		New Hindu Press ...	Debendra Nath Chatterjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Press	Umbica Churn Bose.			
		Newton Press ...	Janokibullubh Sen.			
		Aryan Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee and Brothers.			
		Great Town Press ...	Harolal Sen.			
		Nadia Press ...	Mohendranath Bhattacharji.			
		Sithikia Press ...	Munshi Tazuddin.			
		Sulaymani Press ...	Moniruddin Ahmed.			
		Hari Press ...	Hari Das Nandan.			
		Sungbad Probhakar Press.	Upendra Krishna Gupta ...	"Sungbad Pravakur" (daily).		
		Sudharnab Press ...	Troylucko Nath Dutt.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasicklal Chander.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhab Bhattacharjee.			
		Dutta Press ...	Nitto Lal Dutt.			
		Harmonial Press ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharjee.			
		Punchanun Press ...	Punchanun Seal.			
		Deb Press ...	Prasanna Kumar Sen.			
		School Book Press ...	Abalakanta Sen ...	...	"Shiksha Samalochan" (monthly).	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	1st Division, Town—*contd.*	New Chundrodoy Press	Nadir Chand Pain ...	...	...	
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Roy and Co. ...	...	...	Separate presses belonging to the same proprietor located in two different places.
		Ditto ...	Ditto	...	...	
		New Calcutta Press Depository.	Opendro Nath Mukerji ...	...	"Sahitya Kalpadrum."	
		Naba Kabba Press ...	Nobo Coomar Bose.			
		Victoria Press ...	Monmohun Rakhit.			
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Mathura Nath Burman.			
		Sudhanidhi Press ...	Shoshibhusan Ghose and Brothers.			
		Great Eden Press ...	W. C. Bose & Co.			
		Kohinoor Press ...	Shaik Khodadad and Brothers.	...	...	Closed since last six months.
		Abani Press ...	Nandamohun Chatterjee ...	...	"Bedabyas."	
		New Britannia Press ...	Ashutosh Mitter.			
		Union Printing Works	Dhurmodas Gupta.			
		Kalika Press ...	Sharoda Prosad Chuckerbutty.			
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samashrami ...	...	"Ushá."	
		New Oriental Press ...	Beharilal Bhur.			
		Ramayan Press ...	Khirode Nath Ghose.			
		Sidheswar Press ...	Sidhessur Paun ...	...	"Bharati."	
		Somprokas Press ...	Koylash Chunder Bidyabhusan, Obhoy Kristo Ghosal, Ramapati Bhattacharji.	"Somprokas."		
		Bose Press ...	Girendra Chunder Bose.			
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mookerjee.			
		Manika Press ...	Adhar Chunder Bose ...	...	1. "Nabyabarat." 2. "Dassi." 3. "Sahitya Bigyan." 4. "Sahitya."	
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	Baroda Prosad Mazumdar.			
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chowdhury.			
		Girish Bidyaratna Press.	Girish Bidyaratna.			
		Ratna Press ...	Chatterjee & Co.			
		Sanskrit Press ...	Rajkristo Banerjee.			
		Saraswati Press ...	Khettor Mohun Mukerji.			
		Metcalfe Press ...	Punchanon Mukerjee.			
		Elm Press ...	Ramprosad Mitter and Sarat Kumar Lahiri.			
		Full Moon Printing Works.	Nundamohun Banerji and Prafulla Chandra Mukerjee.			
		Kulpotoru Press ...	Upendra Kumar Ghose.			
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendranath Datta.			
		Seal's Press ...	Nandalal Seal.			
		Balmik Jantra ...	Dwarka Nath Bhonjo.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press...	Debendro Nath Banerjee.			
		Ramnarain Press ...	Hurry Churn Bose ...	...	"Sabdakul-padrum."	
		Great Eastern Printing Works.	Bepin Behary Seal.			
		Nutan Gupta Jantra ..	Sreenath Laha.			
		Jubilee Press ...	Hem Chandra Ghosal.			
		Lily Press ...	Madhabanundo Bysack.			
		Addaita Jantra ...	Bollaram Dey.			
		Art Union Press ...	Kalidas Pal.			
		Solub Press ...	Hury Das Shaw.			
		Gupta Press ...	Durga Churn Gupta.			
		Saratshoshi Press ...	Jadu Nath Roy.			
		Calcutta Printing Press	Chundy Churn Das.			
		New Indian Press ...	Coomud Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Tutor Press ...	Kherode Prosad Chatterjee...	...	"Prativa" (monthly).	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	1st Division, Town—*concld.*	Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj ...	...	"Sadhan" (monthly) "Tatwabodhini Patrika" (fortnightly).	
		Kumar Kissen Press	Kumar Kissen Chatterjee	1. "Sulav Dainik" (daily). 2. "Srimunta Sowdagar" (weekly). 3. "Exchange Gazette" (Bengali) (daily).		
		Kripananda Press ...	Nafar Chunder Sirkar.			
		Arya Chitralay Press	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Sardranunda Steam Press.	Mahesh Chunder Pal ...	1. "Banganibashi" (weekly) 2. "Hitabadi" (weekly).		
		Jotish Prokash Press	Rasik Mohan Chatterjee ...	...	"Arunodoy" (monthly).	
		Victoria Printing Works	Narain Chandra Pal.			
		Lithographic Press ...	Khetra Mohon Dhur.			
		Sudhasindhoo Press ...	Ram Kanye Dass.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Protap Chandra Roy, C.I.E.	...	"Mahabharat."	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chundra Pal.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj ...	1. "Indian Messenger" (weekly). 2. "Tatwa Kaumudi" (fortnightly).	"Bamabodhini" (monthly).	
		Roy Press ...	Kedar Nath Roy.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Benode Behary Dey.			
		Indian Art College Press.	D. M. Dhur.			
		New Balmik Press ...	Udai Chandra Pal.			
	2nd Division, Town.	Albert Printing Press	Mookerjee & Co.			
		Chunder Nath Banerjee's Press.	Chunder Nath Banerjee.			
		Corinthian Press ...	D. C. Dass.			
		Palmory Press ...	B. C. Moitra.			
		Victoria Press ...	S. C. Mandal.			
		Engine Press ...	B. N. Dass.			
		Globe Printing Press	S. C. Bysack.			
		Commercial Press ...	S N. Dass.			
		Columbian Press ...	G. C. Ghosal.			
		Goodhope Press ...	Jobad Ally.			
		Sungbed Purna Chundrodoy Press.	D. C. Addy ...	"Purna Chundrodoy."		
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	N. C. Addy ...	"Bangabidya Prokasika."		
		Cambridge Press ...	D. O. Moore ...	...	"Empress" (monthly).	
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	J. N. Khunna ...	"Bharut Mitra."		
		Diamond Press ..	Darvish Mollah.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	The Jesuit Mission ...	"Indo-European Correspondence."		
		Sen Press ...	Amritalal Sen.			
		Indian Opinion Press...	J. N. Banerjee.			
		Union Press ...	K. N. Chatterji.			
		United Press ...	S. C. Kundoo.			
		Elahi Bux Press ...	Elahi Bux Khan.			
		Star Press ...	R. B. Longley ...	1. "Indian Planters Gazette and Sporting News." 2. "Indian Engineering."		
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta, Bengal, and Bihár Police Gazettes.		
		Exchange Gazette Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	1. "Daily Advertiser." 2. "Exchange Gazette."		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	2nd Division, Town—*contd.*	Ayurbed Press ...	B. L. Sein.			
		People's Friend Press	Rash Behary Dhur.			
		Mohun Press ...	Kristo Prosad Dey & Co.			
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	G. F. Sabaa.			
		Stanhope Press ...	Bijay Kristo Bose.			
		Banik Press ...	Annada Chandra Sen.			
		People's Press ...	Nobin Chandra Chuckerbutty.			
		Artist Press ...	Behary Lal Roy.			
		Ripon Press ...	Muhammad Uzir ...	"General and Gourasby."		
		Matbu Rahman Press	Matbu Rahman.			
		Daras-Sultanat Urdu Guide Press.	Moulvi Abdul Bari ...	"Urdu Guide."		
		People's Opinion Press	Gobind Chand Dhur.			
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogindra Chandra Bose ...	1. "Bangobasi" 2. "Dainik and Chandrika."	"Janmabhumi."	
		Fine Arts Press ...	S. C. Dhur & Co.			
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	Noni Lal Dass.			
		Kohinur Press ...	Hemendra Nath Bagchi.			
		Sridhar Press ...	Radharaman Mukerjee ...	"Prakriti" (weekly)		
		Samya Press ...	Kalisunker Sookal ...	"Sanjibani" (weekly).		
		Excelsior Press ...	Amrita Lal Rai ...	"Hope" (weekly)	"Hindu Magazine" (monthly).	
		University Press ...	Girish Chunder Roy.			
		Presidency Press ...	Adhar Chandra Ghose.			
		Beda Jantra ...	Prosonno Coomar Bidyaratna.			
		Milton Press ...	Bhupendra Nath Roy ...	...	"Vishakdarpan" (monthly).	
		Mangelgunge Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	1. "Dharmatatwa" 2. "Unity and Minister" (weekly).		
		Banerjee Press ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee.			
		J. G. Chatterjee & Co.'s Press.	Jodu Gopal Chatterjee.			
		Nababibhakar Press...	Nritya Gopal Ghosal.			
		Bidhan Press ...	Karuna Chandra Sen ...	"Liberal" (weekly).		
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	Kalinarain Sanyal.			
		Sealdah Press ...	Satya Charan Ghose.			
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	"National" [ceased to exist since July 1892]. (Weekly).	"Sakha" (monthly).	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Hume Press ...	Opendro Lall Dass ...	"Intelligencer" (weekly).		
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		New Goodhope Press...	Poresh Nath Biswas.			
		Manaranjan Press ...	Durga Charan Pal.			
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	...	"Weekly Reporter."	
		B. K. Das and Co.'s Press.	Ganendra Nath Dass ...	"Samaya" (weekly)		
		Branch of Government Printing Press.	Government.			
		G. P. Roy and Company's Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt.			
		R. B. Dutt and Son's Press.	R. B. Dutt.			
		Medical Publishing Press.	Dr. Lawrence Fernandez ...	...	"The Medical Reporter."	
		Perseverance Printer's Works.	J. Larkins ...	"Indian Nation"	"National Magazine."	
		New School Book Press	Shoshibhusan Chatterjee ...	"Sahachar" (weekly).		
		Datta Press ...	Sham Lal Datta.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	2nd Division, Town—*concld.*	Barat Press ...	Aghorenath Barat.			
		Bee Press ...	Rhedoy Chandra Ghose ...	"Rais and Rayyat."		
		Hazrah Press ...	Gungaram Hazra.			
		Shibchandra Ghose's Press.	Shibchandra Ghose.			
		Brittania Press ...	J. E. Mendes.			
		Anglo-Sanscrit Press...	Dr. M. L. Sircar, C.I.E. ...	...	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine."	
		Kumari Press ...	Hari Das Dey ...	...	"Advertiser."	
		Dey Press ...	Gosto Behary Dey ...	Closed about eight months ago.		
		Victor Printing Works	H. J. Haldar.			
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders ...	1. "Englishman" 2. "Overland Summary." 3. "Saturday Journal." 4. "Evening Mail."		
		Indian Daily News Press	Messrs. Yule & Co. ...	"Indian Daily News."		
		Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	1. "Indian Medical Gazette." 2. "Indian Engineer."	
		Caxton Printing Works	W. Newman & Co.			
		Calcutta Central Press	Central Press Company ...	...	1. "Indian Empire." 2. "Western Wit and Wisdom."	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones.			
		City Press ...	T. Smith ...	...	"Calcutta Review."	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	W. J. Spink ...	"Calcutta Advertiser."		
		Government of India Central Press.	Government of India ...	"Gazette of India"	1. Army List. 2. Postal Guide. 3. Public Works Department Classified List. 4. Telegraphic Guide.	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	A. Acton ...	1. "Asian." 2. "Asian Pocket-book." 3. "Capital."		
		Doorgadas Mookerjee's Press.	Doorgadas Mookerjee.			
		K. P. Mookerjee's Press.	K. P. Mookerjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Company's Press.	1. Woomesh Chandra Das. 2. Motilal Das. 3. Hiralal Ghose.			
	3rd Division, Town.	Statesman and Friend of India Press.	Indra Chunder Singh and Purna Chunder Singh.	"Statesman and Friend of India."	"Indian Agriculturlist."	
		Methodist Publishing House.	Methodist Mission ...	1. "Indian Witness" 2. "Woman's Friend."		
		O. L. Dey's Press ...	Omorto Lal Dey ...	...	"Royal Chronicle."	
		Hercules Press ...	P. M. Mokerjee ...	...	"Banga Bandhu."	
		Hope Press ...	Mohesh Chunder Dass.			
		Dalhousie Printing Works.	H. White.			
		Osborne Printing Works.	Protap Chunder Ghose.			
		Nathoo Press ...	Punchanun Ram Koormi.			
		Bakoti Press ...	Mahomed Ismail Khan.			
		Commercial Press ...	Kristopudo Ghose.			
		Gowsia Press ...	Hafez Abdulla.			
		Hindoo Patriot Press ...	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	"Hindoo Patriot" (daily).		
		Bengali Press ...	Surendranath Banerjee ...	"Bengalee" (weekly)		
		Unnapurna Printing Press ...	Lalit Mohan Adhikary ...	...	"Anusandhan."	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1892-93—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concld.*	3rd Division, Town—*concld.*	Ghose Press ...	Bhistu Podo Ghose.			
		Muhammadan Urdu Guide Press.	Moulvi Muhammad Amjud	1. "Sudhakar." 2. "Muhammadan Observer."		
		New Albion Press ...	Purna Chunder Ghose.			
		Sen Press ...	Norendra Nath Sen ...	"Indian Mirror."		
		Asfar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Aga Muhammad Isa and Aga Muhammad Musa.			
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission ...	...	1. "Indian Sunday School Journal." 2. "The Evangelist." 3. "Khrishtya Bandhub" (Bengali). 4. "Chhatra Mitra" (Bengali).	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government.			

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1892.

Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta*	466,460	12,674	27·1
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta*	215,100	7,506	34·8
(3) General district, excluding the above	70,388,083	2,247,275	31·9
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,873	26	9·0
(5) Bengal Police	22,887	540	23·5
(6) Railway Police	591	11	18·6
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	17,178	752	43·7

* The figures under (1) and (2) relate to Calcutta, inclusive of the urban portion of the suburbs amalgamated under Bengal Act II of 1888.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1892.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	24,466	21,977	46,443	35·82	30·99	33·36
	Birbhum ...	797,833	13,717	12,580	26,297	35·20	30·81	32·96
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	12,710	11,017	23,727	24·16	20·26	22·18
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	42,646	38,561	81,207	32·60	29·13	30·85
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,076,710	18,894	16,671	35,565	35·70	30·44	33·03
	Howrah ...	721,211	10,580	8,605	19,185	28·99	24·14	26·60
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	26,507	21,551	48,058	26·79	23·87	25·40
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	30,716	27,970	58,686	38·29	33·22	35·69
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	21,342	19,336	40,678	35·23	29·96	32·51
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	42,082	37,625	79,707	44·70	39·71	42·19
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	19,745	17,541	37,286	31·95	31·34	31·66
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	27,342	26,391	53,733	41·78	40·04	40·91
	Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	28,118	24,161	52,279	34·62	32·48	33·60
	Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	12,917	10,768	23,685	35·42	34·00	34·76
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	5,058	3,968	9,026	41·10	39·57	40·41
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	37,001	31,319	68,320	34·84	31·20	33·07
	Bogra ...	817,494	12,832	11,186	24,018	30·63	28·06	29·38
	Pabna ...	1,362,392	19,898	16,949	36,847	29·36	24·76	27·04
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	32,413	27,711	60,124	26·99	22·71	24·83
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	37,839	30,355	68,194	21·15	18·03	19·64
	Faridpur ...	1,797,320	29,687	25,179	54,866	33·24	27·84	30·52
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	48,691	45,267	93,958	44·08	43·13	43·62
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	19,553	16,764	36,317	21·44	19·24	20·36
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	16,260	14,972	31,232	31·96	29·88	30·93
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	20,359	18,951	39,310	33·05	28·10	30·46
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	33,723	30,500	64,223	38·95	33·76	36·30
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	38,974	34,660	73,634	37·29	31·70	34·43
	Shahabad ...	2,063,337	32,389	29,201	61,590	32·68	27·22	29·84
	Saran ...	2,467,477	40,281	32,300	72,581	35·52	24·22	29·41
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	39,986	33,461	73,447	42·70	36·23	39·49
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	54,927	48,444	103,371	42·07	34·45	38·12
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	45,299	39,787	85,086	33·04	27·80	30·36
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	39,283	35,464	74,747	39·79	33·80	36·71
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	34,817	32,110	66,927	34·64	31·24	32·92
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	30,989	26,090	57,079	31·19	27·42	29·35
	Malda ...	814,919	14,598	12,206	26,804	36·50	29·41	32·89
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	21,412	16,865	38,277	24·59	19·08	21·81
Orissa ...	Ctutack ...	1,937,671	37,900	36,389	74,289	40·29	36·49	38·33
	Balasore ...	994,625	22,068	21,305	43,373	45·81	41·53	43·60
	Puri ...	944,998	19,207	17,359	36,566	40·47	36·89	38·69
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	20,828	19,472	40,300	36·73	32·59	34·61
	Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	22,422	19,887	42,309	40·62	34·46	37·47
	Palamau ...	1,193,328	16,241	13,837	30,078	27·37	23·06	25·20
	Manbhum ...	545,488	5,813	4,741	10,554	21·41	17·29	19·34
	Singhbhum ...	596,770	11,944	11,348	23,292	40·58	37·52	39·03
	Total for the Province ...	70,388,083	1,194,474	1,052,801	2,247,275	34·15	29·72	31·92

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1892.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	TREATED															
	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.			
Medical College Hospital—																
European and Eurasians ...	...	25	35	272	11	30	29	...	4	37	35	3	1	70	113	32
All others	...	154	76	295	6	28	12	...	2	41	59	13	1	129	215	507
Howrah Hospital—																
European and Eurasians ...	...	10	29	140	54	5	40	1	1	3	33	...	...	91	17	6
All others	...	110	102	147	12	3	1	1	...	31	13	10	1	22	24	67
General Hospital—																
European and Eurasians ...	...	10	42	288	28	63	230	8	7	54	107	50	2	695	125	30
All others	...	1	3	13	1	2	2	1	..	2	7	2	...	19	19	1
Mayo Hospital	...	153	34	336	3	21	3	...	2	13	68	15	...	103	48	130
Campbell Hospital—																
European and Eurasians ...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All others	29	240	616	1,535	213	220	66	5	...	678	481	31	88	422	185	137
Police Hospital	...	6	167	773	86	17	22	...	1	33	72	10	1	293	39	18
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	13	23	75	...	34	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	37	4	21
Burdwan Dispensary	5	39	123	158	4	3	3	...	...	20	28	9	3	30	16	62
Bankura ,, ...	2	11	9	31	7	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	1	...	2	41
Suri ,, ...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	4
Midnapore ,, ...	...	38	104	101	2	24	4	...	...	17	17	...	16	49	8	55
Hooghly ,, ...	...	62	89	103	8	10	3	...	1	34	7	...	...	47	16	22
Serampore ,, ...	...	37	83	128	7	10	...	...	...	5	9	2	...	1	7	3
Khulna ,, ...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	9	...	...
Krishnagar ,, ...	...	3	16	49	2	13	1	...	...	8	5	6	...	25	10	38
Jessore ,, ...	...	10	2	19	5	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	5	4	7
Berhampore ,, ...	...	11	18	45	4	6	1	...	...	7	13	7	1	6	9	29
Dinajpur ,, ...	...	...	17	230	2	19	1	...	...	17	15	5	...	81	7	3
Malda English Bazar Dispensary.	...	1	34	92	6	...	...	...	1	4	8	...	3	19	12	21
Rampur Boalia Dispensary ...	...	1	40	28	...	5	...	...	...	2	20	2	2	6	7	187
Rangpur Dispensary	...	...	23	84	14	10	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	20	7	29
Bogra ,, ...	1	2	24	53	2	1	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	4	2	2
Pabna ,, ...	...	8	11	27	7	2	...	...	...	2	10	...	1	10	2	15
Dinapur ,, ...	...	12	26	64	1	...	1	...	2	4	5	...	...	5	10	30
Darjeeling ,, ...	2	7	26	63	4	6	3	...	1	8	6	5	...	13	6	17
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	...	4	9	95	1	3	1	..	...	7	2	1	...	2	4	5
Dacca ,, ...	26	30	112	343	49	64	20	...	...	143	67	26	8	124	50	153
Faridpur ,, ...	...	11	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	4	7
Barisal ,, ...	...	13	17	33	2	5	1	...	...	9	3	3	...	4	5	50
Mymensingh ,, ...	4	4	39	41	5	31	...	1	...	12	14	10	...	30	7	27
Chittagong ,, ...	2	40	13	26	3	4	1	1	...	9	10	1	2	55	13	20
Noakhali ,, ...	...	3	4	8	1	1	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	5	13
Comilla ,, ...	..	7	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	2	...	4	6	17
Patna ,, ...	...	16	74	38	...	9	1	...	1	27	22	2	...	21	6	15
Bankipur ,, ...	10	72	57	127	9	7	1	...	12	192	62	7	5	26	19	257
Gaya ,, ...	...	...	74	70	15	14	2	...	...	62	31	...	2	118	9	364
Arrah ,, ...	...	3	9	32	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	35	4	203
Muzaffarpur ,, ...	...	12	9	11	9	2	...	...	...	5	9	3	...	38	4	166
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	9	45	61	16	30	3	...	1	17	21	17	...	48	9	78
Chapra ,, ...	...	12	24	24	14	1	2	...	2	37	16	...	...	41	21	170
Motihari ,, ...	...	6	6	8	6	15	...	...	1	16	8	...	...	12	1	79
Monghyr ,, ...	...	12	45	561	13	30	...	...	...	23	18	...	3	67	12	206
Bhágalpur ,, ...	...	8	20	55	2	15	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	33	14	24
Purnea ,, ...	...	1	24	75	6	16	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	7	5	18
Cuttack ,, ...	2	32	53	87	20	22	5	...	1	23	35	...	13	70	20	34
Puri ,, ...	1	151	68	42	..	...	...	...	...	42	15	...	3	9	11	17
Balasore ,, ...	...	30	41	73	11	11	...	...	...	40	3	...	7	13	8	16
Naya Dumka ,, ...	...	23	5	12	2	...	...	...	...	12	4	1	...	3	2	2
Hazaribagh ,, ...	1	2	7	25	3	4	1	...	...	15	3	1	4	15	3	4
Ranchi ,, ...	...	3	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	7	28	2	6
Purulia ,, ...	...	20	32	45	12	4	...	...	...	22	17	...	...	50	5	6
Palamau ,, ...	...	...	10	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	45
Total ...	91	1,492	2,598	7,095	691	832	468	18	41	1,827	1,453	249	175	3,091	1,165	3,816

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1892.

Local Diseases.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
6	11	41	96	141	39	28	54	171	1	35	45	25	573	46	48	42	37	25	110	86	91	2,450
4	8	62	272	122	69	34	166	284	...	94	28	155	805	40	143	134	38	45	144	95	324	4,604
2	...	8	1	47	17	26	25	62	...	1	17	5	34	...	5	16	18	10	16	...	36	776
...	1	...	...	45	232	2	...	34	...	...	1	3	9	...	2	10	5	10	24	62	126	1,110
20	1	33	58	171	133	85	48	239	...	19	52	32	92	177	42	77	117	56	12	3	168	3,374
1	...	2	2	8	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	6	4	2	1	6	...	...	...	6	124
...	4	3	80	91	32	3	32	58	...	38	13	27	106	16	56	124	10	42	53	60	400	2,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
13	12	44	343	135	733	20	75	125	...	463	16	34	158	322	73	144	93	496	33	4	261	8,543
7	1	2	13	44	18	75	4	50	...	16	9	2	43	33	8	46	43	38	3	...	52	2,045
...	...	...	17	8	28	4	18	10	...	27	12	19	...	...	5	12	10	7	10	...	106	519
1	...	3	26	2	43	7	14	18	...	46	4	4	28	...	7	28	5	45	3	1	65	853
1	...	1	...	...	34	2	...	20	...	7	2	3	5	3	2	8	..	23	...	...	84	313
...	...	4	2	1	2	...	2	5	...	3	...	2	4	..	3	7	...	6	2	5	40	123
...	...	1	12	9	17	9	5	24	...	13	1	7	19	1	12	10	5	18	2	...	78	678
1	...	1	3	35	42	4	7	6	...	57	3	5	15	20	4	4	6	25	1	...	96	737
...	...	...	6	12	121	...	5	31	...	29	..	1	14	5	7	6	1	15	9	...	181	735
...	...	...	1	1	4	3	2	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	78	131
...	1	1	7	8	3	4	11	12	...	20	1	7	14	...	10	8	6	24	1	2	59	375
...	...	1	7	2	6	...	13	8	...	16	...	8	9	2	5	11	2	19	4	1	42	216
...	4	1	11	9	24	5	8	15	...	25	...	6	5	3	9	12	2	18	...	1	51	366
...	...	...	29	15	6	1	11	3	...	35	1	1	1	3	...	8	2	16	7	3	119	658
...	1	3	18	6	22	5	5	21	...	42	6	5	13	1	24	14	17	10	4	22	33	472
...	1	...	1	14	7	6	1	7	...	36	...	4	2	2	8	2	2	18	1	...	50	462
...	...	1	28	12	57	3	2	16	...	24	...	27	21	...	23	13	9	23	3	...	61	520
...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	10	...	3	...	31	6	...	2	5	2	6	...	1	94	272
1	...	...	4	7	2	...	4	18	...	10	10	7	1	1	4	2	3	14	1	2	118	304
4	5	...	8	12	31	4	1	42	..	9	2	16	19	3	4	11	6	7	4	1	79	428
1	1	...	11	2	28	2	3	34	...	17	...	1	8	4	16	3	7	12	..	...	57	374
...	...	...	8	14	28	2	3	2	...	3	...	20	8	...	9	8	2	24	1	...	36	302
3	6	21	42	52	152	29	22	192	1	119	21	92	89	10	91	76	49	144	7	3	409	2,845
...	1	...	8	4	4	4	1	...	...	20	1	2	4	...	1	14	2	14	...	...	120	249
1	...	...	...	8	4	...	2	5	2	7	...	27	15	2	8	11	1	9	3	1	123	374
...	...	2	3	1	42	6	1	...	...	19	...	15	1	3	...	33	...	9	1	...	141	502
1	...	1	12	3	27	1	1	13	1	14	5	22	7	2	19	13	7	16	1	...	58	424
...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	14	...	2	4	...	7	9	3	5	...	...	48	156
...	1	...	1	...	9	2	...	3	...	5	1	6	3	...	4	5	2	8	3	...	49	162
...	2	...	1	11	2	...	4	13	...	16	2	7	1	14	4	5	5	19	2	1	80	421
1	5	29	29	36	85	42	15	82	1	75	5	47	49	6	29	76	27	42	5	...	204	1,753
...	1	9	29	15	26	4	13	24	...	16	...	52	26	...	17	32	9	54	...	3	153	1,244
...	1	...	5	3	16	1	2	10	...	8	2	10	3	...	14	12	...	2	1	1	59	450
...	1	3	4	11	18	1	11	15	..	7	1	6	13	8	4	9	2	10	5	2	90	489
...	3	2	9	8	9	9	20	40	2	15	10	25	4	...	15	6	14	29	4	...	118	697
1	5	...	6	7	28	24	1	23	...	30	1	13	10	2	28	...	7	26	...	1	66	643
...	2	...	6	6	6	6	...	14	...	12	...	52	9	...	7	10	6	20	2	...	38	354
...	2	7	18	7	69	...	6	15	...	173	1	64	6	5	27	25	10	40	...	5	126	1,596
...	2	...	10	5	48	5	4	6	...	86	3	24	6	14	9	19	7	14	1	...	40	495
...	...	...	1	12	10	2	1	1	...	26	...	7	8	5	4	2	9	47	...	1	31	360
1	8	3	16	28	30	7	4	33	...	11	1	20	79	19	22	49	21	41	2	7	39	858
...	...	3	15	8	41	1	2	2	...	6	...	3	14	2	4	7	2	5	..	...	27	501
1	1	...	8	2	38	...	1	4	...	7	1	3	5	7	...	19	7	23	2	2	17	401
...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	4	1	7	2	6	21	125
...	...	...	5	15	14	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	1	3	8	5	...	7	...	2	11	167
...	1	...	4	10	9	4	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	16	...	...	35	191
...	...	...	21	6	12	1	...	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	19	3	...	187	476
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	15	111
71	94	293	1,325	1,231	2,499	483	632	1,855	8	1,793	279	976	2,377	789	864	1,218	649	1,681	493	385	5,296	50,093

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.			
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.				
Medical College Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	7	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	11	6	...
All others	...	...	82	14	26	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	31	49	...
Howrah Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
All others	...	...	69	46	30	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	5	1	1	8	...
General Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	22	7	...
All others	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Mayo Hospital	...	...	88	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	18	...
Campbell Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	9	160	236	301	1	5	...	1	...	125	7	31	5	85	42	1
Police Hospital	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	6	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Burdwan Dispensary	...	...	1	24	45	17	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	...	5	...	...
Bankura ,,	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suri ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Midnapore ,,	...	...	...	29	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	1	...
Hooghly ,,	...	...	...	38	47	19	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	20	3	1
Serampore ,,	...	...	...	22	34	27	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	1
Khulna ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Krishnagar ,,	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...
Jessore ,,	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Berhampore ,,	...	...	...	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2	...
Dinajpur ,,	...	...	...	...	8	32	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	26	2	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary.	...	...	1	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	...	...	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Rangpur Dispensary	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Bogra ,,	...	...	1	1	10	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...
Pabna ,,	...	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dinapur ,,	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Darjeeling ,,	...	...	...	6	11	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
Jalpaiguri ,,	...	...	...	2	5	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...
Dacca ,,	...	...	6	13	34	21	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	12	11	...
Faridpur ,,	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Barisal ,,	...	...	...	7	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
Mymensingh ,,	...	...	...	2	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	2	...
Chittagong ,,	...	...	2	22	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	8	3	...
Noakhali ,,	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comilla ,,	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Patna ,,	...	...	...	8	32	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	...
Bankipur ,,	...	...	...	49	34	13	...	...	...	...	17	2	1	...	...	3	...
Gaya ,,	...	...	...	...	37	22	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	1	16	2	1
Arrah ,,	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	1	...
Muzaffarpur ,,	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	15	1	...
Darbhanga ,,	...	...	...	6	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	3	...
Chapra ,,	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	1	...
Motihari ,,	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...
Monghyr ,,	...	...	...	7	7	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bhágalpur ,,	...	...	...	6	8	11	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	3	...
Purnea ,,	...	...	...	1	7	12	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	4	...
Cuttack ,,	...	...	1	28	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	...
Puri ,,	...	...	...	114	26	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	4	3	...
Balasore ,,	...	...	...	20	10	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	8	...	...
Naya Dumka ,,	...	...	...	19	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hazaribagh ,,	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	3	1	...
Ranchi ,,	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	...
Purulia ,,	...	...	...	11	16	6	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	...	...
Palamau ,,	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	...	22	933	903	730	7	15	...	3	...	291	23	94	17	410	202	4

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1892—concluded.

DIED.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
												Local Diseases.										
...	...	6	15	12	3	...	3	13	...	3	1	4	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	117
...	...	15	108	17	13	1	40	32	...	19	1	22	55	...	4	8	...	3	28	27	22	627
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	14	100	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	311
...	...	6	9	3	6	...	7	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	107
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	1	20	4	4	...	5	3	...	2	1	4	2	...	1	4	1	...	11	20	24	238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	6	114	20	342	...	30	14	...	32	...	4	8	5	4	10	...	57	2	1	28	1,686
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	8	4	10	1	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	8	76
...	...	...	8	1	19	...	2	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	156
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10
...	...	...	7	2	8	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	3	129
...	...	1	...	9	24	...	3	1	...	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	8	201
...	...	...	3	3	61	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	4	189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21
...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	27
...	...	...	6	...	16	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	62
...	...	...	10	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	101
...	...	...	5	1	7	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	64
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	36
...	...	...	14	1	17	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	73
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	39
...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
...	...	...	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	28
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	...	5	6	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	76
...	...	1	15	7	63	...	3	35	...	6	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	7	264
...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	24
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	44
...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	76
...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	20
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	80
...	...	2	7	1	18	...	...	7	...	10	...	5	2	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	10	190
...	1	...	9	3	14	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	17	146
...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	82
...	...	...	1	2	7	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	59
...	...	1	2	2	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	70
...	1	...	1	3	12	1	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	8	79
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	6	45
...	...	2	3	...	38	...	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	4	88
...	...	...	2	1	30	...	...	2	...	11	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	101
...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	55
...	1	...	6	4	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	110
...	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	201
...	...	...	5	2	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	81
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	43
...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	29
...	1	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28
...	...	...	6	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10	78
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	4	46	436	140	974	5	117	198	...	157	5	118	97	9	36	48	6	113	74	75	263	6,565

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1892.

Districts.	Number of operations.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
					Rs. A. P.	
In the town of Calcutta ...	35	12,165	2,032	14,197	15,217 13 6	684,859
Burdwan district ...	47	32,706	180	32,886	1,212 9 1	
Birbhum do. ...	31	23,353	22	23,375	859 8 7	
Bankura do. ...	55	25,338	1,517	26,855	770 5 0	
Midnapore do. ...	82	54,790	575	55,365	1,612 14 4	
Hooghly do. ...	32	24,611	40	24,651	1,269 3 4	
Howrah do. ...	17	13,553	8	13,561	1,011 14 0	
24-Parganas do. ...	72	33,601	26	33,627	2,056 11 4	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccination Depôt).	2	157	56	213	3,973 8 3	
Nadia district ...	50	56,066	274	56,340	1,471 1 4	
Murshidabad do. ...	54	38,883	171	39,054	1,676 0 6	
Jessore do. ...	92	49,698	113	49,811	2,228 10 9	
Khulna do. ...	62	32,659	33	32,692	1,486 3 6	
Rajshahi do. ...	64	40,486	48	40,534	1,111 0 0	
Dinajpur do. ...	65	44,188	180	44,368	912 11 0	
Jalpaiguri do. ...	32	19,119	152	19,291	1,121 3 2	
Darjeeling do. ...	12	16,557	162	16,719	1,889 15 11	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccination Depôt).	1	...	...	...	2,416 14 9	
Rangpur district ...	64	46,946	31	46,977	1,452 3 6	
Bogra do. ...	32	20,719	58	20,777	588 0 10	
Pabna do. ...	58	40,573	73	40,646	651 0 6	
Dacca do. ...	131	91,245	152	91,397	1,297 5 6	
Mymensingh do. ...	133	78,252	243	78,495	1,468 12 9	
Faridpur do. ...	89	69,415	173	69,588	1,175 3 10	
Backergunge do. ...	76	33,928	851	34,779	1,388 8 0	
Tippera do. ...	65	62,547	509	63,056	1,212 11 1	
Noakhali do. ...	40	26,040	110	26,150	1,086 3 9	27,397,687
Chittagong do. ...	46	21,374	197	21,571	1,092 4 5	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7	414	19	433	224 12 8	
Patna district ...	68	18,828	248	19,076	2,021 4 4	
Gaya do. ...	79	31,440	60	31,500	1,434 3 6	
Shahabad do. ...	66	16,724	751	17,475	1,607 1 8	
Saran do. ...	87	50,171	278	50,449	1,212 14 1	
Champaran do. ...	39	24,483	463	24,946	1,021 10 11	
Muzaffarpur do. ...	49	49,094	401	49,495	961 10 4	
Darbhanga do. ...	83	86,980	591	87,571	11,205 15 10	
Monghyr do. ...	70	38,690	86	38,776	1,126 11 10	
Bhagalpur do. ...	64	59,367	35	59,402	1,501 0 10	
Purnea do. ...	60	50,534	37	50,571	1,360 14 6	
Malda do. ...	41	26,266	84	26,350	861 11 0	
Sonthal Parganas do. ...	118	63,216	202	63,418	1,672 0 7	
Cuttack do. ...	12	7,078	700	7,778	1,063 8 0	
Balasore do. ...	51	21,737	400	22,137	762 10 0	
Puri do. ...	36	13,701	498	14,199	932 5 0	
Orissa Tributary States ...	Information has not been received.	14,974	1,068	16,042	Information has not been furnished.	
Hazaribagh district ...	50	25,824	150	25,974	925 7 5	
Lohardaga do ...	72	31,005	882	31,887	988 9 10	
Palamau do. ...	40	12,323	20	12,343	634 11 7	
Manbhum do. ...	58	35,014	1,283	36,297	981 11 5	
Singhbhum do. ...	14	15,987	99	16,086	583 11 5	
Chota Nagpur Political States	49	20,307	565	20,872	416 0 0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	61,030 3 8	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	293	89,133	7,246	96,379	17,359 13 10	3,098,934
Total ...	3,045	1,812,249	24,162	1,836,411	1,65,601 6 9	31,181,480

Reg. No. 105J—702—10-1-94.

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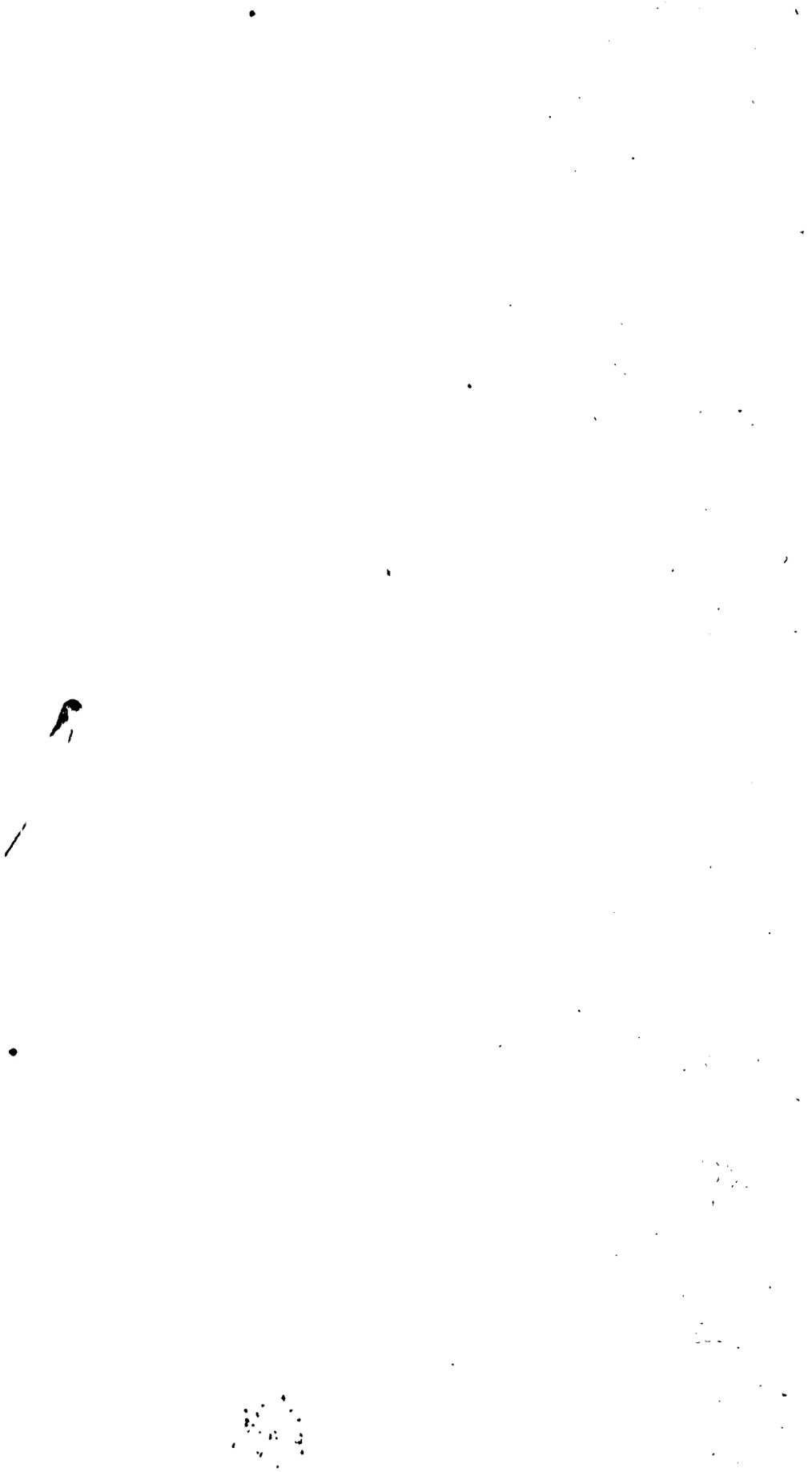

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